

QUALITY ASSURANCE (QA) CRAFTSMAN PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://qacraftsman.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. Which tool is commonly used for defect tracking in QA processes?**
 - A. JIRA
 - B. Photoshop
 - C. Excel
 - D. Slack

- 2. In quality assurance documentation, what is a 'Controlled Material Reject Tag' used for?**
 - A. To approve the material for use
 - B. To inventory materials
 - C. To indicate disapproval or rejection of a material
 - D. To assign usage rights

- 3. For which of the following purposes would one use QA Form 28?**
 - A. Documenting the Torque applied to components
 - B. Recording a Shop Test
 - C. Measuring Thickness
 - D. Documenting Drop Tests

- 4. Which of the following should be scheduled on the SOSMIL?**
 - A. Routine cleaning tasks
 - B. All maintenance involving single closure isolation from sea
 - C. Annual safety drills
 - D. General inspections by crew

- 5. Which quality assurance record deals specifically with the results of a Shop Test?**
 - A. QA Form 27
 - B. QA Form 28
 - C. QA Form 35
 - D. QA Form 34

- 6. In fastener inspection, what is a major defect?**
- A. A single nick less than 1/64 inch
 - B. A crack or missing thread more than 1/2 thread height
 - C. A flattened thread not exceeding 1/2 inch
 - D. An acceptable minor defect isolated to one fastener
- 7. What is the primary purpose of Q-Points in a Controlled Work Package?**
- A. To enhance teamwork during the project
 - B. To identify steps with a high failure rate
 - C. To track project timelines and resources
 - D. To assign tasks to specific individuals
- 8. What is "smoke testing"?**
- A. A rigorous, in-depth testing of all application functions
 - B. A preliminary test checking basic functionality after a new build
 - C. A detailed process to assess software security
 - D. A method of verifying user load capacity
- 9. Which is NOT one of the most common Levels of Essentiality (LOEs)?**
- A. SUBSAFE
 - B. Non-Nuclear Level 1
 - C. Nuclear Level 2
 - D. Submarine flight critical components
- 10. Which document confirms the structural integrity of welds and their history?**
- A. QA Form 20B (Part A)
 - B. QA Form 20B (Part C)
 - C. QA Form 20
 - D. QA Form 26

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which tool is commonly used for defect tracking in QA processes?

- A. JIRA**
- B. Photoshop
- C. Excel
- D. Slack

JIRA is widely recognized as a leading tool specifically designed for tracking defects and managing issues within QA processes. It provides comprehensive functionalities for issue tracking, allowing teams to create tickets for bugs, assign them to team members, prioritize them, and track their status through resolution. The interface is tailored for agile workflows, which is advantageous in software development environments. In addition, JIRA integrates seamlessly with other development and testing tools, enabling better collaboration and oversight throughout the software development lifecycle. This centralized management of defects facilitates communication between QA and development teams, enhancing the efficiency of the entire QA process. While tools like Excel can be used for tracking purposes, they lack the robust features and collaborative capabilities that specialized tools like JIRA offer. Similarly, Photoshop is a graphic design tool and does not cater to defect tracking. Slack serves primarily as a communication tool, which, while useful for discussions about issues, does not provide the structured environment necessary for detailed defect tracking and management.

2. In quality assurance documentation, what is a 'Controlled Material Reject Tag' used for?

- A. To approve the material for use
- B. To inventory materials
- C. To indicate disapproval or rejection of a material**
- D. To assign usage rights

A 'Controlled Material Reject Tag' is specifically utilized to indicate that a material has been disapproved or rejected based on its failure to meet certain quality standards or specifications. This tag serves as a critical communication tool within quality assurance processes, informing relevant personnel that the material in question cannot be utilized in production or further processes due to non-conformance issues. The use of this tag ensures that non-compliant materials are clearly identified and segregated from approved materials, preventing potential issues in the production line or end product. By marking these materials with a reject tag, the organization can maintain control over quality, ensuring that only materials that meet the required specifications are used. This tagging system is central to effective quality management because it helps to streamline the process of identifying and managing defective materials, ultimately supporting overall product quality and safety.

