

VISUAL TESTING LEVEL 2 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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 can result from poor visual testing in user applications?**
 - A. Enhanced brand loyalty
 - B. Increased user retention
 - C. User dissatisfaction and confusion
 - D. Normalization of design standards
- 2. Which discontinuity can be found during forging processes?**
 - A. Shrinkage cracks
 - B. Laps
 - C. Cold shuts
 - D. Insufficient penetration
- 3. How do tool integrations enhance visual testing processes?**
 - A. They enhance user interface design
 - B. They allow visual testing to be combined with other types of tests
 - C. They increase the physical storage capabilities of applications
 - D. They eliminate the need for manual testing
- 4. A longitudinal crack in the center of a root pass is likely caused by:**
 - A. Improper preheat
 - B. High restraint pressure of the work pieces
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. Neither A or B
- 5. Which of the following is NOT a type of welding process?**
 - A. GMAW
 - B. FCAW
 - C. GMARC
 - D. GTAW
- 6. If a crack grows from 1 inch to 1.5 inches within a day, this indicates that the crack has:**
 - A. Moved
 - B. Widened
 - C. Exploded
 - D. Propagated

- 7. What aspect of a product does visual testing primarily focus on?**
- A. Performance metrics
 - B. Visual appearance and layout
 - C. User functionality
 - D. Code structure
- 8. Which type of crack is most likely to be associated with improper cooling rates?**
- A. Longitudinal crack
 - B. Transverse crack
 - C. Shrinkage crack
 - D. Crater crack
- 9. Crater cracks are usually the result of:**
- A. Improper welding technique
 - B. Wrong base metal
 - C. Improper filler metal
 - D. All of the above
- 10. A deep crater crack typically appears as a:**
- A. Small tight crack
 - B. Rounded indication
 - C. Fine linear indication
 - D. Faint intermittent line

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What can result from poor visual testing in user applications?

- A. Enhanced brand loyalty
- B. Increased user retention
- C. User dissatisfaction and confusion**
- D. Normalization of design standards

User dissatisfaction and confusion can arise from poor visual testing in user applications because visual inconsistencies and design flaws directly impact the user's experience. When applications do not present information clearly, or if visual elements do not function as expected, users may struggle to navigate the interface or understand the content. This confusion can lead to frustration, making users less likely to trust the application or continue using it. Additionally, if users encounter unexpected errors or inconsistencies, they may perceive the application as unprofessional or untrustworthy, ultimately resulting in negative reviews or abandonment of the application altogether. Thus, effective visual testing is crucial to ensure that applications not only meet aesthetic standards but also provide a clear, user-friendly experience.

2. Which discontinuity can be found during forging processes?

- A. Shrinkage cracks
- B. Laps**
- C. Cold shuts
- D. Insufficient penetration

During forging processes, laps represent a type of discontinuity that occurs when the metal does not completely flow together during deformation. This can be caused by improper forging techniques, inadequate heat, or insufficient lubrication, leading to layers of metal folding over each other instead of bonding properly. Laps can significantly compromise the integrity of the forged part, affecting its mechanical properties and overall performance. In the context of forging, the formation of laps is particularly relevant because forging is aimed at ensuring good material flow and robust bonding between layers of metal. Understanding laps helps engineers and metallurgists identify potential quality issues in the forging process and address them to enhance the final product's reliability.

3. How do tool integrations enhance visual testing processes?

- A. They enhance user interface design
- B. They allow visual testing to be combined with other types of tests**
- C. They increase the physical storage capabilities of applications
- D. They eliminate the need for manual testing

Tool integrations significantly enhance visual testing processes by enabling visual testing to be effectively combined with other types of testing. This synergy allows teams to create a comprehensive testing strategy that addresses multiple aspects of software quality at once. For instance, by integrating visual testing tools with functional testing frameworks, testers can ensure that visual elements not only appear correctly but also function as intended when interacted with. This integrated approach improves efficiency, as it streamlines workflows and reduces the time spent switching between different testing tools, ultimately leading to faster development cycles and better software quality. Combining visual testing with performance testing, security testing, and other methodologies also enhances collaborative efforts among teams, providing a holistic view of the product's reliability and user experience. This interconnectedness of different testing modalities ensures that businesses can deliver a consistent and polished user experience, meeting user expectations and mitigating potential issues that might arise if visual discrepancies exist in functioning applications.

4. A longitudinal crack in the center of a root pass is likely caused by:

- A. Improper preheat
- B. High restraint pressure of the work pieces
- C. Both A and B**
- D. Neither A or B

A longitudinal crack in the center of a root pass can indeed be caused by both improper preheating and high restraint pressure of the workpieces. Improper preheating can lead to thermal stresses that occur during the welding process. When the metal is heated unevenly or not adequately preheated, it can cool too quickly, leading to brittle zones that are prone to cracking. The root pass, being the first weld layer, is particularly susceptible to these conditions, as it is fully exposed to the thermal gradients during the welding process. High restraint pressure of the workpieces means that during the welding operation, the components are under significant mechanical stress due to their configuration or clamping. This restriction can further exacerbate the likelihood of cracking as the weld metal tries to expand and contract with temperature changes. When a weld is subjected to such high restraint, it may result in tensile stresses that can cause cracks to form along the weld line. Thus, both the improper preheat and the high restraint are contributing factors, making the correct answer the combination of the two.

