

LEAN BRONZE CERTIFICATION PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://leanbronze.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. In a process with a takt time of 3 minutes and a pack-out quantity of 35 parts, the Pitch is**
 - A. 35 minutes
 - B. 90 minutes
 - C. 105 minutes
 - D. 11.66 minutes

- 2. One of the foundations of the Toyota Production System is standardized work. Its purpose is to:**
 - A. Ensure we capture the best practice work method
 - B. Reduce operator to operator variation
 - C. Provide a basis for improvement
 - D. All of the above

- 3. Catch ball is typically deployed in which process?**
 - A. Personal goal setting
 - B. CI Planning
 - C. Hoshin Kanri
 - D. Kaizen

- 4. In Lean, what signaling mechanism triggers replenishment in a pull system?**
 - A. Kanban
 - B. Andon
 - C. Jidoka
 - D. Takt Time

- 5. If Availability is 100%, Performance is 100%, and OEE is 90%, what is the Value Stream Quality percentage?**
 - A. 100%
 - B. 90%
 - C. 81%
 - D. Cannot be calculated

- 6. Which statement is true about the objective of Just in Time in lean practice?**
- A. Build to forecast
 - B. Produce only what is needed, when it is needed
 - C. Produce long runs to reduce setup costs
 - D. Maximize inventory for flexibility
- 7. Takt time refers to:**
- A. The rate at which your factory needs to produce the product or service to meet the customer demand
 - B. The speed the machine runs
 - C. The time it takes to transport the product
 - D. The overall processing time from raw material to the customer
- 8. In a Lean organization, whose responsibility is safety?**
- A. Every Employee
 - B. The Lean Facilitator
 - C. Management
 - D. The Owner
- 9. Which of the following is not a lean waste?**
- A. Overproduction
 - B. Waiting
 - C. Transportation
 - D. Negativity
- 10. Which statement about takt time is true?**
- A. It is the rate at which customer demand must be met.
 - B. It is the total cycle time of the production line.
 - C. It is the quotient of available operating time divided by customer demand.
 - D. It is the time between maintenance events.

Answers

SAMPLE

1. C
2. D
3. C
4. A
5. B
6. B
7. A
8. A
9. D
10. C

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. In a process with a takt time of 3 minutes and a pack-out quantity of 35 parts, the Pitch is

- A. 35 minutes
- B. 90 minutes
- C. 105 minutes**
- D. 11.66 minutes

Pitch is the interval between the starts of successive packs, tying the cadence to both takt time and batch size. With a takt time of 3 minutes per part and a pack-out of 35 parts, the time to complete one pack is 3 minutes × 35 parts = 105 minutes. So the pitch is 105 minutes, meaning a new pack would be started every 105 minutes to maintain the cadence with takt time.

2. One of the foundations of the Toyota Production System is standardized work. Its purpose is to:

- A. Ensure we capture the best practice work method
- B. Reduce operator to operator variation
- C. Provide a basis for improvement
- D. All of the above**

Standardized work defines the exact steps, order, and timing for performing a task so that every operator follows the same method. This creates a stable, repeatable baseline of how work should be done. Because of that, it captures the current best way to perform the task, so the method can be taught and sustained across the line. It also reduces operator-to-operator variation, since everyone uses the same sequence and cycle time, leading to more consistent quality and flow. With a clear standard in place, any further improvements can be measured and guided by that baseline, making it easier to implement and verify kaizen efforts. In short, standardized work provides a clear method, minimizes differences between operators, and establishes a foundation for ongoing improvement, so all of these purposes are addressed.

3. Catch ball is typically deployed in which process?

- A. Personal goal setting
- B. CI Planning
- C. Hoshin Kanri**
- D. Kaizen

Catchball is a structured dialogue loop used to develop and align strategic targets across an organization. In Hoshin Kanri, top leaders share policy goals and yearly objectives with middle managers and teams, who examine them, raise concerns, propose refinements, and then pass updated targets back up. This back-and-forth continues until everyone understands and commits to the same plan, and the targets reflect reality, capabilities, and resources. That iterative exchange is what ties long-range strategy to day-to-day actions, ensuring alignment from top to front line. Personal goal setting is individual and lacks the formal cascading dialogue that creates organizational alignment. CI planning and Kaizen focus on ongoing improvements at various levels, but catchball as a formal, cross-level conversation is a hallmark of Hoshin Kanri's policy deployment.

