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### **Total Quality Management (TQM) Multiple Choice**

#### Questions

- 1) A fundamental attribute of TQM is
  - a) Drawing control charts
  - b) Having team meetings
  - c) Top management's direct involvement
  - d) Meeting ISO 9000 audit
  - e) All of the above
- 2) Drawing control charts requires
  - a) Calculation of statistics from data
  - b) Adjusting the machines
  - c) Teamwork training of workers
  - d) Top management involvement
  - e) Meetings with suppliers
- 3) Inspection assures that
  - a) The process is in control
  - b) Workers are motivated
  - c) Product meets specification
  - d) Quality problems are solved
  - e) Supplier quality is acceptable
- 4) A control chart displays
  - a) Whether workers are motivated
  - b) Top management takes interest in quality
  - c) Inspectors are doing their job
  - d) Process variability
  - e) Process capability
- 5) Process capability =1 indicates that
  - a) Suppliers can be trusted
  - b) Workers are motivated
  - c) Process is in control
  - d) There are no random variations
  - e) Some fraction of production is outside specs
- 6) SPC helps determine





- a) If assignable causes are disturbing the process
- b) If vendor performance is falling
- c) If customers are happy
- d) If customers are motivated
- e) If top management is involved
- 7) Vision states
  - a) Where the workers want to go after work
  - b) Whether we should use SPC
  - c) Whether we should use inspection
  - d) Where the company wants to be in the long run
  - e) That customers are the boss
- 8) A stakeholder is generally
  - a) Someone who manages the company
  - b) People who run the company's payroll
  - c) Interested in the success of the enterprise
  - d) Only the customer
  - e) Only the vendor
- 9) Systematic problem solving requires
  - a) Motivating the worker
  - b) Defining the problem to be solved
  - c) Drawing control charts
  - d) Keeping management informed
  - e) Keeping tab on the environmental impact
- 10) ISO 9000 determines
  - a) If the company practices its written procedures
  - b) If vendors are performing well
  - c) Process capability
  - d) The kind of control chart to be used
  - e) Random causes of variation
- 11) An example of a random cause is
  - a) Absenteeism
  - b) Shortage of material supplies
  - c) Photocopy machine failure
  - d) Small vibrations in the equipment
  - e) Word Processor not having Spellchecker
- 12) An assignable cause is generally known to
  - a) Vendors
  - b) Top management
  - c) Product designer
  - d) Workers
  - e) Customers
- 13) Flow charts indicate
  - a) Causes of process variation





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b) The kind of forms to fill out





- c) Who reports to whom?
- d) How inputs get processed into outputs
- e) How samples are rejected
- 14) A sampling plan helps in
  - a) Keeping the process in control
  - b) Keeping workers motivated
  - c) Tuning the machines
  - d) Adjusting ovens in the kitchen
  - e) Rejecting lots that are of unacceptable quality
- 15) Process Diagnosis determines
  - a) If the workers are doing their job
  - b) The possible cause of a failure
  - c) If control charts are in control
  - d) When top management should talk to vendors
  - e) If vendors are motivated
- 16) Team orientation means
  - a) Workers having lunch with their families
  - b) Workers getting daily briefing
  - c) Working collectively toward a common goal
  - d) Cooperation with government regulators
  - e) ISO 9000 orientation meetings
- 17) Creativity requires
  - a) Control charts
  - b) Complete knowledge of vendor's capability
  - c) Managing the quality of ideas generated
  - d) Facilitation
  - e) Physical exercise
- 18) Problem identification requires
  - a) Flow charting the process
  - b) Monitoring customer complaints
  - c) Knowing how to draw control charts
  - d) Team meetings
  - e) Maintaining clean cafeterias
- 19) Problem solving begins with
  - a) Team discussions
  - b) SPC
  - c) Design of experiments
  - d) Problem identification
  - e) Punching time clock
- 20) Benchmarking determines
  - a) Customer requirements
  - b) Process capability
  - c) How company is doing relative to others





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d) Getting ISO 9000 audit done





