1. Which of the following is a MAJOR task of test planning?

A. Scheduling test analysis and design tasks.

B. Initiating corrective actions.

C. Monitoring progress and test coverage.

D. Measuring and analyzing result

2. In software testing what is the main purpose of exit criteria?

A. To enhance the security of the system
B. To prevent the endless loops in code.
C. To swerve as an alternative or "Plan-B"
D. To define when to stop testing

3. Which of the following is a KEY test closure task?

A. Ensuring proper environment setup

B. Writing a test summary report

C. Assessing the need for additional tests

D. Finalizing and archiving testware.

4. Which activity in the fundamental test process creates test suites for efficient test execution?

A. Implementation and execution.

B. Planning and control.

C. Analysis and design.

D. Test closure.

5. When should configuration management procedures be implemented?

A. During test planning.

B. During test analysis.

C. During test execution.

D. When evaluating exit criteria

6. What is the purpose of exit criteria?

A. To define when a test level is complete.

B. To determine when a test has completed.

C. To identify when a software system should be retired.

D. To determine whether a test has passed.

7. Which activities form part of test planning?

i) Developing test cases.

ii) Defining the overall approach to testing.

iii) Assigning resources.

iv) Building the test environment

v) Writing test conditions.

A. i, ii & iv are true, iii & v are false.

B. ii & iii are true, i, iv & v are false.

C. iv & v are true, i, ii & iii are false.

D. i, ii & iii are true iv & v are false.

8. What principle is BEST described when test designs are written by a third party?

A. Exploratory testing

B. Independent testing

C. Integration testing

D. Interoperability testing

9. Which of the following is a benefit of test independence?

A. It does not require familiarity with the code.

B. It is cheaper than using developers to test their own code.

C. It avoids author bias in defining effective tests.

D. Testers are better at finding defects than developers.

10. Which of the following is a KEY test control task?

A. Initiating corrective actions

B. Determining the scope

C. Implementing the test policy

D. Scheduling test implementation

11. Which is the best definition of complete testing:

A. You have discovered every bug in the program.

B. You have tested every statement, branch, and combination of branches in the program.

C. You have completed every test in the test plan.

D. You have reached the scheduled ship date.

12. What consists of a set of input values, execution pre conditions and expected results?

A. Test script

B. Test procedure specification

C. Test case

D. Test data

13. Which of the following MAIN activity is part of the fundamental test process?

A. Initiating and planning

B. Documenting root-causes

C. Capturing lessons learned

D. Planning and control

14. Purpose of test design technique is

A. Identifying test conditions only, not Identifying test cases

B. Not Identifying test conditions, Identifying test cases only

C. Identifying test conditions and Identifying test cases

D. Identifying test conditions or Identifying test cases

15. One person has been dominating the current software process improvement meeting. Which of the following techniques should the facilitator use to bring other team members into the discussion?

A. Confront the person and ask that other team members be allowed to express their opinions.

B. Wait for the person to pause, acknowledge the person′s opinion, and ask for someone else′s opinion.

C. Switch the topic to an issue about which the person does not have a strong opinion.

D. Express an opinion that differs from the person's opinion in order to encourage others to express their ideas.

16. The purpose of exit criteria is

A. Define when to stop testing

B. End of test level

C. When a set of tests has achieved a specific pre condition

D. All of the above

17. Which is not the fundamental test process

A. Planning and control

B. Test closure activities

C. Analysis and design

D. None

18. A _____ is the step-by-step method followed to ensure that standards are met

A. SDLC

B. Project Plan

C. Policy

D. Procedure

19. Which of the following is a MAJOR test planning task?

A. Determining the exit criteria

B. Measuring and analyzing results

C. Implementing corrective actions

D. Monitoring and documenting progress

20. Reviewing the test Basis is a part of which phase

A. Test Analysis and Design

B. Test Implementation and execution

C. Test Closure Activities

D. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

21. Which of the following is not a part of the Test Implementation and Execution Phase

A. Creating test suites from the test cases

B. Executing test cases either manually or by using test execution tools

C. Comparing actual results

D. Designing the Tests

22. Designing the test environment set-up and identifying any required infrastructure and tools are a part of which phase

