CTFL V4.0 Chapter-1 Practice Questions Set-2

Question 1:
Why is it important to take the “tests wear out” principle into account while performing testing?

a. Running the same tests repeatedly increases the likelihood of finding defects.
b. Running the same tests over and over reduces the chance of finding new defects.
c. Tests should not be context dependent.
d. Dynamic tests wear out quicker than static tests.

Question 2:
What definition **BEST** describes Testware:

a. Work products produced during the test process for use in planning, designing, executing, evaluating and reporting on testing.
b. The body of knowledge used as the basis for test analysis and design.
c. A part of a test object used in the test process.
d. None of the above.

Question 3:
Which of the following is **NOT** a benefit of good traceability?

a. It helps to ensure that all requirements are covered by tests.
b. It facilitates the identification of the impact of changes.
c. It makes it easier to communicate the results of testing to stakeholders.
d. It adds a layer of difficulty to testing.

Question 4:
Match the following test activities with their corresponding work products.

1. Test planning

2. Test design

3. Test Implementation

4. Test Completion

A. Test execution schedule

B. Change requests (e.g., as product backlog items).

C. Test schedule

D. Test charters

a. 1A, 2C, 3D, 4B.
b. 1B, 2A, 3C, 4D.
c. 1C, 2D, 3A, 4B.
d. 1D, 2C, 3A, 4B.

Question 5:
Which of the following is **NOT** a necessary skill for the tester to have?

a. Thoroughness and communication skills
b. Technical knowledge
c. Time management skills
d. Domain knowledge

Question 6:
Which of the following is **NOT** a contextual factor that can impact the way testing is carried out?

a. Availability of team members.
b. Availability of tools.
c. Business domain.
d. The number of defects detected in previous projects.

Question 7:
A software developer is working on a new feature for a web application. The feature allows users to upload images to the application. The developer writes the code to

upload the images, but they forget to include code to check the size of the images. As a result, users can upload images that are too large, which causes the application to crash. Which of the following is the error?

a. The Developer forgetting to add code to check the image size.
b. The application crashing
c. The users uploading images with sizes that aren't supported by the website.
d. None of the above.

Question 8:
You're a QA engineer testing a new mobile game. For the past few weeks, you've been diligently running a set of automated tests that cover core gameplay mechanics. These tests have successfully identified several bugs related to character movement, item interaction, and level progression. However, lately, the tests haven't uncovered any new defects despite repeated runs. You suspect there might be additional bugs lurking, but the development team is confident that the game is stable based on the passing tests. You believe it's time to revisit the test strategy.

Which of the following principles explains your concern?

a. Testing shows the presence, not the absence, of defects.
b. Exhaustive testing is impossible.
c. Tests wear out
d. Defects cluster together.

Question 9:
Which of the following options shows an example of test activities that contribute to success?

a. Having testers involved during various software development lifecycle (SDLC) activities will help to detect defects in work products.
b. Testers minimizing interruptions to developers during coding, allowing them to focus.
c. Testers actively participating in user forums to understand emerging user trends helps identify potential future product features.
d. Certified testers will design much better test cases than non-certified testers.

Question 10:
You have been assigned as a tester to a team producing a new system incrementally. You have noticed that no changes have been made to the existing regression test cases for several iterations and no new regression defects were identified. Your manager is happy, but you are not.

Which testing principle explains your skepticism?

a. Tests wear out.
b. Absence-of-errors is a fallacy.
c. Defects cluster together.
d. Exhaustive testing is impossible.

Question 11:
Which of the following skills (i-v) are the **MOST** important skills of a tester?

i. Having domain knowledge

ii. Creating a product vision

iii. Being a good team player

iv. Planning and organizing the work of the team

v. Critical thinking

a. ii and iv
b. i, iii and v
c. i, ii and v
d. iii and iv

Question 12:
Which of the following tasks belong mainly to a testing role?

a) Configure test environments

b) Maintain the product backlog

c) Design solutions to new requirements

d) Create the test plan

e) Report found defects

Select **TWO** options.

a. A and E
b. A and B
c. B and E
d. C and D

Question 13:
[RE] Which of the following options shows an example of test activities that contribute to success?

a. Having testers involved during various software development lifecycle (SDLC) activities will help to detect defects in work products.
b. Testers try not to disturb the developers while coding, so that the developers write better code.
c. Testers collaborating with end users help to improve the quality of defect reports during component integration and system testing.
d. Certified testers will design much better test cases than non-certified testers.

