1. Which of the problems below BEST characterize a result of software failure?

A, Damaged reputation

B. Lack of methodology

C. Inadequate training

D. Regulatory compliance

2. Which is not the testing objectives

A. Finding defects

B. Gaining confidence about the level of quality and providing information

C. Preventing defects.

D, Debugging defects

3. Which of the following is a KEY task of a tester?

A, Reviewing tests developed by others

B. Writing a test strategy for the project

C. Deciding what should be automated

D. Writing test summary reports

4. Which is not a testing principle

A. Early testing

B. Defect clustering

C. Pesticide paradox

D, Exhaustive testing

5. Which of the following is the standard for the Software product quality

A, ISO 9126

B. ISO 829

C. ISO 1012

D. ISO 1028

6.Which factors contribute to humans making mistakes that can lead to faulty software?

I. Setting aggressive schedule

II. Integrating complex systems

III. Allocating adequate resources

IV. Failing to control changes

A. I and II are true; III and IV are false

B. II and IV are true; I and III are false

C, I, II and IV are true; III is false

D. I, II and III are true; IV is false

7. _____indicates how important it is to fix the bug and when it should be fixed

A. Severity

B, Priority

C. All of the above

D. None of the above

8.How can software defects in future projects be prevented from reoccurring?

A. Creating documentation procedures and allocating resource contingencies

B. Asking programmers to perform a thorough and independent testing

C. Combining levels of testing and mandating inspections of all documents

D, Documenting lessons learned and determining the root cause of problems

9. Which of these are objectives for software testing?

A. Determine the productivity of programmers

B. Eliminate the need for future program maintenance

C. Eliminate every error prior to release

D, Uncover software errors

10. Failure is _____

A, Incorrect program behavior due to a fault in the program

B. Bug found before product Release

C. Bug found after product Release

D. Bug found during Design phase

11. Which of the following is not a quality characteristic listed in ISO 9126 Standard?

A. Functionality

B. Usability

C, Supportability

D. Maintainability

12. Pick the best definition of quality

A. Quality is job one

B. Zero defects

C, Conformance to requirements

D. Work as designed

13. Which of the following is not a characteristic for Testability?

A. Operability

B. Observability

C. Simplicity

D, Robustness

14. Which, in general, is the least required skill of a good tester?

A. Being diplomatic

B, Able to write software

C. Having good attention to detail

D. Able to be relied on

15. When what is visible to end-users is a deviation from the specific or expected behavior, this is called:

A. An error

B. A fault

C, A failure

D. A defect

E. A mistake

16. The standard that gives definitions of testing terms is:

A. ISO/IEC 12207

B, BS7925-1

C. BS7925-2

D. ANSI/IEEE 829

E. ANSI/IEEE 729

17. Which of the following will be the best definition for Testing:

A. The goal / purpose of testing is to demonstrate that the program works.

B. The purpose of testing is to demonstrate that the program is defect free.

C. The purpose of testing is to demonstrate that the program does what it is supposed to do.

D, Testing is executing Software for the purpose of finding defects.

18. Software quality is not relevant to _____

A. Correctness

B. Usability

C, Viability

D. Reusability.

19. Testing is not done to _____

A. Find faults

B. Improve quality

C. Check user friendliness.

D, Improve software accuracy

20. What is failure?

A, Deviation from expected result to actual result

B. Defect in the software.

C. Error in the program code.

D. Fault in the system.

21. A standard for software testing terminology is:

A. IEEE 802.11

B. ISO 9001

C, BS 7925-1

D. BS 7925-2

22. Faults found by users are due to:

A. Poor quality software

B, Poor software and poor testing

C. Bad luck

D. Insufficient time for testing

23. Software testing activities should start

A. As soon as the code is written

B. During the design stage

C. When the requirements have been formally documented

D, As soon as possible in the development life cycle

24. Which of the following is NOT a standard related to testing?

A. IEEE829

B, IEEE610

C. BS7925-1

D. BS7925-2

25. Which of the following statements are true?

A. Faults in program specifications are the most expensive to fix.

B. Faults in code are the most expensive to fix.

C, Faults in requirements are the most expensive to fix

D. Faults in designs are the most expensive to fix.

26. Why is testing necessary?

A. Because testing is good method to make there are not defects in the software

B. Because verification and validation are not enough to get to know the quality of the software

C, Because testing measures the quality of the software system and helps to increase the quality

