1)    The major premise for software quality is to focus on continuous improvement best illustrated by the \_\_\_\_\_ wheel or the PDCA cycle.   
a)    Deming’s  
b)    Phil Crosby  
c)    Juran  
d)    Ishikawa  
Ans) A

2)    Testing of an application in a particular language is known as  
a)    Smoke testing  
b)    Localization testing  
c)    Globalization testing  
d)    All of the above  
Ans) B

3)    A deviation from the specified or expected behavior that is visible to end-users is called  
a)    An error  
b)    A fault  
c)    A failure  
d)    A defect  
Ans) C

4)    Non-functional testing includes  
a)    Testing to see where the system does not function correctly  
b)    Testing quality attributes of the system including performance and usability  
c)    Testing a system function using only the software required for that function  
d)    Testing for functions that should not exist  
Ans) B

5)    Beta testing is  
a)    Performed by customers at their own site  
b)    Performed by customers at the software developer’s site  
c)    Performed by an independent test team  
d)    Performed as early as possible in the lifecycle  
Ans) A

6)    The cost of fixing a fault:  
a)    Is not important  
b)    Increases the later a fault is found  
c)    Decreases the later a fault is found  
d)    Can never be determined  
Ans) B

7)    Which of the following uses Impact Analysis most?  
a)    Component testing  
b)    Non-functional system testing  
c)    User acceptance testing  
d)    Maintenance testing  
Ans) D

8)    Defects injected in the early phases can persist and be very difficult to remove in later phases.  
a)    True  
b)    False  
Ans) A

9)    “Mockups “ of an application  
a)    Use case  
b)    Prototypes  
c)    Data Flow Diagram (DFD)  
d)    Flow chart  
Ans) B

10)  \_\_\_\_\_ deals with ways to capture knowledge “before it walks out the door” and avoid “reinventing the wheel”.  
a)    Knowledge Transition  
b)    Knowledge Validation  
c)     Knowledge Acquisition  
d)    Knowledge Retention  
Ans) D

11)  A requirement may be repeated; if it is a duplicate it should be combined with an equivalent one. What is the type of Requirement Specification?  
a)    Feasibility  
b)    Completeness  
c)    Redundancy  
d)    Relevance  
Ans) C

12)  Defects that refer to functional aspects of the software that map to functional requirements as described by the users and clients  
a)    Feature Defect  
b)    Functional Description Defects  
c)    Feature Interaction Defects  
d)    Interface Description Defects  
Ans) A

13)  Tools that are better equipped to handle complex and multilayered process in requirement gathering. (select one or more)  
a)    Use case  
b)    Prototype  
c)    DFD  
d)    All the above  
Ans) D

14)  In shadowing day to day activity knowledge transfer does not take place on actual job site with task accomplishment as part of the process  
a)    True  
b)    False  
Ans) B

15)  What is the status of a clarification raised by the tester on a given requirement?  
a)    Open  
b)    In progress  
c)    Closed  
d)    Draft  
Ans) A

16)  \_\_\_\_\_ document is the way to evaluate the understanding of tester on the overall system/requirement.  
a)    System evaluation  
b)    System understanding  
c)    Requirement review  
d)    Requirement stability  
Ans) B

17)  \_\_\_\_ defines the goal oriented set of interaction between the system and the actor  
a)    Use case  
b)    Prototype  
c)    DFD  
d)    Test scenario  
Ans) A

18)  How much testing is enough?  
a)    This question is impossible to answer  
b)    The answer depends on the risks for your industry, contract and special requirements  
c)    The answer depends on the maturity of your developers  
d)    The answer should be standardized for the software development industry  
Ans) B

19)  The process starting with the terminal modules is  
a)    Top-down integration  
b)    Bottom-up integration  
c)    Module integration  
d)    None of the above  
Ans) B

20)  Synonyms of structural testing  
a)    Specification based testing  
b)    Closed box testing  
c)    Clear box testing  
d)    All of the above  
Ans) C

21)  Which one is not a mode of KT?  
a)    Voice message  
b)    Query responses  
c)    Shadowing day to day activity  
d)    Self study  
Ans) A

22) 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  
Ans) C

23)  Verification is  
a)    Checking that we are building the right product  
b)    Checking that we are building the product right  
c)    Performed by an independent test team  
d)    Making sure that it is what the user really wants  
Ans) B

24)  During which test activity could faults be found more cost effectively?  
a)    Execution  
b)    Planning  
c)    Design  
d)    Check exit criteria completion  
Ans) B

25)  “Finding and fixing defects does not help if the system built is unusable and does not fulfill the users’ needs and expectations”. It refers to which principle?  
a)    Defect clustering  
b)    Early testing  
c)    Pesticide paradox  
d)    Absence of errors fallacy  
Ans) D