Question 14:
You have been assigned as a tester to a team producing a new e-commerce mobile app. During one of the meetings with the stakeholder he asked if testing the entire application thoroughly is feasible. Which testing principles will you base your answer on?

a. Exhaustive testing is impossible.
b. Tests wear out.
c. Absence-of-errors fallacy.
d. Defects cluster together.

Question 15:
Which of the following is **NOT** a part of the debugging process?

a. Reproduction of a failure.
b. Writing new test cases.
c. Diagnosis (finding the root cause).
d. Fixing the cause.

Question 16:
Which of the following factors (i-v) have SIGNIFICANT influence on the test process?

i. The SDLC.

ii. The number of defects detected in previous projects.

iii. Criticality of the test object

iv. Project scope.

v. The number of certified testers in the organization.

a. i, ii
b. i, iii, iv
c. ii, iv, v
d. iii, v

Question 17:
Which of the following factors **DOES NOT** affect the Testing Objectives:

a. The software development lifecycle (SDLC) being followed.
b. The work product being tested.
c. The time available to market the product.
d. The level of automation used in testing

Question 18:
You were given a task to analyze and fix causes of failures in a new system to be released. Which activity are you performing?

a. Debugging
b. Software testing

c. Requirement elicitation
d. Defect management

Question 19:
Within software development, the terms "Quality Assurance" (QA) and "Testing" are sometimes used interchangeably. How accurate is this practice?

a. Entirely accurate; both terms encompass all activities related to software quality
b. Inaccurate; Testing is a more thorough process that focuses on ensuring that software works as intended
c. Inaccurate; QA is a part of the Testing process
d. Inaccurate; QA ensures quality throughout the entire development process, while testing checks if something works as intended

Question 20:
Which of the following is **TRUE** regarding Quality Control and Quality Assurance:

a. Quality assurance is a product-oriented process, preventive approach. While quality control is a process oriented corrective approach.
b. Quality assurance is a process oriented corrective approach, while quality control is a process oriented preventive approach.
c. Quality assurance is a process oriented preventive approach while quality control is a product oriented corrective approach.
d. Quality assurance and quality control are the same and can be used interchangeably.

Question 21:
A software developer is reviewing a complex set of user stories for a new feature. Due to the large amount of information, they misunderstand a specific requirement related to data formatting. This misunderstanding leads them to write code that processes the data incorrectly. What best describes an incorrectly implemented data processing code?

a. The root cause
b. A failure

c. A defect
d. An error

Question 22:
Which of the following is the **BEST** example of how traceability supports testing?

a. Performing the impact analysis of a change will give information about the completion of the tests.
b. Analyzing the traceability between test cases and test results will give information about the estimated level of residual risk.
c. Performing the impact analysis of a change will help selecting the right test cases for regression testing.
d. Analyzing the traceability between the test basis, the test objects and the test cases will help in selecting test data to achieve the assumed coverage of the test object.

Question 23:
Which of the following is **TRUE** regarding the whole team approach:

a. The whole team approach is most useful when used in safety critical systems.
b. In the whole team approach, while everyone is responsible for quality. Every member of the team only does tasks related to his role.
c. The whole team approach is generally better than independent testing
d. In the whole team approach, developers and testers work closely to agree on the test strategy and decide on test automation approaches.

Question 24:
In software development, what is the primary advantage of having testers with a **high degree of independence** from the development team?

a. Improved team morale
b. Reduced need for training and knowledge transfer
c. Reduced risk of overlooking defects due to confirmation bias
d. Streamlined communication channels

Question 25:
Which of the following belong to the benefits of independent testing?

a. Independent testers may be seen as a bottleneck or be blamed for delays in release.

b. Increased testing coverage.

c. Recognizing different kinds of failures and defects compared to developers.

d. Developers' sense of quality increases because of competition.

e. Independent tester can verify, challenge, or disprove assumptions made by stakeholders.

