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Software Testing MCQ PDF

These software testing MCQs cover test levels, techniques, defect handling, SDLC and STLC and basic automation. Attempt each set without notes, check the answer, and read the explanation even when you were right. Group your mistakes by topic and revise the weakest topic first.

Key takeaways

- MCQs test recall, so combine them with writing real test cases.
- Distractors reflect typical confusions such as severity versus priority.
- Read explanations for every question, including those you answered correctly.
- Track mistakes by topic to focus revision.
- Timed practice builds exam speed.

What is software testing multiple choice questions?

Software testing MCQs are multiple-choice questions that check knowledge of testing concepts, terms and techniques, with one correct option and distractors based on common misunderstandings.

How should I use these questions?

Cover the answers, choose an option, then compare. Mark guesses separately from knowledge. Revisit missed questions after two days. A score matters less than understanding why the other options are wrong.

Which questions cover basics and principles?

Q1. Which statement is a testing principle? A) Testing proves there are no defects B) Exhaustive testing is possible for small apps C) Defects tend to cluster D) Testing is needed only at the end. **Answer: C.** A small number of modules often contain most defects.

Q2. Verification answers which question? A) Are we building the right product? B) Are we building the product right? C) Is it fast? D) Is it secure? **Answer: B.** Validation answers option A.

Q3. The pesticide paradox says that: A) Tests lose power if repeated unchanged B) Bugs are harmless C) Automation fixes bugs D) More testers find fewer bugs. **Answer: A.** Review and update tests regularly.

Which questions cover levels and types?

Q4. Testing the interaction between modules is: A) Unit B) Integration C) Acceptance D) Smoke. **Answer: B.**

Q5. A quick check that a build is stable enough for deeper testing is: A) Regression B) Smoke testing C) Load testing D) Alpha testing. **Answer: B.**

Q6. Re-running tests after a change to ensure old features still work is: A) Retesting B) Regression testing C) Exploratory testing D) Static testing. **Answer: B.** Retesting checks that a specific fixed defect is gone.

Which questions cover techniques?

Q7. For an input accepting ages 18 to 60, boundary values include: A) 17, 18, 60, 61 B) 1, 100 C) 18 only D) 59 only. **Answer: A.**

Q8. Which is a black box technique? A) Statement coverage B) Branch coverage C) Equivalence partitioning D) Code review of loops. **Answer: C.**

Defects and process

Q9. A defect that crashes the application but occurs on a rarely used page has: A) High severity, possibly low priority B) Low severity, high priority C) No severity D) Always high priority. **Answer: A.**

Q10. Which is not normally part of a defect report? A) Steps to reproduce B) Environment C) Expected result D) Developer's salary. **Answer: D.**

Q11. Exit criteria are: A) Conditions to begin a phase B) Conditions to complete a phase C) Test data D) Risks. **Answer: B.**

Automation basics

Q12. Which tests are best candidates for automation? A) One-time tests B) Stable, repetitive tests such as regression C) Usability judgement D) Exploratory sessions. **Answer: B.**

How do I review my score?

Count correct answers per section. Revise sections below your target using the cheat sheet and notes, then try a fresh set. Write five questions of your own for each weak section.

What are common traps in testing MCQs?

Watch for absolute words such as always and never, which are often wrong. Be careful with pairs that are easily confused: verification and validation, severity and priority, retesting and regression, smoke and sanity. Read the question twice to notice words like not and except. When two options look right, choose the one that fits the standard definition in the syllabus you are following, and note the pair for later revision.

How can I create my own testing MCQs?

After studying a topic, write a question with one correct answer and three plausible distractors taken from real misunderstandings you have seen. Swap questions with a friend, answer each other's sets and discuss disagreements. Writing good distractors forces you to understand the difference between close ideas, which is exactly what exams and interviews test. Keep the best questions in a shared document and review them weekly.

What is a good weekly practice schedule?

Do one topic set on each weekday, a mixed set on Saturday and a review of all mistakes on Sunday. Keep a running list of confusing pairs and re-read their definitions each morning for a week.

How do I move from MCQs to practical skills?

After each set, choose one concept and apply it: write test cases using boundaries, report a bug for a sample page or draw the life cycle of a defect. Practical use makes recall stronger and prepares you for interviews that go beyond options.

What should I do on the exam day?

Sleep well, read instructions, answer sure questions first and keep time for review.

How do I know when I am ready?

When you score consistently well on fresh sets and can explain each answer aloud without notes, you are ready to move on to interview-style questions.

Frequently asked questions

Are MCQs enough to prepare for a testing job?

No. MCQs help recall terms, but interviews also test practical skills such as writing test cases and reporting defects clearly.

How do I improve my MCQ score?

Review explanations, track mistakes by topic, revisit them after a few days and write your own questions for weak areas.

What topics do testing MCQs cover?

They cover principles, levels, types, techniques, defect handling, SDLC and STLC, test documents and basic automation ideas.

Are these questions from a specific exam?

No. They are general practice questions, so check your exam syllabus or certification guide for its exact scope.

How many questions should I solve daily?

Ten to twenty with careful review of explanations is usually more helpful than a long set done quickly.

Sources and further reading

- ISTQB glossary and resources
- ISTQB glossary

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