D. Because testing finds more defects than reviews and inspections.

27. Which of the following is true

A. Testing is the same as quality assurance

B, Testing is a part of quality assurance

C. Testing is not a part of quality assurance

D. Testing is same as debugging

28. Which of the following are USUALLY stated as testing objectives?

I. Finding defects in the software

II. Reducing maintenance costs

II. Confirming that the system works

IV. Assessing the quality of the software

V. Meeting schedule milestones

A. I and II

B, I, III; and IV

C. II, IV, and V

D. III and IV

29. Reliability, usablility, efficiency are

A. Functional characteristics

B, Non functional characteristics

C. Both A. & B.

D. None of the above

30. A failure is:

A. Found in the software; the result of an error.

B, Departure from specified behaviour.

C. An incorrect step, process or data definition in a computer program.

D. A human action that produces an incorrect result.

31. Which of the following should NOT normally be an objective for a test?

A. To find faults in the software.

B. To assess whether the software is ready for release.

C. To demonstrate that the software doesn't work.

D, To prove that the software is correct.

32. Which of the following are valid objectives for testing?

i.To find defects.

ii.To gain confidence in the level of quality.

iii.To identify the cause of defects.

iv.To prevent defects.

A. i,ii, and iii.

B. ii, iii and iv.

C, i, ii and iv.

D. i,iii and iv.

33. Which of the following is NOT a reasonable test objective:

A. To find faults in the software

B, To prove that the software has no faults

C. To give confidence in the software

D. To find performance problems

34. Errors that are cosmetic in nature are usually assigned a _____ severity level.

A. Fatal (Severity)

B, Low (Severity)

C. Serious (Severity)

D. Not Serious at all

35. Which of the following statements is correct?

A. The objective of testing is always to find defects by causing failures when executing.

B. Test activities end after the tests are executed and deviations are documented.

C. The true level of quality cannot be learned by dynamic testing.

D, Both dynamic and static testing can be used to achieve similar objectives.

36. Which of the following statements is NOT correct?

A, Testers cannot help developers improve their skills through good defect documentation.

B. People align their plans with objectives set by management if they understand them.

C. Testing is a constructive activity when seen in the management of product risks.

D. Avoiding the author bias is a good reason to have an independent test group.

37. What is the actual and potential result when a human being makes a mistake while writing code?

I. A bug

II. A failure

III. A fault

IV. An error

V. A defect

A, I, II, III and IV

B. I, III and IV

C. V only

D. II, III and IV

38. Even though a test that once revealed many defects is part of the regression suite, no new test cases have been created for the module under test in a long time. What test principle is the QA team forgetting?

A. Absence-of-errors fallacy

B. Defect clustering

C, Pesticide paradox

D. Early testing

39. According to the ISTQB Glossary, the word 'bug' is synonymous with which of the following words?

A. Incident

B, Defect

C. Mistake

D. Error

40. Which of the statements below is the best assessment of how the test principles apply across the test life cycle?

A. Test principles only affect the preparation for testing.

B. Test principles only affect test execution activities.

C. Test principles affect the early test activities such as review.

D, Test principles affect activities throughout the test life cycle.

41. Which statement about testing is true?

A, Testing is started as early as possible in the life cycle.

B. Testing is started after the code is written so that we have a system with which to

work.

C. Testing is most economically done at the end of the life cycle.

D. Testing can only be done by an independent test team.

42. According to the ISTQB Glossary, debugging:

A. Is part of the fundamental testing process.

B, Includes the repair of the cause of a failure.

