

Fundamentals of Test and Evaluation (TST 102) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. What does a "test readiness review" (TRR) primarily evaluate?**
 - A. The timeline for test completion**
 - B. The preparedness of the system and test environment for testing**
 - C. The testing team's qualifications and experience**
 - D. The financial resources available for testing**

- 2. What is an essential element of a test database?**
 - A. Accessible to all stakeholders**
 - B. Current status of the data**
 - C. Traceability to the originator of the data**
 - D. All are correct**

- 3. What is "test automation"?**
 - A. The manual execution of test cases**
 - B. Automating the testing environment**
 - C. The use of software tools to execute tests and analyze results automatically**
 - D. The process of developing testing standards**

- 4. What is the primary purpose of test documentation?**
 - A. A formal record of test planning, execution, and results**
 - B. A summary of participant feedback**
 - C. A guideline for stakeholders**
 - D. A record of test failures only**

- 5. What does "stress testing" evaluate?**
 - A. How a system behaves with minimal resources**
 - B. The usability of a system in normal conditions**
 - C. How a system behaves under extreme conditions**
 - D. The security protocols of a system**

- 6. What is the main difference between qualitative and quantitative data in TandE?**
- A. Qualitative data is numerical and objective, while quantitative data is descriptive and subjective**
 - B. Qualitative data is descriptive and subjective, while quantitative data is numerical and objective**
 - C. Qualitative data is collected through surveys, while quantitative data is collected through tests**
 - D. Qualitative data is more reliable than quantitative data**
- 7. With regard to the Risk Management Framework step "categorize system," which option is NOT considered in categorization?**
- A. Sensitivity of information**
 - B. Cost**
 - C. Impact level**
 - D. Risk level**
- 8. What does "risk assessment" involve in the TandE context?**
- A. Identifying potential challenges and their impact on the system development**
 - B. Ensuring all stakeholders agree on system capabilities**
 - C. Determining the financial burden of the testing phase**
 - D. Evaluating the market demand for the system**
- 9. What does the term "retest" refer to in testing and evaluation?**
- A. Preparing new tests from scratch**
 - B. Conducting a test again after corrections**
 - C. Assessing only partial test outcomes**
 - D. Implementing changes without testing**

10. What does "test fidelity" mean in TandE?

- A. The ability of a test to provide reliable results under varying conditions**
- B. The degree to which test conditions replicate the operational environment**
- C. The accuracy of test results when compared to established standards**
- D. The level of detail in reporting test results**

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Answers

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1. B
2. D
3. C
4. A
5. C
6. B
7. B
8. A
9. B
10. B

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Explanations

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1. What does a "test readiness review" (TRR) primarily evaluate?

A. The timeline for test completion

B. The preparedness of the system and test environment for testing

C. The testing team's qualifications and experience

D. The financial resources available for testing

A test readiness review (TRR) is a critical assessment conducted before the commencement of formal testing activities. It primarily focuses on evaluating the preparedness of the system, the test environment, and all associated components necessary for successful testing. This includes ensuring that all hardware and software are in place, that setup configurations are correct, and that personnel are adequately trained and ready. This review is essential as it allows stakeholders to identify any potential issues that might impede the testing process. For instance, if certain test conditions are not met—such as missing equipment or unresolved technical problems—the TRR helps to address those concerns before testing begins, which is vital for maintaining the project schedule and ensuring valid test results. While the timeline for test completion, the qualifications of the testing team, and available financial resources are important factors in the broader context of test planning and execution, they are not the central focus of the TRR. The primary goal is to ensure that all conditions and resources essential for conducting the actual tests are ready and fully functional.

2. What is an essential element of a test database?

A. Accessible to all stakeholders

B. Current status of the data

C. Traceability to the originator of the data

D. All are correct

A test database's effectiveness relies on several key elements that contribute to its overall integrity and usefulness. When considering what constitutes an essential element of a test database, it is crucial to understand the significance of accessibility, the current status of the data, and traceability to the originator. Accessibility to all stakeholders ensures that those involved in the testing process, such as developers, testers, and management, can retrieve the necessary information to make informed decisions. This collaborative access promotes transparency and facilitates teamwork, which ultimately leads to more efficient testing and evaluation processes. Maintaining the current status of the data is equally important. This ensures that the information being utilized in testing reflects the latest developments, changes, or updates. Stale or outdated data can lead to incorrect conclusions and potentially compromise the testing outcomes, making it essential for the database to be regularly maintained and updated. Lastly, traceability to the originator of the data is key for understanding where the data comes from and verifying its accuracy. This aspect allows stakeholders to pinpoint the source of the data, assess its credibility, and track changes over time. It aids in accountability and provides a framework for understanding the context of the information being analyzed. When all these critical elements are present—accessibility, current status, and traceability—