A. Test Implementation and execution

B. Test Analysis and Design

C. Evaluating the Exit Criteria and reporting

D. Test Closure Activities

23. The Test Cases Derived from use cases

A. Are most useful in uncovering defects in the process flows during real world use of the system

B. Are most useful in uncovering defects in the process flows during the testing use of the system

C. Are most useful in covering the defects in the process flows during real world use of the system

D. Are most useful in covering the defects at the Integration Level

24. Reporting Discrepancies as incidents is a part of which phase :-

A. Test Analysis and Design

B. Test Implementation and execution

C. Test Closure Activities

D. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

25. Incidents would not be raised against:

A. Requirements

B. Documentation

C. Test cases

D. Improvements suggested by users

26. Test Implementation and execution has which of the following major tasks?

i. Developing and prioritizing test cases, creating test data, writing test procedures and optionally preparing the test harnesses and writing automated test scripts.

ii. Creating the test suite from the test cases for efficient test execution.

iii. Verifying that the test environment has been set up correctly.

iv. Determining the exit criteria.

A. i,ii,iii are true and iv is false

B. i,,iv are true and ii is false

C. i,ii are true and iii,iv are false

D. ii,iii,iv are true and i is false

27. Which one is not comes under international standard

A. IEC

B. IEEE

C. ISO

D. All of the above

28. What is the process of analyzing and removing causes of failures in software?

A. Validation

B. Testing

C. Debugging

D. Verification

29. Majority of system errors occur in the _____ phase

A. Requirements Phase.

B. Analysis and Design Phase

C. Development Phase

D. Testing Phase

30. Which of the following is a MAJOR task when evaluating the exit criteria?

A. Creating test suites and cases for efficient execution

B. Writing a test summary report for stakeholders

C. Handing the testware to the maintenance organization

D. Identifying any required infrastructure and tools

31. When to stop Testing?

A. Stop when scheduled time for testing expires

B. Stop if 75% of the pre-defined number of errors is detected.

C. Stop when all the test cases execute with detecting few errors.

D. None above

32. Which of the following are MAJOR test implementation and execution tasks?

I. Repeating test activities

II. Creating test suites

III. Reporting discrepancies

IV. Logging the outcome

V. Analyzing lessons learned

A. II, III and IV

B. I, III, IV and V

C. I, II, III and IV

D. III, IV and V

33. In any software development life cycle (SDLC) model, which of the following are characteristics of good testing?

I. Providing complete test coverage of all branches of the system code.
II. Having a corresponding testing activity for each development activity.
III. Testers should be involved in reviewing documents as soon as drafts are available.
IV. Each test level has test objectives specific to that level.

A. II, III and IV

B. I and III

C. I, III and IV

D. I and II

34. What test can be conducted for off – the – shelf software to get market feedback?

A. Beta testing

B. Usability testing

C. Alpha testing

D. COTS testing

35. CAST stands for

A. Computer Aided Software Testing

B. Computer Aided Software Tools

C. Computer Analysis Software Techniques

D. None

36. 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

38. 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

39. During the software development process, at what point can the test process start?

A. When the code is complete.

B. When the design is complete.

C. When the software requirements have been approved.

D. When the first code module is ready for unit testing

40. "How much testing is enough?"

A. This question is impossible to answer

B. This question is easy to answer

C. The answer depends on the risk for your industry, contract and special requirements

D. This answer depends on the maturity of your developers

41. Features to be tested, approach, item pass / fail criteria and test deliverables should be specified in which document?