C. Involves intentionally adding known defects.

D. Follows the steps of a test procedure.

43. Which of the following could be a root cause of a defect in financial software in which an incorrect interest rate is calculated?

A. Insufficient funds were available to pay the interest rate calculated.

B. Insufficient calculations of compound interest were included.

C, Insufficient training was given to the developers concerning compound interest calculation rules.

D. Inaccurate calculators were used to calculate the expected results.

44. System test execution on a project is planned for eight weeks. After a week of testing, a tester suggests that the test objective stated in the test plan of 'finding as many defects as possible during system test' might be more closely met by redirecting the test effort according to which test principle?

A. Impossibility of exhaustive testing.

B. Importance of early testing.

C. The absence of errors fallacy.

D, Defect clustering.

45. How does testing contribute to software quality?

A. Testing ensures that the system under test will not error out in a production environment.

B. Testing identifies defects which ensures a successful product will be released to market.

C. Testing increases the quality of a software system by avoiding defects in the system under test.

D, Testing through verification and validation of functionality identifies defects in the system under test.

46. Below you find a list of descriptions of problems that can be observed during testing or operation. Which is most likely a failure?

A, The product crashed when the user selected an option in a dialog box.

B. One source code file included in the build was the wrong version

C. The computation algorithm used the wrong input variables.

D. The developer misinterpreted the computational requirement for that algorithm.

47. Which one of the following describes best the difference between testing and debugging?

A, Testing shows failures that are caused by defects. Debugging finds, analyzes, and removes the causes of failures in the software.

B. Testing pinpoints the defects. De bugging analyzes the faults and proposes preventing activities.

C. Testing removes faults. Debugging identifies the causes of failures.

D. Dynamic testing prevents causes of failures. Debugging removes the failures.

48.

Which of the following software work product can be used as a basis for testing?

A. Incremental scenarios

B, Design documents

C. Undocumented features

D. V-model specifications

49. Which statement BEST describes the role of testing?

A. Testing ensures that the right version of code is delivered

B, Testing can be used to assess quality.

C. Testing shows that the software is error free.

D. Testing improves quality in itself.

50. Which of the following statements is true?

A. Testing cannot prove that software is incorrect.

B. Testing can prove that software is either correct or incorrect.

C, Testing cannot prove that software is correct.

D. Testing can prove that software is correct.

51. If a system has been tested and only a few defects have been found, what can we conclude about the state of the system?

a. The system may be defect free but the testing done cannot guarantee that this is true.

b. The system is defect free and further testing would therefore be a waste of resources.

c. It depends what the system is designed to do.

d. Further testing should be considered but this should be focussed on areas of highest risk because it would not be possible to test everything.

e. Testing should be curtailed because it is yielding no value.

A, a, c and d

B. b, c and d

C. a, d and e

D. b, c and e

52. Which of the following account for most of the failures in a system?

A. They will be found in the smallest modules

B. They will be evenly distributed among all modules

C. They will be found in the largest modules

D, They will be found in a small proportion of modules

53. When in the lifecycle should testing activities start?

A, As early as possible

B. After the test environment is ready

C. After the requirements have been reviewed

D. Once the code is available to test

54. What should be the MAIN objective during development testing?

A, To cause as many failures as possible so that defects in the software are identified and can be fixed

B. To confirm that the system works as expected and that requirements have been met

C. To assess the quality of the software with no intention of fixing defects

D. To give information to stakeholders of the risk of releasing the system at a given time

55. Which of the following statements is GENERALLY true of testing?

a. Testing can show the presence of defects.

b. Testing reduces the probability of uncovered defects.

c. Testing can show that a previously present defect has been removed.

d. Testing can prove that software is defect free.

A, a, b and c

B. a, b and d

C. a, c and d

D. b, c and d

56. Which of the following statements BEST describes one of the seven key principles of software testing?

A. Automated tests are better than manual tests for avoiding the Exhaustive Testing.

B. Exhaustive testing is, with sufficient effort and tool support, feasible for all software.

C, It is normally impossible to test all input / output combinations for a software system.

