

1. Select the answer that best reflects the content presented in the Lean for Dummies book.

	True	False
It is ok to work on the symptom of a problem rather than taking the time to define the true root cause of the problem.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
The ideal state defines a consistent long-term vision, sets a direction and challenges you to move the organization toward it.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A value stream map is much more comprehensive than a process flow diagram.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
It is best to simultaneously implement as many future state improvement activities as you can.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Improving just for improvement sake is a waste of time and resources.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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2. Which of these questions help you identify type-2 waste (muda):

- Does the step (or activity) get done right the first time? If not, which employee is at fault?
- Does the step (or activity) get re-done? If not, how can we run it back through the process for a quality check?
- Does the step (or activity) create value? If not, why does the step exist in the process and what can be eliminated?

3. To evaluate where waste exists in the information flow of the current state process, you should ask:

- Does the information arrive at the right time? Is it too early or late? Is there too much or too little? (X)
- Is the information being used?
- Are the right people in the information flow and are they receiving the right information?
- All the above.

4. When designing the future, you should consider:

- Two views: the utopian or ideal state and the more-grounded future state that you can implement relatively quickly with a focused plan.
- Only the more-grounded future state that can be implemented relatively quickly.
- Only the utopian or ideal state.

5. Select the term that each of the following definitions corresponds to:

	Term
Sets the pace for the rest of the value stream	Pacemaker operation
The process with the longest cycle time	Bottleneck process
Aggregated operations fit into a compact area to facilitate flow	Work modules
Stores of in-process inventory used where the process cannot produce a continuous flow	Supermarkets
Description of the work being performed – the standard to which the actual process is compared	Standardized work
Visual signals to move and produce.	Kanban
Workload leveling to smooth out the volume and reduce variation	Heijunka
The amount of time required to make a standard container of finished product	Pitch