A. Test case specification

B. Test procedure specification

C. Test plan

D. Test design specification

42. One Key reason why developers have difficulty testing their own work is :

A. Lack of technical documentation

B. Lack of test tools on the market for developers

C. Lack of training

D. Lack of Objectivity

43. Which documents specify features to – be tested, approach, and pass / fail criteria?

A. Test plan and test design specification

B. Test plan and test case specification

C. Test procedure specification and test design specification

D. Test case specification and test procedure specification

44. Independent Verification & Validation is

A. Done by the Developer

B. Done by the Test Engineers

C. Done By Management

D. Done by an Entity Outside the Projects sphere of influence

45. What is a group of test activities that are organized and managed together?

A. Test procedure specification

B. Test level

C. Test case specification

D. Test plan

46. During which test activity could faults be found most cost effectively?

A. Execution

B. Design

C. Planning

D. Check Exit criteria completion

47. What is the difference between testing software developed by contractor outside your country, versus testing software developed by a contractor within your country?

A. Does not meet people needs

B. Cultural difference

C. Loss of control over reallocation of resources

D. Relinquishments of control

48. The inputs for developing a test plan are taken from

A. Project plan

B. Business plan

C. Support plan

D. None of the above

49. Which document specifies the sequence of test executions?

A. Test procedure specification

B. Test design specification

C. Test case specification

D. Test plan

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

A. Operability

B. Observability

C. Simplicity

D. Robustness

51. If an expected result is not specified then:

A. We cannot run the test

B. It may be difficult to repeat the test

C. It may be difficult to determine if the test has passed or failed

D. We cannot automate the user inputs

52. When should we stop our testing?

A. This question is difficult to answer

B. The answer depends on the contract with the client, special requirements if any & risks your organization is willing to take

C. The answer depends on the experience & maturity of your developers

D. The answer should be standardized for the software development industry

53. The purpose of requirement phase is

A. To freeze requirements

B. To understand user needs

C. To define the scope of testing

D. All of the above

54. 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

55. Verification is:

A. Checking that we are building the right system

B. Checking that we are building the system right

C. Performed by an independent test team

D. Making sure that it is what the user really wants

56. Testing should be stopped when:

A. All the planned tests have been run

B. Time has run out

C. All faults have been fixed correctly

D. Both A. and C.

E. It depends on the risks for the system being tested

57. What is the purpose of test completion criteria in a test plan:

A. To know when a specific test has finished its execution

B. To ensure that the test case specification is complete

C. To set the criteria used in generating test inputs

D. To know when test planning is complete

E. To plan when to stop testing

58. A test plan defines

A. What is selected for testing

B. Objectives and results

C. Expected results

D. Targets and misses

59. Which of the following can be tested as part of operational testing?

A. Component interaction

B. Probe effect

C. State transition

D. Disaster recovery

60. What information need not be included in a test incident report:

A. How to fix the fault

B. How to reproduce the fault

C. Test environment details

D. Severity, priority

E. The actual and expected outcomes

61. Which of the following is NOT included in the Test Plan document of the Test Documentation Standard:

A. Test items (i.e. software versions)

B. What is not to be tested

C. Test environments

D. Quality plans

E. Schedules and deadlines

62. IEEE 829 test plan documentation standard contains all of the following except:

A. Test items

B. Test deliverables

C. Test tasks

D. Test environment

E. Test specification

63. Consider the following statements about early test design:

i. Early test design can prevent fault multiplication

ii. Faults found during early test design are more expensive to fix

iii. Early test design can find faults

iv. Early test design can cause changes to the requirements

v. Early test design takes more effort

A. i, iii & iv are true. Ii & v are false

B. iii is true, I, ii, iv & v are false

C. iii & iv are true. i, ii & v are false

D. i, iii, iv & v are true, ii us false

E. i & iii are true, ii, iv & v are false

64. Exit Criteria may consist of:

i. Thoroughness measures, such as coverage of code, functionality or risk

ii. Estimates of Defect density or reliability measures.

iii. Residual risk such as defects not fixed or lack of test coverage in certain areas

iv. Verifying the Test Environment.