- e) If management is motivated
- 21) Control charts help in
  - a) Reaching six sigma
  - b) Rejecting parts supplied by vendors
  - c) Keeping workers motivated
  - d) Deciding when to investigate the process
  - e) Zero defect production
- 22) Seven tools include
  - a) Team meetings
  - b) Management meeting regularly with workers
  - c) Workers' toolkit
  - d) Histogram
  - e) All above
- 23) A Pareto chart shows
  - a) That the process is in control
  - b) The vital few from the trivial many
  - c) Process capability
  - d) A line drawn as production proceeds
  - e) Fraction defective
- 24) Individuals who have no role in quality management
  - a) Teachers in universities
  - b) Government regulators
  - c) Workers
  - d) ISO 9000 trainers
  - e) Vendors
- 25) Quality management requires
  - a) ISO 9000 certification
  - b) Workers not working overtime
  - c) Printing promotional brochures
  - d) Keeping internal customers satisfied
  - e) Keeping oil off the floor
- 26) A problem definition should include
  - a) A control chart
  - b) Names of members of the team
  - c) What the problem is and what it is not
  - d) Who was operating the machine that day
  - e) Ideas to solve the problem
- 27) The role of R&D is
  - a) To improve working conditions in the lab
  - b) To keep top management informed of competition
  - c) To regularly study control charts
  - d) To determine how processes work
  - e) To keep the company competitive





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#### 28) Efficiency means

- a) There are no defects in the output
- b) Process is capable
- c) Cost of quality is low
- d) Resources are made the most of
- e) Workers arrive on time

#### 29) The case of waiting too long at the elevator is

- a) A well-structured problem
- b) A candidate for control charts
- c) Indication of timely arrival at work
- d) Ignoring external customers
- e) None of the above

#### 30) The difference between manufacturing and service is

- a) Nonexistent
- b) Products cannot be inventoried
- c) Service can't be backordered
- d) Production is instantaneous
- e) Service is consumed as produced

#### 31) Service quality cannot be managed when

- a) No vendors are involved
- b) Customer expectations are not known
- c) Workers don't meet regularly with management
- d) Consultants are not consulted
- e) Histogram cannot be drawn

#### 32) Accuracy can be improved by

- a) Use of Xbar charts
- b) Team meetings
- c) TQM principles
- d) Management talking to workers
- e) Customer visits

#### 33) Design of Experiments implies

- a) Good instruments used in the lab
- b) Team meetings in product trials
- c) A method to find factor effects
- d) Aesthetic quality of products
- e) Careful recording of data

#### 34) Cause-effect diagram is used in

- a) Problem identification
- b) Field visits
- c) Vendor surveys
- d) Problem analysis
- e) Negotiating with unions





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a) A way to prioritize actions





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- b) Cost of production
- c) Cost of sales
- d) Cost of high-quality products
- e) An accounting jargon

#### 36) The Baldrige Award is

- a) A ISO 9000 requirement
- b) An indication of SPC being used
- c) Indication of no competition
- d) Indication that TQM programs are effective
- e) All of the above

#### 37) TQM does not imply

- a) Strong external customer orientation
- b) Partnership with vendors
- c) Meticulously re-stocking defective products
- d) Training
- e) Team meetings

#### 38) Precision in production means

- a) Workers are well-trained
- b) Hi-tech equipment is used
- c) Instruments are kept clean
- d) Parts produced have little or no variation
- e) Shop uses control charts

#### 39) Accuracy implies

- a) We know customer targets
- b) Computerized machines
- c) Average performance is on target
- d) All products are of same size

#### 40) Six sigma is

- a) Latest Japanese Quality Theory
- b) A BMW
- c) Cpk = 2.0
- d) French quality standards

### 41) The American model for TQM is

- a) ISO 9000
- b) ISO 14000
- c) The Baldrige Award criteria
- d) Use of control charts
- e) Use of quality circles in the shop

### 42) Six Sigma implies

- a) A statistical method
- b) A trouble-shooting method
- c) Teams are effective
- d) 3 defects per million in output





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e) All above





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#### 43) A service cannot be

- a) Stored
- b) Inspected
- c) Targeted
- d) Appraised
- e) Flowcharted

#### 44) SPC does not imply

- a) Statistical process control
- b) Use of control charts
- c) Fixing assignable causes
- d) Sometimes leaving the process alone
- e) Human resource control

#### 45) A Stable Process has

- a) No defects in output
- b) 3 ppm output
- c) Good control on vendors
- d) Motivated workers
- e) No variation with time in output

### 46) Fishbone diagrams are drawn

- a) To find customer needs
- b) To find the cost of quality
- c) To brainstorm causes of an effect
- d) To screen workers' suggestions
- e) To explain what the process does

#### 47) Process Flow Charts help explain

- a) Process steps and their relationship
- b) Cost of quality
- c) A clause in ISO 9000
- d) Customer complaints
- e) Assignable causes

#### 48) Quality control does not apply to

- a) Drawing flow charts
- b) Drawing control charts
- c) Driving
- d) Idea generation
- e) PTA meetings

