**Q. 7: Who would USUALLY perform debugging activities?**

A. Developers.

B. Analysts.

C. Testers.

D. Incident Managers.

**Q. 12: As part of which test process do you determine the exit criteria?**

A. Test planning.

B. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting.

C. Test closure.

D. Test control.

**Q. 19: 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.

**Q. 14: Which of the following is a MAJOR task of test implementation and execution?**

A. Measuring and analyzing results.

B. Reporting discrepancies as incidents.

C. Identifying test conditions or test requirements.

D. Assessing if more tests are needed.

**Q. 134: 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

**Q. 135: With thorough testing it is possible to remove all defects from a program prior**

**to delivery to the customer.**

A. True

B. False

**Q. 140: Quality Assurance is the process by which product quality is compared with the**

**application standards and the action taken when nonconformance is detected.**

A. True

B. False

**Q. 32: 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.

**Q. 96: Which of the following is not a major task of Exit criteria?**

A. Checking test logs against the exit criteria specified in test planning.

B. Logging the outcome of test execution.

C. Assessing if more tests are needed.

D. Writing a test summary report for stakeholders.

**Q. 38: 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.

**Q. 56: 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

**Q. 62: Which is not a testing principle**

A. Early testing

B. Defect clustering

C. Pesticide paradox

D. Exhaustive testing exists

**Q. 80: Which is not the fundamental test process**

A. Planning and control

B. Test closure activities

C. Analysis and design

D. None

**Q. 148: The goal of a software tester is to find bugs, find them as early as possible and**

**make sure they get fixed.**

A. True

B. False

**Q. 174: Failure is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

A. Incorrect program behaviour 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

**Q. 65: Which of the following is the standard for the Software product quality**

**A. ISO 1926**

B. ISO 829

C. ISO 1012

D. ISO 1028

**Q. 64: The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Testing will be performed by the people at client own**

**locations**

A. Alpha testing

B. Field testing

C. Performance testing

D. System testing

**Q. 26: What is the MAIN benefit of designing tests early in the life cycle?**

A. It is cheaper than designing tests during the test phases.

B. It helps prevent defects from being introduced into the code.

C. Tests designed early are more effective than tests designed later.

D. It saves time during the testing phases when testers are busy.

**Q. 53: System testing should investigate**

A. Non-functional requirements only not Functional requirements

B. Functional requirements only not non-functional requirements

C. Non-functional requirements and Functional requirements

D. Non-functional requirements or Functional requirements

**Q. 15: What is beta testing?**

A. Testing performed by potential customers at the developers location.

B. Testing performed by potential customers at their own locations.

C. Testing performed by product developers at the customer's location.

D. Testing performed by product developers at their own locations.

**Q. 20: Which of the following is TRUE?**

A. Confirmation testing is testing fixes to a set of defects and Regression testing is testing

to establish whether any defects have been introduced as a result of changes.

B. Confirmation testing is testing to establish whether any defects have been introduced as

a result of changes and Regression testing is testing fixes to a set of defects.

C. Confirmation testing and Regression testing are both testing to establish whether any

defects have been introduced as a result of changes.

D. Confirmation testing and Regression testing are both testing fixes to a set of defects.

**Q. 11: Which of the following is correct?**

A. Impact analysis assesses the effect on the system of a defect found in regression testing.

B. Impact analysis assesses the effect of a new person joining the regression test team.

C. Impact analysis assesses whether or not a defect found in regression testing has been

fixed correctly.

D. Impact analysis assesses the effect of a change to the system to determine how much

regression testing to do.

**Q. 82: Which is not the software characteristics**

A. Reliability

B. Usability

C. Scalability

D. Maintainability

**Q. 147: What is the normal order of activities in which software testing is organized?**

A. Unit, integration, system, validation

B. System, integration, unit, validation

C. Unit, integration, validation, system

D. None of the above