A. iv is correct and i,ii,iii are incorrect.

B. i,ii,iii is correct and iv is incorrect

C. ii is correct and i,ii,iii are incorrect

D. iii and iv are correct and i,ii are incorrect

65. Validation involves which of the following

i. Helps to check the Quality of the Built Product

ii. Helps to check that we have built the right product.

iii. Helps in developing the product

iv. Monitoring tool wastage and obsoleteness.

A. Options i,ii,iii,iv are true.

B. ii is true and i,iii,iv are false

C. i,ii,iii are true and iv is false

D. iii is true and i,ii,iv are false.

66. Benefits of Independent Testing

A. Independent testers are much more qualified than Developers

B. Independent testers see other and different defects and are unbiased.

C. Independent Testers cannot identify defects.

D. Independent Testers can test better than developers

67. Which input combinations will a knowledgeable tester MOST LIKELY use to uncover potential errors when testing a surname field?

A. Wilson, de Costa and Morgan

B. Go, Cheenaswamimuthusami and Venkatsewaran

C. Smit, Smyth and Smithson

D. O'Lever, Lesa-Brit and Jewel De

68. Which of the following has highest level of independence in which test cases are:

A. Designed by persons who write the software under test

B. Designed by a person from a different section

C. Designed by a person from a different organization

D. Designed by another person

69. Test planning has which of the following major tasks?

i. Determining the scope and risks, and identifying the objectives of testing.

ii. Determining the test approach (techniques,test items, coverage, identifying and

interfacing the teams involved in testing , testware)

iii. Reviewing the Test Basis (such as requirements,architecture,design,interface)

iv. Determining the exit criteria.

A. i,ii,iv are true and iii is false

B. i,,iv are true and ii is false

C. i,ii are true and iii,iv are false

D. ii,iii,iv are true and i is false

70. Deciding How much testing is enough should take into account :-

i. Level of Risk including Technical and Business product and project risk

ii. Project constraints such as time and budget

iii. Size of Testing Team

iv. Size of the Development Team

A. i,ii,iii are true and iv is false

B. i,,iv are true and ii is false

C. i,ii are true and iii,iv are false

D. ii,iii,iv are true and i is false

71. Match every stage of the software Development Life cycle with the Testing Life cycle:

i. Hi-level design a Unit tests

ii. Code b Acceptance tests

iii. Low-level design c System tests

iv. Business requirements d Integration tests

A. i-d , ii-a , iii-c , iv-b

B. i-c , ii-d , iii-a , iv-b

C. i-b , ii-a , iii-d , iv-c

D. i-c , ii-a , iii-d , iv-b

72. Which of the following is a part of Test Closure Activities?

i. Checking which planned deliverables have been delivered

ii. Defect report analysis.

iii. Finalizing and archiving testware.

iv. Analyzing lessons.

