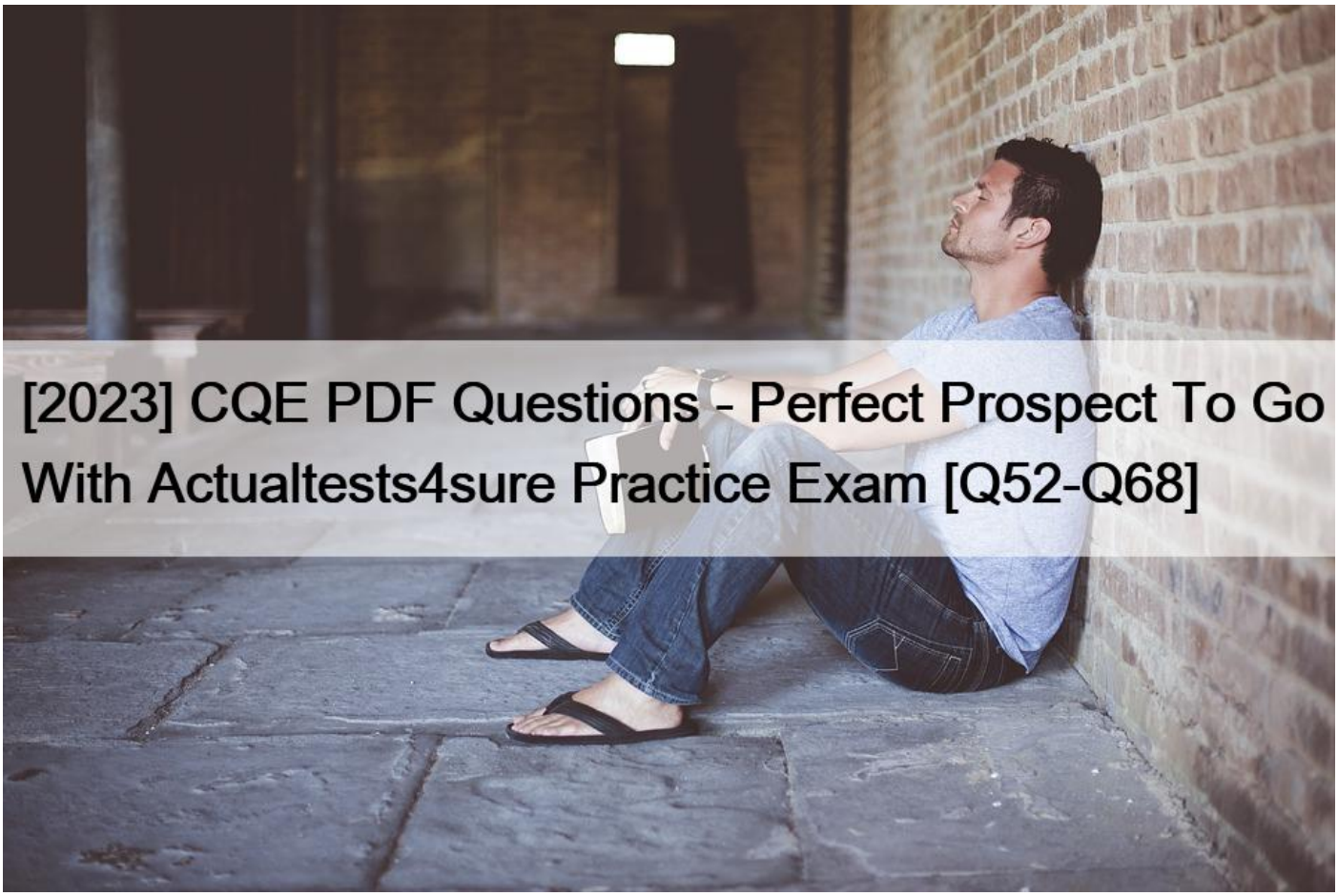
[2023 CQE PDF Questions - Perfect Prospect To Go With Actualtests4sure Practice Exam [Q52-Q68



[2023] CQE PDF Questions - Perfect Prospect To Go With Actualtests4sure Practice Exam
ASQ CQE Pdf Questions - Outstanding Practice To your Exam

The CQE certification is highly respected in the field of quality engineering and is recognized globally as a mark of excellence. It demonstrates an individual's commitment to quality and their ability to apply quality engineering principles and practices to improve organizational performance. Quality Engineer Exam certification is also recognized by employers as a valuable asset and can enhance career opportunities and earning potential.

ASQ CQE exam consists of 175 multiple-choice questions, which must be completed within a four-hour time limit. The test covers a wide range of topics, including quality management systems, statistical process control, design of experiments, and reliability engineering. To pass the CQE exam, individuals must demonstrate their knowledge in all of these areas, and achieve a passing score of at least 70%.