4. In Lean, what signaling mechanism triggers replenishment in a pull system?

A. Kanban

B. Andon

C. Jidoka

D. Takt Time

In a pull system, replenishment is triggered by actual consumption, using Kanban as the signaling mechanism. A Kanban signal—whether a card, a visual bin cue, or another observable marker—moves with the inventory and tells the preceding process to produce or move more stock when the signal is observed. This creates a true pull flow, aligning production with demand and reducing overproduction and waste. Andon signals problems on the line, Jidoka refers to stopping for quality issues and automated fault handling, and Takt Time sets the production pace to meet demand but does not itself trigger replenishment.

5. If Availability is 100%, Performance is 100%, and OEE is 90%, what is the Value Stream Quality percentage?

A. 100%

B. 90%

C. 81%

D. Cannot be calculated

OEE is made up of three factors that multiply together: Availability, Performance, and Quality. If Availability is 100% and Performance is 100%, their product is 1.0. With OEE at 90% (0.9), the remaining factor must be 0.9, which is the Quality portion. So the Value Stream Quality percentage is 90%. This means about 90% of produced items are good, while the remaining 10% are not acceptable, causing the OEE to be 0.9.

6. Which statement is true about the objective of Just in Time in lean practice?

A. Build to forecast

B. Produce only what is needed, when it is needed

C. Produce long runs to reduce setup costs

D. Maximize inventory for flexibility

Just in Time aims to align production with actual demand by pulling work through the process so items are produced only when needed and in the quantities needed. This minimizes inventory and waste, lowers carrying costs, and makes problems visible sooner, enabling quick improvement. Producing to a forecast, running long batches to reduce setup costs, or holding large inventories would move away from this pull-based approach and introduce more waste and risk.

7. Takt time refers to:

- A. The rate at which your factory needs to produce the product or service to meet the customer demand
- B. The speed the machine runs
- C. The time it takes to transport the product
- D. The overall processing time from raw material to the customer

Takt time is the pace at which you must complete production to meet customer demand. It's calculated by dividing the available production time in a period by the customer demand for that period, which sets the required rate to produce units. For example, with 8 hours of available time and a demand of 240 units, takt time would be 480 minutes divided by 240, giving 2 minutes per unit. This pace guides how you line up people, machines, and processes to match demand, and it is not the speed of a single machine, nor the time to transport, nor the total end-to-end lead time from raw material to customer.

8. In a Lean organization, whose responsibility is safety?

- A. Every Employee
- B. The Lean Facilitator
- C. Management
- D. The Owner

In Lean, safety is built into how work is designed and done, and it relies on the involvement of everyone. Each person follows safe standard work, uses protective measures, identifies hazards, and stops unsafe work when needed. People on the shop floor, in offices, or in any process contribute by speaking up about risks, applying safety counters, and participating in safety improvements. While leaders set the system, provide training, and allocate resources, the day-to-day responsibility to act safely rests with every employee. This broad ownership keeps safety visible and continuous, rather than relegated to a single role.

9. Which of the following is not a lean waste?

- A. Overproduction
- B. Waiting
- C. Transportation
- D. Negativity

Lean waste focuses on activities that do not add value from the customer's perspective. The classic wastes are overproduction, waiting, and transportation, along with other well-known ones like motion, inventory, defects, and over-processing. Negativity isn't classified as a lean waste because it's a cultural or mindset issue rather than a specific non-value-added step in a process. It can undermine performance, but it doesn't correspond to one of the standard waste categories that Lean tools target. So the item that isn't a lean waste is negativity.

10. Which statement about takt time is true?

- A. It is the rate at which customer demand must be met.
- B. It is the total cycle time of the production line.
- C. It is the quotient of available operating time divided by customer demand.**
- D. It is the time between maintenance events.

Takt time is the pace you must maintain to meet customer demand given the time you have available. It is calculated as the quotient of available operating time divided by customer demand in that period. For example, with an 8-hour shift and demand for 320 units, takt time is 8 hours divided by 320 units = 0.025 hours per unit (about 1.5 minutes per unit). This pace sets the target for the production line and helps determine if the line can meet demand: if the line's actual cycle times push past takt time, you'll miss the deadline; if they're shorter, you have room for efficiency gains or buffers. It's not the total cycle time of the line, nor the time between maintenance events; it's specifically the calculated pace needed to align production with demand.

SAMPLE

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://leanbronze.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE