Question: 1

Which of the following errors CANNOT be found with structure-based testing techniques?

A. Memory is leaking
B. Features are only partially implemented
C. Data structures that are used before initialization
D. Division by zero

Answer: A

Question: 2

Which of the following is correct?

A. Intrusive test tools are tools that do not exhibit the probe-effect
B. Testing tools can be used by both developers and testers
C. Use of testing tools is effective only when done as part of a test automation system
D. Testing tools allow developers do testing Use of such tools changes the role of the test team

Answer: B

Question: 3

The following sentences refer to the Standard for Software Test Documentation' specification (IEEE 829). Which sentence is correct?

A. The key to high quality test documentation regimes is strict adherence to this standard
B. Any deviation from this standard should be approved by management, marketing & development
C. This test plan outline is relevant for military projects For consumer market projects there is a different specification with fewer items
D. Most test documentation regimes follow this spec to some degree, with changes done to fit a specific situation or organization

Answer: A

Question: 4

A software company adopts the V-model as their development life cycle. Which of the following contains

roles of a tester in this company?

A. Decide what should be automated, to what degree, and how.
B. Review test plans and set up test environments.
C. Coordinate the test strategy with the project managers
D. Introduce suitable metrics to measure the testing progress

Answer: B

Question: 5

Which of the following is an appropriate reason for maintenance testing?

A. Bugs found in the field after upgrading the operation system
B. Bugs found during system testing
C. Bugs found during unit testing
D. Bugs found during integration testing

Answer: A

Question: 6

Once a bug is fixed, it should be retested. What is the term used to define this type of testing?

A. Reliability Testing
B. Confirmation Testing
C. Maintainability Testing
D. Regression Testing

Answer: B

Question: 7

What is the difference between system integration testing and acceptance testing?

A. System integration testing is testing non-functional requirements Acceptance testing concentrates on the functionality of the system
B. System integration testing is executed by the developers. Acceptance testing is done by the customer
C. System integration testing verifies that a system interfaces correctly with other systems. Acceptance testing verifies compliance to requirements
D. System integration testing verifies compliance to requirements Acceptance testing verifies correct interaction with other systems existing in the user's environment

Question: 8

Which of the following is NOT an example of a common test metric?

A. Percentage of work done in test environment creation
B. Average number of expected defects per requirement
C. Number of test cases run
D. Deviation from test milestone dates

Answer: D

Question: 9

Which of the following is NOT a deciding factor in determining the extent of testing required?

A. Budget to do testing
B. A particular tester involved in testing
C. Level of risk of the product or features
D. Time available to do testing

Answer: A

Question: 10

What does the term Pesticide paradox' refer to?

A. The phenomena where a piece of code that has a lot of bugs is likely to have more hidden, yet unfound
B. The decreasing efficiency of debugging when done in code that has many bugs
C. Reduced effectiveness of test cases that are repeated and focused on the same scenarios
D. The redundancy of testing the same objects in both black and white box techniques

Answer: C