3. For which of the following purposes would one use QA Form 28?

- A. Documenting the Torque applied to components
- B. Recording a Shop Test**
- C. Measuring Thickness
- D. Documenting Drop Tests

QA Form 28 is specifically designed for recording a Shop Test, which involves documenting the results of tests performed on products or components during the manufacturing process. This form ensures that test procedures and results are systematically captured and can be reviewed or audited later. Using QA Form 28 for this purpose allows for consistency in data reporting and aids in quality control by keeping detailed records of the conditions and outcomes of each test. These records are critical in confirming that products meet specified requirements and standards before they are finalized or delivered. While other aspects like torque application, thickness measurement, and documenting drop tests are important quality assurance activities, they would typically require different forms or reports tailored to those specific tasks. QA Form 28 is not intended for capturing data outside of the scope of shop test results, highlighting its specialized utility in the QA documentation process.

4. Which of the following should be scheduled on the SOSMIL?

- A. Routine cleaning tasks
- B. All maintenance involving single closure isolation from sea**
- C. Annual safety drills
- D. General inspections by crew

The scheduling of all maintenance involving single closure isolation from the sea on the SOSMIL (Ship Operating Status Maintenance Instruction List) is crucial because such tasks directly impact the safety and integrity of the vessel. When maintenance requires isolating a section of the ship from seawater, it often involves significant risk factors and necessitates careful planning and execution to ensure that all safety measures are in place and that the vessel remains seaworthy. Integrating these maintenance tasks into the SOSMIL allows for coordinated scheduling, ensuring that essential resources, personnel, and safety protocols are adequately aligned. This helps in preventing accidents and ensures compliance with regulatory standards. Routine cleaning tasks, annual safety drills, and general inspections, while important, typically follow different scheduling processes based on their frequency and nature, rather than being categorized under maintenance requiring isolation from seawater.

5. Which quality assurance record deals specifically with the results of a Shop Test?

- A. QA Form 27
- B. QA Form 28**
- C. QA Form 35
- D. QA Form 34

The correct response indicates that QA Form 28 is specifically designed to document the results of a Shop Test. This form serves as a formal record that captures important data and findings from tests conducted in a shop environment, ensuring that the results are traceable, auditable, and can be referenced for future quality assurance processes. Utilizing such a form is crucial for maintaining the integrity of testing procedures and validating that products meet established standards before they proceed to the next stage of production or delivery. The focus of QA Form 28 on Shop Test results allows for a standardized approach to quality assurance, which aids in identifying trends, troubleshooting issues, and implementing improvements based on empirical evidence obtained from these tests. Having dedicated forms for specific testing results enhances organizational efficiency in quality management and ensures that all testing is rigorously documented and compliant with regulatory and internal standards.

6. In fastener inspection, what is a major defect?

- A. A single nick less than 1/64 inch
- B. A crack or missing thread more than 1/2 thread height**
- C. A flattened thread not exceeding 1/2 inch
- D. An acceptable minor defect isolated to one fastener

A major defect in fastener inspection is identified as a crack or missing thread that extends more than half the thread height. This type of defect is critical because it can significantly compromise the integrity and strength of the fastener, making it unsuitable for its intended application. In fasteners, maintaining the structural integrity of the threads is essential for ensuring proper engagement and load-bearing capacity. If a defect extends beyond half the thread height, it can lead to failure under load, which poses risks in safety-critical applications. In contrast, defects such as a single small nick or a flattened thread that does not exceed specific dimensions may still allow the fastener to function adequately under certain conditions, but they are classified as minor defects. An acceptable minor defect, even if isolated, does not compromise the overall effectiveness of the fastener significantly, which is why it does not fall into the category of a major defect. Understanding the categorization of defects helps in assessing the reliability and safety of fasteners in various applications.

