1. A company recently purchased a commercial off-the-shelf application to automate their bill-paying process. They now plan to run an acceptance test against the package prior to putting it into production. Which of the following is their most likely reason for testing?

a. To build confidence in the application.

b. To detect bugs in the application.

c. To gather evidence for a lawsuit.

d. To train the users.

After the system test has corrected all or most defects, the system will be delivered to the user or customer for acceptance testing or user acceptance testing. Acceptance testing is basically done by the user or customer although other stakeholders may be involved as well. The goal of acceptance testing is to establish confidence in the system.

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

a. Incident

b. Defect

c. Mistake

d. Error

The word “bug” is also known as: defect, fault, issue, error, but according to ISTQB Glossary the synonym is “defect”.

3. According to the ISTQB Glossary, a risk relates to which of the following?

a. Negative feedback to the tester.

b. Negative consequences that will occur.

c. Negative consequences that could occur.

d. Negative consequences for the test object.

In software testing, risks are the possible problems that might endanger the objectives of the project stakeholders. It is the possibility of a negative or undesirable outcome. A risk is something that has not happened yet and it may never happen; it is a potential problem.

4. Ensuring that test design starts during the requirements definition phase is important to enable which of the following test objectives?

a. Preventing defects in the system.

b. Finding defects through dynamic testing.

c. Gaining confidence in the system.

d. Finishing the project on time.

During the requirements definition phase is important to enable the objective of preventing defects in the system.

5. A test team consistently finds between 90% and 95% of the defects present in the system under test. While the test manager understands that this is a good defect-detection percentage for her test team and industry, senior management and executives remain disappointed in the test group, saying that the test team misses too many bugs. Given that the users are generally happy with the system and that the failures which have occurred have generally been low impact, which of the following testing principles is most likely to help the test manager explain to these managers and executives why some defects are likely to be missed?

a. Exhaustive testing is impossible

b. Defect clustering

c. Pesticide paradox

d. Absence-of-errors fallacy

Testing everything including all combinations of inputs and preconditions is not possible. So, instead of doing the exhaustive testing we can use risks and priorities to focus testing efforts. Accessing and managing risk is one of the most important activities and reason for testing in any project.

6. According to the ISTQB Glossary, regression testing is required for what purpose?
a. To verify the success of corrective actions.
b. To prevent a task from being incorrectly considered completed.
c. To ensure that defects have not been introduced by a modification.
d. To motivate better unit testing by the program members.

When any modification or changes are done to the application or even when any small change is done to the code then it can bring unexpected issues. Along with the new changes it becomes very important to test whether the existing functionality is intact or not. This can be achieved by doing the regression testing.

7. Which of the following is most important to promote and maintain good relation-ships between testers and developers?
a. Understanding what managers value about testing.
b. Explaining test results in a neutral fashion.
c. Identifying potential customer work-arounds for bugs.
d. Promoting better quality software whenever possible.

The most important is to explain test results in a neutral fashion. When, as testers we run a test which is a good test from our viewpoint because we found the defects and failures in the software. But at the same time we need to be very careful as how we react or report the defects and failures to the programmers. Because testing can be seen as destructive activity we need to take care while reporting our defects and failures as objectively and politely as possible.

8. 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.

There are seven principles of testing:
P1. Testing shows presence of defects
P2. Exhaustive testing is impossible
P3. Early testing
P4. Defect clustering
P5. Pesticide paradox
P6. Testing is context depending
P7. Absence-of-errors-fallacy
Test principles does not apply only for some activities or some phases. Test principles affect the activities from the entire test life cycle.