D. The purpose of testing is to demonstrate the absence of defects.

57. Below is a list of problems that can be observed during testing or operation. Which is MOST likely a failure?

A, The product crashed when the user selected an option in a dialog box.

B. One source code file included in the build was the wrong version.

C. The computation algorithm used the wrong input variables.

D. The developer misinterpreted the requirement for the algorithm.

58. Which of the following statements are TRUE?

A. Software testing may be required to meet legal or contractual requirements.

B. Software testing is mainly needed to improve the quality of the developer's work.

C. Rigorous testing and fixing of defects found can help reduce the risk of problems occurring in an operational environment.

D. Rigorous testing is sometimes used to prove that all failures have been found.

A. B and C are true; A and D are false.

B. A and D are true; B and C are false.

C, A and C are true, B and D are false.

D. C and D are true, A and B are false.

59. Which of the following statements BEST describes the difference between testing and debugging?

A. Testing pinpoints (identifies the source of) the defects. Debugging analyzes the faults and proposes prevention activities.

B, Dynamic testing shows failures caused by defects. Debugging finds, analyzes, and removes the causes of failures in the software.

C. Testing removes faults. Debugging identifies the causes of failures.

D. Dynamic testing prevents causes of failures. Debugging removes the failures.

60. Bug life cycle

A, Open, Assigned, Fixed, Closed

B. Open, Fixed, Assigned, Closed

C. Assigned, Open, Closed, Fixed

D. Assigned, Open, Fixed, Closed

61. Which is not the software characteristics

A. Reliability

B. Usability

C, Scalability

D. Maintainability

62. Which of the following statements describes a key principle of software testing?

A. Automated tests allow better statements of confidence about the quality of software products.

B, For a software system, it is normally impossible to test all the input and output combinations.

C. Exhaustive software testing is, with enough effort and tool support, feasible for all software.

D. The purpose of software testing is demonstrating the absence of defects in software products.

63. Which of the following could be a reason for a failure

1) Testing fault

2) Software fault

3) Design fault

4) Environment Fault

5) Documentation Fault

A. 2 is a valid reason; 1,3,4 & 5 are not

B. 1,2,3,4 are valid reasons; 5 is not

C. 1,2,3 are valid reasons; 4 & 5 are not

D, All of them are valid reasons for failure

64. Test are prioritized so that:

A. You shorten the time required for testing

B, You do the best testing in the time available

C. You do more effective testing

D. You find more faults

65. Which of the following can be root cause of a bug in a software product?

(I) The project had incomplete procedures for configuration management.

(II) The time schedule to develop a certain component was cut.

(III) the specification was unclear

(IV) Use of the code standard was not followed up

(V) The testers were not certified

A. (I) and (II) are correct

B, (I) through (IV) are correct

C. (III) through (V) are correct

D. (I), (II) and (IV) are correct

66. Which of the following is false?

A. In a system two different failures may have different severities.

B, A system is necessarily more reliable after debugging for the removal of a fault.

C. A fault need not affect the reliability of a system.

D. Undetected errors may lead to faults and eventually to incorrect behavior.

67. What are good practices for testing within the development life cycle?

A. Early test analysis and design.

B. Different test levels are defined with specific objectives.

C. Testers will start to get involved as soon as coding is done.

D, A and B above.

68. A deviation from the specified or expected behaviour that is visible to end-users is called:

A. An error

B. A fault

C, A failure

D. A defect

69. Which of the following statements is true about a software verification and validation program?

I. It strives to ensure that quality is built into software.

II. It provides management with insights into the state of a software project.

III. It ensures that alpha, beta, and system tests are performed.

IV. It is executed in parallel with software development activities.

A. I, II&III

B. II, III&IV

C, I, II&IV

D. I, III&IV

70 Typical defects that are easier to find in reviews than in dynamic testing are:

A. Deviations from standards,

B. Requirement defects,

C. Design defects,

D. Insufficient maintainability and incorrect interface specifications.

E, All of the above.