Select **TWO** options.

a. A and C.
b. A and D.
c. C and E.
d. D and E.

Question 26:
Which of the following is an important objective of testing activities in the software development lifecycle ?

a. Exhaustive testing
b. Ensuring required coverage of a test object
c. Clustering defects
d. Debugging

Question 27:
When test cases are designed early in the lifecycle, verifying the test basis via the test design, which common test objective is being achieved ?

a. Gaining confidence
b. Finding defects
c. Preventing defects

d. Providing information for decision-making

Question 28:
Which of the following is an example of debugging ?

a. A tester finds a defect and reports it
b. A tester retests a fix from the developer and finds a regression
c. A developer finds and fixes a defect
d. A developer performs unit testing

Question 29:
For which test level may this objective be relevant ?
"Increase code coverage of modules"

a. Component Testing
b. Integration Testing
c. System Testing
d. Acceptance Testing

Question 30:
For which test level may this objective be relevant ?

"Give information to stakeholders about the risk of releasing the system at a given time"

a. Component Testing
b. Integration Testing
c. Functional Testing
d. Acceptance Testing

Question 31:
In which Development model may the testers be involved in debugging and component testing ?

a. Agile and iterative models
b. Waterfall Model
c. V-model
d. Mobile Model

Question 32:
Which objective may be obtained by having testers involved in requirements reviews or user story refinement ?

a. Reduces the risk of incorrect or untestable functionality being developed
b. Reduce the risk of fundamental design defects and enable tests to be identified at an early stage
c. Reduce the risk of defects within the code and the tests
d. Increase the likelihood that the software meets stakeholder needs and satisfies requirements

Question 33:
Which objective may be obtained by having testers work closely with system designers while the system is being designed ?

a. Reduce the risk of incorrect or untestable functionality being developed
b. Reduce the risk of fundamental design defects and enable tests to be identified at an early stage
c. Reduce the risk of defects within the code and the tests
d. Increase the likelihood that the software meets stakeholder needs and satisfies requirements

Question 34:
Which objective may be obtained by having testers work closely with developers while the code is under development ?

a. Reduce the risk of incorrect or untestable functionality being developed
b. Reduce the risk of fundamental design defects and enable tests to be identified at an early stage
c. Reduce the risk of defects within the code and the tests

d. Increase the likelihood that the software meets stakeholder needs and satisfies requirements

Question 35:
Which objective may be obtained by having testers verify and validate the software prior to release ?

a. Reduce the risk of incorrect or untestable functionality being developed
b. Reduce the risk of fundamental design defects and enable tests to be identified at an early stage
c. Reduce the risk of defects within the code and the tests
d. Increase the likelihood that the software meets stakeholder needs and satisfies requirements

Question 36:
Which of the following is a correct relationship between quality control, quality assurance, and quality management ?

a. Quality management includes both quality control and quality assurance
b. Quality Control includes both quality management and quality assurance
c. Quality Assurance includes both quality management and quality control
d. Quality control and quality assurance are the same and quality management is part of them

Question 37:
Which of the following is not a correct statement about software testing and quality assurance ?

a. Software testing and quality assurance are not the same
b. Quality assurance supports proper testing
c. Some people use the phrase quality assurance to refer to testing
d. There must be two different roles in any type of organization, quality assurance specialist and software tester

Question 38:
A tester was executing a test case, the test data in the test case was pronounced incorrectly. The name of item that should be written in the search field should contain the value "**Laptop**", but the tester wrote the value "**labtob**" instead.

The actual result of the test case was a message saying **"There is no results for the word (labtob), did you mean (laptop)"**

The tester reported the defect and written the following description **"When the user searches for laptops, an error message appears, a list of laptops should appear instead"**

What is the problem with this situation?

a. The tester made a mistake which is called "False Positive"
b. The tester made a mistake which is called "False Negative"
c. The developer made a mistake in writing the code which resulted in the bug
d. There is no problem with this situation