7. What is the primary purpose of Q-Points in a Controlled Work Package?

- A. To enhance teamwork during the project
- B. To identify steps with a high failure rate**
- C. To track project timelines and resources
- D. To assign tasks to specific individuals

The primary purpose of Q-Points in a Controlled Work Package is to identify steps with a high failure rate. Q-Points are essentially quality checkpoints or indicators used throughout a project to monitor and assess specific tasks or processes that have historically shown weaknesses or vulnerabilities. By focusing on these critical stages, teams can implement targeted interventions to improve quality, reduce errors, and enhance overall project outcomes. Identifying these failure-prone steps allows project teams to allocate resources effectively, devise quality assurance measures, and ensure that potential issues are addressed proactively. This focus ultimately helps in minimizing risks associated with project deliverables, thereby fostering a higher level of quality in the end product.

8. What is "smoke testing"?

- A. A rigorous, in-depth testing of all application functions
- B. A preliminary test checking basic functionality after a new build**
- C. A detailed process to assess software security
- D. A method of verifying user load capacity

Smoke testing refers to a preliminary level of testing conducted on a software build to determine whether the most crucial functions of the application are working correctly. This type of testing serves as a quick check to ensure that the major features function as intended before proceeding to more extensive testing phases. The main goal of smoke testing is to identify any major issues in the build early in the development process, allowing the testing team to evaluate the stability of the software quickly. If the smoke tests pass, the build is considered stable enough for more detailed testing and assessments to be carried out. Conversely, if critical functionalities fail the smoke test, the build is rejected for further testing until the issues are resolved. This approach is efficient because it saves time and effort by avoiding deeper tests on a build that is fundamentally flawed, thus allowing developers to address high-priority errors quickly.

9. Which is NOT one of the most common Levels of Essentiality (LOEs)?

- A. SUBSAFE
- B. Non-Nuclear Level 1
- C. Nuclear Level 2
- D. Submarine flight critical components

The Levels of Essentiality (LOEs) are critical designations used to categorize the importance of equipment and components, particularly in ensuring safety and functionality. The most common LOEs include categories that reflect the degree to which system failures can impact operations, safety, or broader mission success. The designation of Nuclear Level 2 is not typically included among the most common levels. Instead, LOEs are more often identified by specific categories that highlight their criticality in terms of safety and operational integrity. For example, SUBSAFE refers to systems and components that must not fail under any circumstances, as their failure could jeopardize the safety of the submarine and its crew. Similarly, Non-Nuclear Level 1 is used for components where failure could lead to severe operational consequences but does not necessarily compromise safety in the same way as SUBSAFE components. Submarine flight critical components also fall under a specific category that ensures the essential nature of these parts for submarines to operate effectively. However, the distinction of Nuclear Level 2 does not align with the standard nomenclature of essentiality levels typically recognized in the context of QA practices and safety protocols. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for quality assurance professionals as they evaluate and prioritize the importance of various components in systems, particularly in high

10. Which document confirms the structural integrity of welds and their history?

- A. QA Form 20B (Part A)
- B. QA Form 20B (Part C)
- C. QA Form 20
- D. QA Form 26

The document that confirms the structural integrity of welds and their history is QA Form 20B (Part C). This form is specifically designed to capture detailed information about the welding process, including the qualifications of the welders, the results of inspections, and the history of the welds involved in the project. It ensures that all necessary quality standards are met and provides a comprehensive record that can be referenced later for safety and compliance purposes. Moreover, the distinction of this form as the correct choice lies in its emphasis on documenting the specific aspects of weld integrity, which are critical during audits, inspections, and maintenance phases. By having a thorough history and validation of welds, stakeholders can ensure that the structural components hold up to safety regulations and engineering requirements, ultimately contributing to the reliability and durability of the structure being built.

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://qacraftsman.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE