**Question No: 1.**Which statement BEST describes the role of testing?  
A. Testing improves quality in itself  
B. Testing ensures that the right version of code is  
C. Testing can be used to assess quality  
D. Testing shows that the software is error free

**Correct Answer:** C  
**Explanation**:  
Testing helps us to measure the quality of software in terms of the number of defects found, the tests run, and the system covered by the tests.

**Question No: 2.** Which of the following statements is true?  
A. Testing cannot prove that software is correct  
B. Testing can prove that software is either correct or incorrect  
C. Testing cannot prove that software is incorrect  
D. Testing can prove that software is correct

**Correct Answer:** A  
**Explanation**:  
As testers, we want not just to think and report on defects but, with the rest of the project team, think about any potential causes of failures.

**Question No: 3**. Which statement about combinations of inputs and preconditions is true for a large system?  
A. It is not possible to test any of them  
B. It is easy to test them all in a short time  
C. It is essential to test them all in order to do good testing  
D. It is not practically possible to test them all

**Correct Answer:** D  
**Explanation**:  
Testing everything (all combinations of inputs and preconditions) is not feasible except for trivial cases. Instead of exhaustive testing, we use risks and priorities to focus testing efforts. Therefore

**Question No: 4**. Which of the following is a MAJOR task of evaluating exit criteria and reporting?  
A. Logging the outcome of test execution  
B. Writing a test summary report for stakeholders  
C. Repeating test activities as a result of action taken for each discrepancy  
D. Evaluating testability of the requirements and system

**Correct Answer:** B  
**Explanation**:  
Evaluating exit criterion is the activity where test execution is assessed against the defined objectives. This should be done for each test level, as for each we need to know whether we have done enough testing. Writing a test summary report for stakeholders is a MAJOR task of evaluating exit criteria and reporting.

**Question No: 5.** Which one of the following is a characteristic of good testing in any lifecycle model?  
A. Test design can only begin when development is complete  
B. Testers should begin to review documents as soon as drafts are available  
C. Each test level has the same test objective  
D. There should be more testing activities than development activities

**Correct Answer:** B  
**Explanation**:  
Testers should be involved in reviewing documents as soon as drafts are available in the any life cycle model.

**Question No: 6**. Which one of the following is true of software development models?  
A. In Agile development models, the number of test levels for an iteration can vary depending on the project  
B. There must be at least four test levels for any software development model  
C. There are always four test levels in the V-model  
D. In a Rapid Application Development (RAD) project, there are four test levels for each iteration.

**Correct Answer:** A  
**Explanation**:  
In agile development model developers write every test case they can think of and automate them. Every time a change is made in the code it is component tested and then integrated with the existing code, which is then fully integration-tested using the full set of test cases.

**Question No: 7**. Which ADDITIONAL test level could be introduced into a standard V-model after system testing?  
A. Regression Testing  
B. Component Integration Testing  
C. Acceptance Testing  
D. System Integration Testing

**Correct Answer:** D  
**Explanation**:  
The four test levels in a standard V-model are: component testing, integration testing, system testing, and acceptance testing. For the integration of a commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) software product into a system, integration testing at the system level can be introduced into a standard V-model after system testing. Acceptance testing is a later stage testing which is done after system integration testing and acceptance testing and component integration testing is done after component testing.

**Question No: 8**. Which of the following is a purpose of the review kick off activity?  
A. Define entry and exit criteria  
B. Document results  
C. Select the personnel group  
D. Explain the objectives

**Correct Answer:** D  
**Explanation**:  
In kick off activities we do not select any personnel group, document results or define any entry or exit criteria. During the kick-off meeting the reviewers receive a short introduction on the objectives of the review and the documents.

**Question No: 9**. Which characteristics BEST describe a walk-through?  
A. Formal process collects metrics  
B. Led by the author, may be documented  
C. Defined roles, led by trained moderator  
D. Documented, includes peers and experts

Correct Answer: B  
**Explanation**:  
A walk-through is characterized by the author of the document under review guiding the participants through the document and his or her thought processes, to achieve a common understanding and to gather feedback. This is especially useful if people from outside the software discipline are present, who are not used to, or cannot easily understand software development documents.

**Question No: 10**. Which of the following defects would NORMALLY be identified by a static analysis tool?  
A. The response time for the search function exceeded the agreed limit  
B. The component code had variables that were used but had not been declared  
C. The design specification had many grammatical errors  
D. The component was found to be the source of the memory leak

**Correct Answer:** B  
**Explanation**:  
Static analysis tools are typically used by developers before, and sometimes during, component and integration testing and by designers during software modelling.

**Question No: 11**. Which of the following is a standard for test documentation?  
A. IEEE Std. 1044  
B. ISO 9126  
C. IEEE Std. 829  
D. IEEE Std. 1028

**Correct Answer:** C  
**Explanation**:  
Test cases can be documented as described in the IEEE 829 Standard for Test Documentation.

