

Note:

- This material is for Evaluators reference only.
 - Caters to answers of “CSTE Mock Test - Part III” paper.
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1. Independence is important in testing is mostly due to the fact that (Ans: C)
 - a. Developers are not as careful as testers
 - b. Developers are generally not willing to put in the effort required to find faults in their own work
 - c. No-one can adequately test their own work
 - d. An independent person may find faults more quickly.

2. Verification is (Ans: B)
 - a. Checking that we are building the right system
 - b. Checking that we are building the system right
 - c. Performed by an independent test team
 - d. Making sure that it is what the user really wants

3. A regression test: (Ans: B)
 - a. Will always be automated
 - b. Will help ensure unchanged areas of the software have not been affected
 - c. Will help ensure changed areas of the software have not been affected
 - d. Can only be run during user acceptance testing

4. If an expected result is not specified then: (Ans: C)
 - a. We cannot run the test
 - b. It may be difficult to repeat the test
 - c. It may be difficult to determine if the test has passed or failed
 - d. We cannot automate the user inputs

5. Which of the following could be a reason for a failure(Ans: D)
 - 1) Testing fault
 - 2) Software fault
 - 3) Design fault
 - 4) Environment Fault
 - 5) Documentation Fault
 - a. 2 is a valid reason; 1,3,4 & 5 are not
 - b. 1,2,3,4 are valid reasons; 5 is not
 - c. 1,2,3 are valid reasons; 4 & 5 are not
 - d. All of them are valid reasons for failure

6. Test are prioritized so that: (Ans: B)
 - a. You shorten the time required for testing
 - b. You do the best testing in the time available
 - c. You do more effective testing
 - d. You find more faults

7. A quality attribute is (Ans: A)
 - a. An aspect of a system that can be measured on a scale
 - b. An aspect of a system that either exists or doesn't
 - c. Software that is of very high quality
 - d. An aspect of the system that cannot be tested

8. Which of the following is not a static testing technique (Ans: A)

- a. Error guessing
 - b. Walkthrough
 - c. Data flow analysis
 - d. Inspections
9. Consider the following statements: (Ans: C)
- 1) Alpha testing is performed by customers or representatives from your market
 - 2) Alpha testing must be performed before Beta testing
 - 3) Alpha testing is performed at customer sites
 - 4) Alpha testing should be performed when the software is stable
 - 5) Alpha testing is performed by customers or representatives at an in-house site
- a. 1-3 are true;4-5 are false
 - b. 1 & 4 are true;2,3 & 5 are false
 - c. 1,4 & 5 are true; 2 & 3 are false
10. Which of the following statements about component testing is not true? (Ans: D)
- a. Component testing should be performed by development
 - b. Component testing is also know as isolation or module testing
 - c. Component testing should have completion criteria planned
 - d. Component testing does not involve regression testing
11. During which test activity could faults be found most cost effectively? (Ans: C)
- a. Execution
 - b. Design
 - c. Planning
 - d. Check Exit criteria completion
12. Which, in general, is the least required skill of a good tester? (Ans:B)
- a. Being diplomatic
 - b. Able to write software
 - c. Having good attention to detail
 - d. Able to be relied on
13. The purpose of requirement phase is – (Ans: d)
- a. To freeze requirements
 - b. To understand user needs
 - c. To define the scope of testing
 - d. All of the above
14. The process starting with the terminal modules is called - (Ans: a)
- a. Top-down integration
 - b. Bottom-up integration
 - c. None of the above
 - d. Module integration
15. The inputs for developing a test plan are taken from – (Ans: a)
- a. Project plan
 - b. Business plan
 - c. Support plan
 - d. None of the above
16. Function/Test matrix is a type of – (Ans: c)
- a. Interim Test report
 - b. Final test report
 - c. Project status report

- d. Management report
17. Defect Management process does not include – (Ans: b)
- a. Defect prevention
 - b. Deliverable base-lining
 - c. Management reporting
 - d. None of the above
18. Which of the following is not a perspective of quality? (Ans: c)
- a. Transcendent
 - b. Product-based
 - c. Translucent
 - d. User-based
 - e. Value-based
19. What is the difference between testing software developed by contractor outside your country, versus testing software developed by a contractor within your country.: (Ans:b)
- a. Does not meet people needs
 - b. Cultural difference
 - c. Loss of control over reallocation of resources
 - d. Relinquishments of control
20. Which of the following is not one of the Deming’s 14 points for management? (Ans: c)
- a. Adopt a new philosophy
 - b. Eliminate slogans, exhortations and targets for the work force
 - c. Mobility of management
 - d. Create constancy of purpose
21. All of the following are methods to minimize loss due to risk. Which one is not a method to minimize loss due to risk.(Ans.c)
- a. Reduce opportunity for error
 - b. Identify error prior to loss
 - c. Quantify loss
 - d. Minimize loss
 - e. Recover loss
22. What type of change do you need before you can obtain a behavior change? (Ans: c)
- a. Lifestyle
 - b. Vocabulary
 - c. Internal
 - d. Management
23. Software testing accounts to what percent of software development costs? (Ans: b)
- a. 10-20
 - b. 40-50
 - c. 70-80
 - d. 5-10
24. A review is what cost of quality? (Ans: b)
- a. Preventive
 - b. Appraisal
 - c. Failure
25. A reliable system will be one that: (Ans: b)
- a. Is unlikely to be completed on schedule
 - b. Is unlikely to cause a failure
 - c. Is likely to be fault-free
 - d. Is likely to be liked by the users