3. What is "test automation"?

- A. The manual execution of test cases
- B. Automating the testing environment
- C. The use of software tools to execute tests and analyze results automatically**
- D. The process of developing testing standards

Test automation refers to the use of specialized software tools to execute tests on a software application and analyze the results without human intervention. This approach significantly enhances the efficiency of the testing process by allowing repetitive test cases to be executed more quickly and consistently than manual testing would permit. In automated testing, scripts are created to perform test actions, which can then be run whenever needed, providing quick feedback on the software's performance and functionality. By utilizing automation, teams can achieve faster release cycles, improve test coverage, and ensure that tests are performed systematically. This is particularly beneficial in agile development environments where rapid iterations and frequent releases are standard practice. Additionally, automated tests can be run on different configurations and environments without additional effort, making it easier to catch unexpected issues early in the development process. In contrast to manual execution of test cases, which is labor-intensive and susceptible to human error, test automation leverages tools that can execute predefined scripts, analyze the outcomes, and report the results accurately. It is also distinct from simply automating the testing environment or developing testing standards, as those aspects pertain to enhancing the infrastructure or guidelines surrounding testing rather than the actual execution and analysis of tests.

4. What is the primary purpose of test documentation?

- A. A formal record of test planning, execution, and results**
- B. A summary of participant feedback
- C. A guideline for stakeholders
- D. A record of test failures only

The primary purpose of test documentation is to serve as a formal record of test planning, execution, and results. This comprehensive documentation is critical in the test and evaluation process as it provides a structured way to capture the entire testing lifecycle, ensuring that all activities are properly planned, conducted, and evaluated. Having this formal record allows for the tracking of what has been tested, the methodologies used, and the outcomes of those tests, thus enabling repeatability and accountability. Additionally, this documentation serves as a reference point for future tests and evaluations, facilitating continuous improvement by informing future testing strategies based on past results. It also plays a vital role in communicating findings to stakeholders and ensuring that all aspects of testing are transparent and verifiable. While participant feedback, guidelines for stakeholders, and records of test failures can be relevant elements of the overall testing process, they do not encapsulate the broader and foundational role that formal test documentation plays in maintaining the integrity and efficacy of testing efforts.

5. What does "stress testing" evaluate?

- A. How a system behaves with minimal resources
- B. The usability of a system in normal conditions
- C. How a system behaves under extreme conditions**
- D. The security protocols of a system

Stress testing evaluates how a system behaves under extreme conditions, which is essential to determine the system's robustness and capacity to handle unexpected situations or loads. This type of testing is crucial for identifying the breaking points of a system, isolating vulnerabilities, and ensuring that the system can maintain its functionality even when subjected to pressures such as high user load, insufficient resources, or unexpected failures. By applying extreme scenarios during testing, developers and engineers gain insights into the system's resilience and can enhance it accordingly, ensuring reliability in real-world applications where stress is inevitable. The other options focus on aspects that are not the primary focus of stress testing. For instance, evaluating a system under minimal resources is more aligned with testing its efficiency rather than its limits. Usability testing concentrates on how user-friendly and functional a system is under normal conditions. Security protocols are assessed through different approaches, such as penetration testing, rather than through stress testing.

6. What is the main difference between qualitative and quantitative data in TandE?

- A. Qualitative data is numerical and objective, while quantitative data is descriptive and subjective
- B. Qualitative data is descriptive and subjective, while quantitative data is numerical and objective**
- C. Qualitative data is collected through surveys, while quantitative data is collected through tests
- D. Qualitative data is more reliable than quantitative data

The distinction between qualitative and quantitative data is pivotal in Test and Evaluation practices. Qualitative data is characterized as descriptive and subjective; it captures the qualities, attributes, or characteristics of an aspect under review. This type of data often involves opinions, experiences, and observations, providing a richer understanding of a particular phenomenon. It is typically gathered through interviews, open-ended surveys, or focus group discussions, where the insights gained are more about understanding context rather than providing hard numbers. On the other hand, quantitative data is numerical and objective, allowing for measurement and statistical analysis. This data is usually collected through structured methods like tests, surveys with closed-ended questions, or experiments where the outcomes can be quantified and assessed objectively. Because of this objectivity, quantitative data can often be analyzed using statistical methods to produce meaningful findings that can be generalized across larger populations. Thus, the correct identification of quantitative data as numerical and objective, and qualitative data as descriptive and subjective, captures the essence of their differences accurately. This understanding is crucial in the realm of Test and Evaluation, as each data type serves different purposes and offers varied insights into the subject matter being tested or evaluated.