A. i , ii , iv are true and iii is false

B. i , ii , iii are true and iv is false

C. i , iii , iv are true and ii is false

D. All of above are true

73. What principles do "avoiding author bias" and "communicating problems constructively" represent?

A. Preventive testing and reactive testing

B. Experience-based testing and interoperability testing

C. Independent testing and good interpersonal skills

D. Criticism avoidance and effective relationships

74. Which of the following is not included in Test Plan.

A. Features to be tested.

B. Environmental needs.

C. Suspension criteria.

D. Expected results.

75. Match the following:

1. Test estimation

2. Test control

3. Test monitoring

a. Measures of tracking process

b. Effort required to perform activities

c. Reallocation of resources

A. 1-b, 2-c, 3-a

B. 1-b, 2-a, 3-c

C. 1-c, 2-a, 3-b

D. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c

76. When do you stop testing?

A. When the specified number of faults are found.

B. When the test completion criteria are met.

C. When all high and medium priority tests are complete.

D. When all statements have been executed

77. Which of the following provides the biggest potential cost saving from use of CAST?

A. Test management

B. Test design

C. Test planning

D. Test execution

78. To make a test effective it is most important that:

A. It is easy to execute.

B. It is designed to detect faults if present.

C. The expected outcome is specified before execution.

D. It is unlikely to delay progress.

79. For software to be reliable it must:

A. Be easy to maintain.

B. Be unlikely to cause a failure.

C. Never fail under any circumstances.

D. Be written according to coding standards

80. 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

81. 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

82. Testware(test cases, test dataset)

A. Needs configuration management just like requirements, design and code

B. Should be newly constructed for each new version of the software

C. Is needed only until the software is released into production or use

D. Does not need to be documented and commented, as it does not form part of the released software system

83. Increasing the quality of the software, by better development methods, will affect the time needed for testing (the test phases) by:

A. Reducing test time

B. No change

C. Increasing test time

D. Can't say

84. When reporting faults found to developers, testers should be:

A. As polite, constructive and helpful as possible

B. Firm about insisting that a bug is not a "feature" if it should be fixed

C. Diplomatic, sensitive to the way they may react to criticism

D. All of the above

85. Which test may OPTIONALLY be included in the common type of the V-model?

A. Component (unit) testing

B. Acceptance testing

C. System integration testing

D. Validation and verification

86. When should you stop testing?

A. When time for testing has run out.

B. When all planned tests have been run

C. When the test completion criteria have been met

D. When no faults have been found by the tests run

87. What is the purpose of test exit criteria in the test plan?

A. To specify when to stop the testing activity

B. To set the criteria used in generating test inputs

C. To ensure that the test case specification is complete

D. To know when a specific test has finished its execution

88. 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

89. V-Model is:

A. A software development model that illustrates how testing activities integrate with software development phases

B. A software life-cycle model that is not relevant for testing

C. The official software development and testing life-cycle model of ISTQB

D. A testing life cycle model including unit, integration, system and acceptance phases

90. The _____ Is the activity where general testing objectives are transformed into tangible test conditions and test designs

A. Testing Planning

B. Test Control

C. Test analysis and design

D. Test implementation

91. A test plan defines

A. What is selected for testing

B. Objectives and results

C. Expected results

D. Targets and misses

92. Features to be tested, approach refinements and feature pass / fail criteria BUT excluding environmental needs should be specified in which document?

A. Test case specification

B. Test plan

C. Test procedure specification

D. Test design specification

93. Test basis documentation is analyzed in which phase of testing

A. Test Analysis

B. Test Design

C. Test Execution

D. Test Planning

94. Verification activities during design stages are

A. Reviewing and Inspecting

B. Inspecting and Testing

C. Reviewing and Testing

D. Reviewing, Inspecting and Testing.

95. QC is

A. Phase building activity

B. Intermediate activity

C. End of Phase activity

D. Design activity

96. Testing Process comprised of

A. Test Plan and Test Cases

B. Test log and Test Status

C. Defect Tracking

D. All of the above

97. Preparing and automating test cases before coding is called

A. Test first approach

B. Test-driven development

C. Both A. & B.

D. None of the above

98. Test Plan

A. Road map for testing

B. Tells about the actual results and expected results

C. Both a and b

D. None of the above

99. Which of the following demonstrates independence in testing?

J. Independent testers are external to the organization

K. Independent testers are part of the development team

L. Independent testers are from the user community

M. Programmers who wrote the code serve as independent testers

N. Customers who wrote the requirements serve as independent testers

A. J. L and N

B. J. K, L and N

C. K. M and N

D. J, L, M and N

100. Which one of the following describes the major benefit of verification early in the life cycle?

A. It allows the identification of changes in user requirements.

B. It facilitates timely set up of the test environment.

C. It reduces defect multiplication.

D. It allows testers to become involved early in the project.