26. How much testing is enough (ans: b)
- a. This question is impossible to answer
 - b. The answer depends on the risks for your industry, contract and special requirements
 - c. The answer depends on the maturity of your developers
 - d. The answer should be standardized for the software development industry
27. Which of the following is not a characteristic for Testability? (ans:d)
- a. Operability
 - b. Observability
 - c. Simplicity
 - d. Robustness
28. Cyclomatic Complexity method comes under which testing method. (Ans: a)
- a. White box
 - b. Black box
 - c. Green box
 - d. Yellow box
29. Which of these can be successfully tested using Loop Testing methodology? (Ans: d)
- a. Simple Loops
 - b. Nested Loops
 - c. Concatenated Loops
 - d. All of the above
30. To test a function, the programmer has to write a _____, which calls the function and passes it test data. (ans: b)
- a. Stub
 - b. Driver
 - c. Proxy
 - d. None of the above
31. Equivalence partitioning is: (Ans: c)
- a. A black box testing technique used only by developers
 - b. A black box testing technique than can only be used during system testing
 - c. A black box testing technique appropriate to all levels of testing
 - d. A white box testing technique appropriate for component testing
32. When a new testing tool is purchased, it should be used first by: (Ans: a)
- a. A small team to establish the best way to use the tool
 - b. Everyone who may eventually have some use for the tool
 - c. The independent testing team
 - d. The vendor contractor to write the initial scripts
33. Inspections can find all the following except (Ans: d)
- a. Variables not defined in the code
 - b. Spelling and grammar faults in the documents
 - c. Requirements that have been omitted from the design documents
 - d. How much of the code has been covered
34. Which activity is not a part of test estimation? (Ans: a)
- a. Monitoring progress of tests runs
 - b. Identifying test activities
 - c. Planning for rework and retest cycle
 - d. Estimating total effort to report faults
35. Why are reviews good to do? (Ans: a)

- a. They reduce costs by reducing the number of faults before test execution
 - b. They help build good social relationships in the team
 - c. It allows people to meet members of the opposite sex in the neutral environment
 - d. It means that test documentation is not needed
36. The place to start if you want a new testing tool is: (Ans: c)
- a. Attend a tool exhibition
 - b. Invite a vendor to give a demonstration
 - c. Analyse your needs and requirements
 - d. Find out what your budget would be for the tool
37. Data flow analysis (Ans: b)
- a. Can find unreachable code
 - b. Can find anomalies such as using a variable before defining it
 - c. Is a dynamic technique
 - d. Checks for infinite loops
38. Test managers should not (Ans: b)
- a. Report on deviations from the project plan
 - b. Sign the system off for the release
 - c. Raise incidents on faults that they have found
 - d. Provide information for risk analysis and quality improvement
39. Unreachable code would best be found using: (Ans: d)
- a. Code inspections
 - b. A coverage tool
 - c. A test management tool
 - d. A static analysis tool
40. A tool that supports traceability, recording of incidents or scheduling of tests is called: (Ans: c)
- a. A test execution tool
 - b. A debugging tool
 - c. A test management tool
 - d. A configuration management tool
41. White box tests are (Ans: b)
- a. Normally derived by end users
 - b. Based on structural aspects of the system
 - c. Based on functional aspects of the system
 - d. Are derived from a specification
42. What are Pareto charts commonly known as (Ans: a)
- a. 80-20
 - b. Scatter plots
 - c. Check sheet
 - d. None of the above
43. Scatter plot is a graph designed to show – (Ans: c)
- a. The variation in testing results
 - b. The variation in process
 - c. Relationship between two changing variables
 - d. Relationship between expected and actual results
44. Continuity of processing means (Ans: a)
- a. Ability to sustain processing in the event problems occur
 - b. Capability to substantiate the processing that has occurred

- c. Assurance that the application system resources will be protected against accidental and intentional modification, destruction.
- d. Assurance that the desired results will be available with a time frame acceptable to the user.

45. The measure used to evaluate the correctness of a product is called the product. **(Ans.b)**

- a. Policy
- b. Standard
- c. Procedure to do work
- d. Procedure to check work
- e. Guideline

46. The condition that represents a potential for loss to an organization is called : **(Ans.a)**

- a. Risk
- b. Exposure
- c. Threat
- d. Control

Match the appropriate options mentioned below for questions 47-50.

Options:

- e. Involvement
- f. Extent of testing
- g. Resources consumed in testing
- h. Effectiveness of testing

47. Untested change problems (Ans: d)

48. Test cost (Ans: c)

49. User Participation (Ans: a)

50. Acceptance Criteria tested (Ans: b)