

1. What is manual testing?

- a) Testing conducted by automated tools
- b) Testing performed manually by testers
- c) Testing without a test plan
- d) Testing without test cases

2. What is the purpose of a test plan?

- a) To document defects
- b) To outline the testing approach and activities
- c) To execute test cases
- d) To design test cases

3. What is the main goal of regression testing?

- a) To find defects
- b) To ensure new code changes do not negatively impact existing functionality
- c) To test a new feature
- d) To perform system testing

4. What is the purpose of a test case?

- a) To document defects
- b) To outline the testing approach
- c) To provide a detailed step-by-step procedure to execute a test
- d) To analyse test results

5. Which testing level is typically performed first?

- a) System testing
- b) Integration testing
- c) Unit testing
- d) Acceptance testing

6. What is the role of a test execution tool?

- a) To write test cases
- b) To execute test cases and compare actual results with expected results
- c) To document defects
- d) To design test plans

7. What is the purpose of a test scenario?

- a) To document defects
- b) To outline the testing approach
- c) To provide a high-level description of a test
- d) To execute test cases

8. What is exploratory testing?

- a) Testing based on pre-defined test cases
- b) Ad-hoc testing without pre-defined test cases
- c) Testing performed by automated tools
- d) System testing

9. What is the purpose of the traceability matrix?

- a) To execute test cases
- b) To document defects
- c) To trace requirements to test cases
- d) To design test cases

10. Which testing type is focused on finding defects that can be critical to the system's functionality?

- a) Smoke testing
- b) Sanity testing
- c) Usability testing
- d) Critical testing

11. What is the primary purpose of a test environment?

- a) To execute test cases
- b) To document defects
- c) To provide a controlled testing environment
- d) To design test cases

12. What is the difference between black-box testing and white-box testing?

- a) Black-box testing is done by developers, and white-box testing is done by testers
- b) Black-box testing focuses on internal logic, and white-box testing focuses on external behavior
- c) Black-box testing uses predefined test cases, and white-box testing uses ad-hoc testing
- d) Black-box testing is manual, and white-box testing is automated

13. What is the purpose of the bug life cycle?

- a) To execute test cases
- b) To document defects
- c) To design test cases
- d) To outline the testing approach

14. When should testing activities start in the software development life cycle?

- a) After coding is complete
- b) During requirements gathering
- c) During design phase
- d) After deployment

15. What is the goal of acceptance testing?

- a) To find defects
- b) To ensure the system meets business requirements
- c) To test individual components
- d) To perform system testing

16. What is the purpose of a test data?

- a) To execute test cases
- b) To document defects
- c) To provide input values for test cases
- d) To design test cases

17. What is the primary goal of load testing?

- a) To find defects
- b) To ensure the system can handle expected load
- c) To execute test cases
- d) To document defects

18. Which testing type is performed to ensure the system can recover from failures?

- a) Recovery testing
- b) Regression testing
- c) Performance testing
- d) Usability testing

19. What is the purpose of the exit criteria in testing?

- a) To execute test cases
- b) To document defects
- c) To determine when testing activities are complete
- d) To design test cases

20. What is the difference between system testing and acceptance testing?

- a) System testing is performed by developers, and acceptance testing is performed by testers
- b) System testing focuses on individual components, and acceptance testing focuses on end-to-end scenarios
- c) System testing is performed before acceptance testing
- d) System testing is manual, and acceptance testing is automated

21. What is the purpose of the severity level in a defect report?

- a) To execute test cases
- b) To determine the impact of the defect on the system
- c) To design test cases
- d) To document defects

22. What is the difference between functional testing and non-functional testing?

- a) Functional testing focuses on system features, and non-functional testing focuses on performance
- b) Functional testing is manual, and non-functional testing is automated
- c) Functional testing uses predefined test cases, and non-functional testing uses ad-hoc testing
- d) Functional testing is performed by developers, and non-functional testing is performed by testers

23. What is the purpose of a test log?

- a) To execute test cases
- b) To document defects
- c) To provide a record of test execution activities
- d) To design test cases

24. When should test case design activities start in the testing life cycle?

- a) After coding is complete
- b) During requirements gathering
- c) During design phase
- d) After deployment

25. What is the primary goal of usability testing?

- a) To find defects
- b) To ensure the system meets business requirements
- c) To test individual components
- d) To evaluate the system's user-friendliness

26. What is the purpose of the test harness?

- a) To execute test cases
- b) To document defects
- c) To provide a controlled testing environment
- d) To design test cases

27. What is the role of a test manager?

- a) To execute test cases
- b) To document defects
- c) To plan, coordinate, and manage testing activities
- d) To design test cases

28. What is the purpose of the test summary report?

- a) To execute test cases
- b) To document defects
- c) To provide a summary of testing activities and results
- d) To design test cases

29. What is the purpose of the boundary value analysis technique?

- a) To find defects
- b) To execute test cases
- c) To test input values at the edges or boundaries of valid ranges
- d) To design test cases

30. What is the difference between verification and validation?

- a) Verification ensures the system meets requirements, and validation ensures the system works as intended
- b) Verification focuses on individual components, and validation focuses on end-to-end scenarios
- c) Verification is manual, and validation is automated
- d) Verification is performed by developers, and validation is performed by testers

31. What is the purpose of the requirements traceability matrix?

- a) To execute test cases
- b) To document defects
- c) To trace test cases to requirements
- d) To design test cases

32. What is the primary goal of performance testing?

- a) To find defects
- b) To ensure the system can handle expected load
- c) To execute test cases
- d) To document defects

33. What is the purpose of the test configuration management?

- a) To execute test cases
- b) To document defects
- c) To manage test configurations and changes
- d) To design test cases

34. What is the difference between positive testing and negative testing?

- a) Positive testing focuses on invalid inputs, and negative testing focuses on valid inputs
- b) Positive testing is manual, and negative testing is automated
- c) Positive testing uses ad-hoc testing, and negative testing uses predefined test cases
- d) Positive testing ensures the system works as intended, and negative testing identifies failures and defects

35. What is the purpose of the test execution phase?

- a) To execute test cases
- b) To document defects
- c) To plan testing activities
- d) To design test cases

36. What is the focus of smoke testing?

- a) To find defects
- b) To execute all test cases
- c) To ensure basic functionality is working before detailed testing
- d) To document defects

37. What is the purpose of the test incident report?

- a) To execute test cases
- b) To document defects
- c) To provide a summary of testing activities and results
- d) To design test cases

Answer: b) To document defects

38. What is the purpose of compatibility testing?

- a) To find defects
- b) To execute test cases
- c) To ensure the software works on different environments and configurations
- d) To design test cases

39. What is the primary goal of security testing?

- a) To find defects
- b) To execute test cases
- c) To ensure the software is free from vulnerabilities
- d) To document defects

40. What is the purpose of the test closure phase?

- a) To execute test cases
- b) To document defects
- c) To finalize testing activities and provide a summary report
- d) To design test cases