5. Which of the following is NOT a type of welding process?

- A. GMAW
- B. FCAW
- C. GMARC**
- D. GTAW

The correct choice identifies GMARC as not being a recognized welding process. GMAW (Gas Metal Arc Welding), FCAW (Flux-Cored Arc Welding), and GTAW (Gas Tungsten Arc Welding) are well-established methods within the welding domain. Each of these processes has specific applications, advantages, and welding requirements. GMAW is known for its efficiency and versatility, allowing for continuous welds on a variety of materials, especially in production settings. FCAW is particularly useful in outdoor conditions and for thicker materials, thanks to its ability to maintain a high deposition rate while using a tubular wire that can provide added shielding. GTAW, on the other hand, is celebrated for its precision and is commonly used in applications where weld appearance and quality are critical, such as in the aerospace and food industries. GMARC, however, does not correspond to any recognized welding process and is not used in the welding industry. By identifying GMARC as the non-existent process, the answer underscores the importance of knowing the various types of welding techniques and their comprehensive applications.

6. If a crack grows from 1 inch to 1.5 inches within a day, this indicates that the crack has:

- A. Moved
- B. Widened
- C. Exploded
- D. Propagated**

The correct choice is indicative of a process where the crack expands or increases in size over time, specifically in its length. When a crack grows from 1 inch to 1.5 inches, it shows a continuous and gradual increase, which is commonly referred to as propagation. The term "propagated" describes the behavior of the crack as it progresses through the material, demonstrating its movement and growth. This concept is critical in visual testing because it provides insights into the integrity and stability of the structure being examined. Monitoring crack propagation helps assess potential failure points and understand the overall health of the material. Essentially, recognizing that a crack has propagated signifies that there is active growth which needs to be addressed before it leads to more serious structural issues. In contrast, the other options do not accurately describe the phenomenon observed; "moved" does not clearly convey the change in size, "widened" implies an increase in thickness rather than length, and "exploded" suggests a sudden and violent failure, which is not the case with the gradual change noted in the question.

7. What aspect of a product does visual testing primarily focus on?

- A. Performance metrics
- B. Visual appearance and layout**
- C. User functionality
- D. Code structure

Visual testing primarily focuses on the visual appearance and layout of a product. This type of testing examines the user interface to ensure that it matches design specifications and that all visual elements, such as colors, fonts, images, and overall layout, are presented consistently and correctly across different devices and screen resolutions. It is crucial because any discrepancies in the visual aspects can impact user experience, leading to confusion or misinterpretation of the information presented. By focusing on these elements, visual testing helps confirm that the product's aesthetic and usable interface aligns with user expectations and brand guidelines, ensuring an attractive and coherent presentation. Other aspects, while important in the broader context of software testing, do not fall under the purview of visual testing. For example, performance metrics assess how well an application runs under various conditions, user functionality addresses how users interact with the software, and code structure examines the underlying architecture and organization of the code itself. These are all critical components of software development and quality assurance but do not pertain to the visual fidelity of a product.

8. Which type of crack is most likely to be associated with improper cooling rates?

- A. Longitudinal crack
- B. Transverse crack**
- C. Shrinkage crack
- D. Crater crack

The type of crack most often associated with improper cooling rates is a transverse crack. Transverse cracks typically occur as a result of thermal stresses developed during the cooling of materials. When a material cools too quickly, differential thermal contraction can lead to tension, causing the material to crack transversely to the direction of the cooling. In contrast, longitudinal cracks are generally related to tensile stresses rather than cooling processes, while shrinkage cracks are primarily due to the drying process, often seen in concrete as it cures. Crater cracks are less common and often arise from specific failure mechanisms in different materials or operational conditions rather than directly from cooling rates. Therefore, transverse cracks are the most significant indicator of thermal stress induced by improper cooling time or rates.

9. Crater cracks are usually the result of:

- A. Improper welding technique**
- B. Wrong base metal
- C. Improper filler metal
- D. All of the above

Crater cracks in welds are primarily associated with the cooling and solidification processes of molten metal. They typically occur when the welding procedure is not executed properly, which relates closely to the specifics of welding techniques used. When welds are not adequately controlled in terms of heat input, cooling rates, or technique, localized stress can develop at the end of a weld bead where the molten metal solidifies. This results in small cracks, often referred to as crater cracks. Addressing the welding technique is crucial, as it encompasses factors such as travel speed, electrode angle, and heat intensity—all of which significantly influence the final weld integrity. While factors like the wrong base metal or improper filler metal can certainly lead to other issues in welding, crater cracks are most directly tied to the specific nuances of welding techniques. Hence, focusing on the welding technique is key to understanding and preventing crater cracks in welded joints.

10. A deep crater crack typically appears as a:

- A. Small tight crack
- B. Rounded indication**
- C. Fine linear indication
- D. Faint intermittent line

A deep crater crack is characterized by its rounded appearance, which is indicative of a more significant and penetrating defect in the material. This shape suggests that the crack has a certain depth and circularity, often associated with the manner in which the material has fractured. Rounded indications can often be observed in situations where stress concentrations lead to such deep and pronounced cracks, distinguishing them from shallower or tighter cracks which would have different geometric representations. Understanding this morphology is crucial for evaluating the severity of the defect and determining the appropriate remedial actions. Other forms of cracks, such as fine linear indications or faint intermittent lines, typically indicate different types of defects and stresses, and do not capture the depth and severity portrayed by a deep crater crack. These alternative crack forms can be more superficial or characteristic of different material failure modes, focusing more on surface-level issues rather than deeper structural concerns.

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://visualtestinglvl2.examzify.com>

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

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