**Question No: 12**. Which of the following statements is true?  
A. A test case specifies input values and expected results; a test procedure may be derived from requirements or specifications  
B. A test condition specifies input values and expected results; a test case combines one or more test conditions  
C. A test case specifies the sequence of execution of test conditions; a test procedure specifies test preconditions and post-conditions  
D. A test condition may be derived from requirements or specifications; a test procedure specifies the sequence of action for the execution of a test

**Correct Answer:** D  
**Explanation**:  
A test condition is simply something that we could test. If we are looking to measure coverage of code decisions (branches), then the test basis would be the code itself, and the list of test conditions would be the decision outcomes (True and False). If we have a requirements specification, the table of contents can be our initial list of test conditions.

**Question No: 13**. Why should expected results be defined before execution?  
A. To assist in test automation  
B. To improve design of the software  
C. To reduce the possibility of incorrect results  
To improve test efficiency

**Correct Answer:** C  
**Explanation**:  
Expected results should be predicted before the test is run – then your assessment of whether or not the software did the right thing will be more objective. If we have expected result before execution then it will reduce the possibility of incorrect results as we will have already analyzed expected results to match with.

**Question No: 14**. During which activity of the Fundamental Test Process test process do you review the test basis?  
A. Test planning and control  
B. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting  
C. Test implementation and execution  
D. Test analysis and design

**Correct Answer:** D  
**Explanation**:  
Test analysis is the process of looking at something that can be used to derive test information. The test basis includes whatever the tests are based on. From a testing perspective, we look at the test basis in order to see what could be tested – these are the test conditions. A test condition is simply something that we could test. Hence Test analysis and design is the activity of the Fundamental Test Process test process in which we review the test basis.

**Question No: 15**. Which one of the following provides the BEST description of test design?  
A. Creation of a test suite  
B. Specification of the order in which test cases should be executed  
C. Specification of the test cases required to test a feature  
D. Identification of the features which should be tested

**Correct Answer:** C  
**Explanation**:  
Test Design refers to specification of the test cases required to test a feature and it is not about providing the order in which testing should be carried out or not related to identification of the features which should be tested but it is about providing the best test steps consisting of all information that can provide step to step testing.

**Question No: 16**. A system specification states that a particular field should accept alphabetical characters in either upper or lower case. Which of the following test cases is from an INVALID equivalence partition?  
A. fEEDs  
B. Feeds  
C. FEEDS  
D. F33ds

**Correct Answer:** D  
**Explanation**:  
“F33ds” is ‘invalid’; it doesn’t mean that it represents a value that cannot be entered by a user. It just means that it is not one of the expected inputs for that particular field. The software should correctly handle values from the invalid partition, by replying with an appropriate validation message such as ‘System only accepts alphabetical characters in either upper or lower case’ whereas this type of value or partition can be used as part of negative testing.

**Question No: 17**. Which of the following is MOST likely to be an objective of a pilot project to introduce a test tool?  
A. To assess if the test tool brings benefits at reasonable cost  
B. To ensure that developers will use the test tool  
C. To ensure that the time spent testing and the cost of testing is reduced  
D. To assess if everyone in the organisation can be trained prior to roll-out

**Correct Answer:** A  
**Explanation**:  
As part of POC pilot project is done in most of the project in order to assess whether or not the concept is proven, i.e. that the tool can accomplish what is needed within the current organizational context or not.

**Question No: 18**. Which of the following would NOT NORMALLY be considered for a testing role on a project?  
A. Configuration manager  
B. Performance specialist  
C. Developer  
D. System operator

**Correct Answer:** A  
**Explanation**:  
System operator can help in testing various hardware or operating systems compatibility of software, developer performs unit testing and can also be considered for a testing role, a performance specialist may help in performance testing and hence can be considered for a testing role. The configuration manager provides the overall Configuration Management (CM) infrastructure and environment to the product development team. CM would not be normally considered for a testing role.

**Question No: 19**. Which of the following statements about black box and white box techniques is correct?  
A. Decision Testing, Equivalence Partitioning and Condition Coverage are all black box techniques  
B. Boundary Value Analysis, State Transition and Statement Testing are all white box techniques  
C. Decision Table Testing, State Transition and Use Case Testing are all black box techniques  
D. Decision Testing, Equivalence Partitioning and Statement Testing are all white box techniques

**Correct Answer:** C  
**Explanation**:  
Equivalence partitioning, boundary value analysis, decision tables, state transition and use case testing are examples of Specification-based (black-box) testing techniques. Condition coverage, multiple condition coverage, decision testing and statement testing are examples of structure-based or white-box testing techniques.

**Question No: 20**. Which of the following is an example of a product risk?  
A. Skill and staff shortages  
B. Problems in defining the right requirements  
C. Failure of a third party  
D. Software that does not perform its intended functions

**Correct Answer:** D  
**Explanation**:  
Product Risk is about the software product which we are testing.