Q52. Select the incorrect statement from among the following. The IDs of a certain piece of tubing are normally distributed with

mean 1.00″. The proportion of tubing with IDs less than 0.90 is
* Less than the proportion of Ids greater than 0.90
* Less than 50 percent.
* Less than the proportion with IDs greater than 1.10
* Less than the proportion with IDs greater than 1.00

Q53. Which of the following is NOT considered a prevention cost?
* Writing operating procedures.
* Training.
* Data acquisition and analysis.
* Calibrating test equipment.

Q54. A bin contains 40 pills with a weight of 3.1 gm. each, 30 pills weighing 3.2 gms each and 10 pills weighing

3.3 gms each. The weight of an average pill is found from

A. $\frac{3.1+3.2+3.3}{3}$

B. $\frac{(3.1)(40)+3.2(30)+3.3(10)}{3}$

C. $\frac{(3.1+3.2+3.3)(10+30+40)}{80}$

D. $\frac{(3.1)(40)+3.2(30)+3.3(10)}{80}$

* Option A
* Option B
* Option C
* Option D

Q55. In most cases, an improvement team facilitator will NOT normally:
* Be familiar with problem solving techniques.
* Provide feedback to the group.
* Function as the group leader.
* Summarize key ideas generated by the group.

Q56. A vendor may be audited both before and during the execution of a contract. During such a vendor audit, the focus may be directed at the management and resource management of the company. Which of the following areas would be EXCLUDED during such an audit?
* Use and planning of time, manpower and training.
* Defined quality responsibilities.
* Company philosophy and organizational charts.
* Design and process capabilities.

Q57. The descriptive name for a fishbone or Ishikawa diagram is which of the following?
* Flow charts.
* Cause and effect diagrams.

* Pareto diagram.
* Scatter diagram.

Q58. The primary advantage of the Latin square design, compared to the factorial design, is that
* In most circumstances, it requires less data.
* It eliminates the need for interaction analysis.
* It allows higher significance levels.
* It does not require homogeneity of variance.

Q59. The Shewhart or Deming cycle is often referred to as
* The cause and effect diagram.
* The affinity diagram.
* Plan-do-check-act.
* Problem solving flow chart.

Q60. Which of the following quality gurus was very critical of merit-pay and individual bonuses?

He discouraged management by objectives and the ranking of employees by performance.
* Dr. Juran
* Dr. Deming
* Dr. Taguchi
* Dr. Feigenbaum

Q61. The difference between setting alpha equal to 0.05 and alpha equal to 0.01 in hypothesis testing is
* With alpha equal to 0.05, we are more willing to risk a type I error.
* With alpha equal to 0.05, we are more willing to risk a type II error.
* Alpha equal to 0.05 is a more “conservative” test of the null hypothesis.
* With alpha equal to 0.05, we are less willing to risk a type I error.

Q62. What does a corrective action do to prevent an existing noncomformity, defect or undesirable situation from recurring?
* Minimizes it.
* Takes repercussions against those responsible.
* Takes action against it.
* Eliminates it.

Q63. When trying to find all possible causes of a problem, which of the following tools would be useful?

. Systematic troubleshooting and brainstorming.

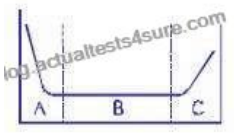
. Fishbone diagrams and histograms.

. Checklists and scatter diagrams.

. Control charts and graphs.
* I andIVonly
* I,IIandIVonly
* II,IIIandIVonly
* I,II,IIIandIV

Q64. The failure rate model above is used to show a typical relationship of many parts between their failure rate and the time in

service. The reliability function for period “B” is BEST represented by



A. $R(t) = \lambda t$
B. $R(t) = \lambda$
C. $R(t) = \lambda e^{-\lambda t}$
D. $R(t) = e^{-\lambda t}$

* Option A
* Option B
* Option C
* Option D

Q65. For TQM success, what structure sequence should be followed?

. Develop a quality policy. . Establish a quality council. . Establish strategic quality goals.

. Train for internal audits.
* II,III,I,IV
* II,I,III,IV
* III,II,I,IV
* I,II,III,IV

Q66. You have been asked to sample a lot of 500 units from vendor whose past quality has been about 2% defective. A sample of 40 pieces is drawn from the lot and you have been told to reject the lot if you find two or more parts defective. What is the probability of finding two or more parts defective?
* 0.953
* 0.809
* 0.191
* 0.047

Q67. What is the highest form of partnering with employees?
* Employee involvement.
* Task teams.
* Cost reduction projects.
* Stock option plans.

Q68. A “p” chart
* Can be used for only one type of defect per chart.
* Plots the number of defects in a sample.
* Plots either the fraction or percent defective in order of time.

* Plots variations in dimensions.