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# Q&A

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**Exam** : **CQA**

**Title** : Quality Auditor Exam

**Version** : DEMO

1.A root cause of a nonconformance is defined as a problem that
A.is discovered by conducting designed experiments
B.is established through the use of fishbone diagrams
C.must be reviewed by the material review board
D.must be corrected in order to prevent a recurrence
**Answer:** D

2.When lower-tier documents are compared to higher-tier documents before the fieldwork starts, the comparison is called a
A.desk audit
B.process audit
C.conformance audit
D.management audit
**Answer:** A

3.An audit trail is necessary in order to
A.schedule and budget for audit assignments
B.show how and when items were reviewed
C.provide management with justification for an audit
D.provide the audit manager with audit results
**Answer:** B

4.Which of the following audit strategies is a common technique to assess compliance to a specific requirement at all locations where that requirement is applicable?
A.Discovery method
B.Element method
C.Department method
D.Process method
**Answer:** B

5.Which of the following conclusions can be made by an auditor who observes that statistical process control (SPC) charts posted near operator workstations are done correctly and are regularly completed throughout the plant?
A.Commitment of management to quality is strong
B.Processes are being improved continually
C.Shop floor staff have been fully trained
D.SPC charts are available
**Answer:** D

6.When is it acceptable to grant an extension of the time frame for a corrective action?
A.When the auditor cannot perform the follow-up audit as scheduled
B.When the auditee determines that the proposed corrective action is not cost-effective
C.When the corrective action plan requires more time than originally anticipated
D.When there has been a change in operators who perform the task

**Answer:** C

7.The fraction of nonconforming products is plotted on which of the following types of control charts?
A.p chart
B.u chart
C.np chart
D.c chart
**Answer:** A

8.Auditors can use flowcharts in their work in order to
A.analyze the causal factors of process dispersion
B.understand the overall process or system being audited
C.distinguish variations in a process over time
D.determine process capability and uniformity
**Answer:** B

9.An auditee responds to a corrective action request by stating that the problem has never occurred before and is “not the norm for our operation.” Which of the following is the most appropriate action for the lead auditor?
A.Note that the deficiency is the result of a random occurrence.
B.Draft a response explicitly requesting a more concise root-cause analysis.
C.Confer with the audit client to assess the appropriateness of the response.
D.Schedule a follow-up audit immediately.
**Answer:** B

10.Which of the following is an audit reporting technique for prioritizing audit findings?
A.Weibull distribution
B.Risk-benefit ratio
C.Cognitive dissonance
D.Ishikawa diagram
**Answer:** B

11.Which of the following is most important for an auditor to convey at an initial audit interview?
A.A give-and-take atmosphere that focuses on compromise
B.A formal approach that is guided by specific roles for each participant
C.An interest in cooperation and open dialogue
D.A personal approach to information gathering
**Answer:** C

12.If the audit escort for one area is repeatedly late or unavailable, what is the best option open to the auditor?
A.Notify the auditee management of the consequences created by the delays.
B.Narrow the scope of the audit to accommodate the delays.
C.Proceed without the escort.

D.Assess system effectiveness using objective evidence from other areas.
**Answer:** A

13.Which of the following statistics would best describe the central tendency of a sample of data?
A.Mode
B.Mean
C.Standard deviation
D.Range
**Answer:** B

14.During the opening meeting, it is the auditee's responsibility to
A.prepare the meeting agenda
B.set the audit schedule
C.state the audit purpose and scope
D.identify safety requirements
**Answer:** D

15.Auditor independence includes freedom from which of the following?
I.Bias
II.Conflict of interest
III.External influences
IV.Previous exposure to the area
A.I and II only
B.II and IV only
C.I, II, and III only
D.II, III and IV only
**Answer:** C

16.Which of the following requests by an auditor is likely to obtain the most objective evidence for verification?
A."What kind of information do you receive?"
B."Who provides the information to you?"
C."Describe how you receive information."
D."Show me the information you have received."
**Answer:** D

17.Audits are conducted against a performance standard to ensure which of the following?
I.Meaningful measurements
II.Objectively evaluated performance
III.Perceptive observations
A.I only
B.I and II only
C.II and III only
D.I, II, and III

**Answer:** B

18.While performing an internal audit, an auditor notices that an operator on one shift skips part of the documented procedure.In this situation, the auditor should do which of the following?
A.Make a note on the checklist and initial it.
B.Report it to the operator’s supervisor or manager.
C.Question the operator about the observation.
D.Ask another operator to evaluate the situation.
**Answer:** C

19.An auditor is performing an audit of a drilling machine that produces 100 pieces a day and that is showing improved quality.Which of the following rules should be used for determining the proper sample size for a fixed level of confidence?
A.The moving average should be calculated.
B.The sample size should be decreased as the quality improves.
C.The AQL of the raw material should be used.
D.A 10% sample size should be used, regardless of the change in quality.
**Answer:** B

20.An audit report should contain which of the following?
A.Audit findings
B.Root cause analysis
C.Corrective action
D.Re-audit schedule
**Answer:** A