#### 49) Strategy implies

- a) What level of quality the customers want
- b) What the company has to do to reach its vision
- c) How competitive we are
- d) Practices on the shop floor
- e) Workers can talk to management





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a) Fix typing errors





- b) Fix sampling plans
- c) Conduct quality circle meetings
- d) Develop product specs
- 51) A key reason for lost productivity is
  - a) Not implementing TQM
  - b) Mgmt. not listening to workers
  - c) The hidden factory
  - d) Non-availability of finance
- 52) Most auto accidents are
  - a) Correlated with fuel efficiency
  - b) Caused by chance
  - c) Preventable
  - d) At 6 sigma level
  - e) Caused by bad design
- 53) A process is predictable if
  - a) We can forecast its output
  - b) It is always at the same level
  - c) It has no humans involved
  - d) The data can be plotted on a chart
  - e) The same workers stay employed
- 54) Range of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 is
  - a) 5
  - b) 4
  - c) 3
  - d) 2
  - e) 0
- 55) The quantity sigma (σ) indicates
  - a) Trend in the process
  - b) Dispersion in the data
  - c) Lack of attention by workers
  - d) Average
  - e) Range
- 56) When you have too many factors on a fish-bone chart, then
  - a) Take top ten
  - b) Take top five
  - c) Inquire to find which factors are suspected to be significant
  - d) Conduct design of experiments
  - e) Talk to customers
- 57) The word Control implies
  - a) Inspecting every item
  - b) Plotting charts
  - c) Using a signal to adjust the process





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d) Management by Objectives





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e) Team control the shop

#### 58) QFD is a method for

- a) Controlling quality in production
- b) Controlling quality in restaurants
- c) Finding out what customer wants
- d) Translating customer needs to product specs
- e) Quality circles

#### 59) A Capable Process

- a) Is never outside control limits
- b) Meets or exceeds spec requirements
- c) Has no defects in output
- d) Has good management support
- e) Is ISO 9000 certified

#### 60) DOE may fail because

- a) Control charts are incorrectly drawn
- b) No team involvement
- c) A key factor has been left out
- d) Top management not visible
- e) Workers overzealous

#### 61) TQM is part of

- a) Strategic management
- b) ISO 9000 certification
- c) QS 9000 certification
- d) Hospital management
- e) Project reviews

#### 62) The word target in quality means

- a) The specification
- b) The control limits
- c) Xbar points on the chart
- d) The ideal quality requirement
- e) Six sigma production

#### 63) Spec limits are used for

- a) Talking to workers about quality
- b) Adjusting control charts
- c) Finding process capability
- d) Drawing R charts
- e) Troubleshooting

## 64) ISO 9002 requires

- a) Constantly holding meetings with customers
- b) Frequent vendor visits
- c) Getting production and inspection/installation methods certified
- d) Getting final inspection methods shipshape
- e) Team deliberations for quality





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#### 65) Quality is a problem because

- a) Modern processes are too complex
- b) Workers don't do the job
- c) It is expensive to control
- d) All processes have some variation
- e) Management do not fund projects

#### 66) A Reaction Plan is

- a) A flow chart
- b) An afterthought
- c) A way to produce good products
- d) A checklist to use when things don't look right
- e) A way to check incoming parts

### 67) The best strategy in quality is

- a) To inspect the output before shipment
- b) To aim to produce on target
- c) To check machines every day
- d) To keep workers relaxed
- e) To hold training meetings every week

#### 68) DOE identifies

- a) Causes of delayed shipments
- b) Factors that affect the output
- c) Traffic congestion points
- d) Control limits
- e) Why meetings are not running smoothly

#### 69) Interaction implies

- a) Effect of one factor depends on where some other factor is set
- b) Managers moving about
- c) Team meetings
- d) Xbar and R charts looking similar
- e) Teamwork

#### 70) Weather variation is difficult to explain because

- a) Atmosphere is too large a system
- b) We cannot plot temperature on Xbar charts
- c) Don't understand the process behind it
- d) Experts have not taken trouble to explain weather
- e) TV channels use graphics

#### 71) Quality of education can be impacted by

- a) Surplus in federal budget
- b) Sports programs
- c) Attention to details
- d) Parents meeting with city officials
- e) Kids having friends
- f) Closer tab on principals





- 72) Study methods can be improved by
  - a) Benchmarking
  - b) Improved note taking
  - c) Vacations
  - d) Sitting in the front row
  - e) Buying books