7. With regard to the Risk Management Framework step "categorize system," which option is NOT considered in categorization?

- A. Sensitivity of information**
- B. Cost**
- C. Impact level**
- D. Risk level**

In the context of the Risk Management Framework (RMF) step "categorize system," the primary focus is on assessing and categorizing the information and information systems based on the potential impact that a loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability could have on the organization. This involves considering the sensitivity of the information, the impact level, and the risk level associated with different assets. The sensitivity of information refers to how critical or confidential the data is. For example, sensitive data such as personally identifiable information (PII) or classified materials require higher protection levels. Impact level relates to the severity of the consequences that could follow if the information is compromised. Organizations typically categorize systems into different impact levels (low, moderate, high) based on these criteria. Risk level encompasses the assessment of potential risks that could arise from vulnerabilities and threats, helping to determine how much attention or protection a particular system might need. Cost is not a factor considered in the categorization process. While cost may play a role in decisions surrounding the implementation of controls or risk mitigation strategies, it does not influence the inherent categorization of the system based on its security requirements and the information it handles. Therefore, cost is correctly noted as the option that does not belong in the categorization step of

8. What does "risk assessment" involve in the TandE context?

- A. Identifying potential challenges and their impact on the system development**
- B. Ensuring all stakeholders agree on system capabilities**
- C. Determining the financial burden of the testing phase**
- D. Evaluating the market demand for the system**

In the context of Test and Evaluation (TandE), "risk assessment" primarily involves identifying potential challenges and evaluating their impact on the system development process. This entails systematically analyzing various risks that may affect the development and performance of a system, such as technological challenges, operational issues, and environmental factors. By understanding these risks upfront, project managers and stakeholders can implement strategies to mitigate them, ultimately improving the likelihood of project success. This process not only helps in anticipating problems before they arise but also assists in making informed decisions regarding resource allocation, scheduling, and overall project management. Being proactive in risk assessment allows teams to establish contingency plans and prioritize areas that require additional scrutiny during testing and evaluation, therefore enhancing the integrity and reliability of the final system.

9. What does the term "retest" refer to in testing and evaluation?

- A. Preparing new tests from scratch**
- B. Conducting a test again after corrections**
- C. Assessing only partial test outcomes**
- D. Implementing changes without testing**

The term "retest" specifically refers to the process of conducting a test again after corrections have been made to identify and verify improvements or to confirm the reliability of results. This often occurs after issues or deficiencies were identified during the initial testing phase, and modifications have been implemented to address these issues. The goal of a retest is to ensure that the changes made have resulted in the desired outcomes and that the system or product now meets the required specifications or standards. In contrast, preparing new tests from scratch involves creating entirely different assessments, which does not align with the concept of retesting. Similarly, assessing only partial test outcomes would imply a focus on a subset rather than a full retest, which would not provide comprehensive verification of the fixed issues. Lastly, implementing changes without testing runs counter to the principle of retesting, as it bypasses the necessary validation process to assess whether the changes have been effectively realized.

10. What does "test fidelity" mean in TandE?

- A. The ability of a test to provide reliable results under varying conditions**
- B. The degree to which test conditions replicate the operational environment**
- C. The accuracy of test results when compared to established standards**
- D. The level of detail in reporting test results**

Test fidelity refers to the degree to which test conditions replicate the operational environment in which a system or product is expected to function. High test fidelity ensures that the data collected during testing is representative of what would occur in actual operational conditions, thus providing a more accurate assessment of performance, reliability, and overall effectiveness. This is critical in Test and Evaluation (TandE) because it helps stakeholders understand how the system will behave in real-world scenarios, ensuring that any conclusions drawn from the test are valid and applicable. The importance of replicating the operational environment is rooted in the need to identify any potential issues or failures that may not be apparent in less realistic testing conditions. By closely mimicking the intended use environment, testers can gather data that reflects true operational challenges, thereby facilitating informed decision-making regarding system capabilities and necessary improvements.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://fundoftestevaltst102.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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