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1. What does QA and QC stand for?

- a) Quality Assurance and Queuing Control
- b) Quality Adjustment and Quality completion
- c) Quality Assurance and Quality control
- d) Quality Adjustment and Queuing control

View Answer

Answer: c

Explanation: QA stands for Quality Adjustment. QA is concerned with the functions related to the attainment of the required quality. QC stands for Quality control. QC is sustaining the product quality practically and ensuring that it meets the requirements given.

2. What is QA?

- a) It is the measurement of degree to which a product satisfies the need
- b) Any systematic process used to ensure quality in the process
- c) Process of identifying defects
- d) It is a corrective tool

View Answer

Answer: b

Explanation: QA is a systematic process which ensures the quality of the product and guarantees to the user that product will be safer and more reliable.

3. Which of the following option is correct regarding QA and QC?

- a) QC is an integral part of QA
- b) QA is an integral part of QC
- c) QA and QC are independent to each other
- d) QC may or may not depend on QA

View Answer

Answer: a

Explanation: QC is based on the measurements as it concerned with practical means. Metrology is an important tool of quality assurance.

4. Which of the following option involves material and component control?

- a) Development of standards
- b) Development of specification
- c) Quality control
- d) Feedback

View Answer

Answer: c

Explanation: Quality and measurement control involves component control. Specification and design involve the development of specifications, designs and standards. Marketing and servicing involves feedback.

5. Arrange the steps of QA in ascending order?

- a) Customer needs, material control, design development, process control, marketing

- b) Material control, process control, customer need, design development, finished product
- c) Customer needs, design development, material control, process control, finished product
- d) Material control, servicing, process control, material control, design development

View Answer

Answer: c

Explanation: Scheme of QA starts with customer need. They have to be converted into the development of a specification, followed by quality and measurement control, material control and convert into the finished product.

6. What is the first step of QA?

- a) Development of standards
- b) Identification of customer need
- c) Servicing
- d) Material control

View Answer

Answer: b

Explanation: Identification of customer need is the first step of QA after which further basic elements of QA are identified. QA depends not only on QC but also on the activities of the entire company.

7. Match the following:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A) Quality assurance | - 1) Process oriented |
| B) Quality control laboratory | - 2) National physical |
| C) Quality management | - 3) Product oriented |
| D) National measurement system | - 4) Overall programmer of QA |

- a) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1
- b) A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4
- c) A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2
- d) A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2

View Answer

Answer: c

Explanation: A quantitative management is a management representative, responsible for resolving all matters pertaining to quality and independent of other functions.

8. Which of the following is an example of QA?

- a) Verification
- b) Software testing
- c) Validation
- d) Documentation

View Answer

Answer: a

Explanation: Software testing and validation are the examples of QC. Validation is an example of QA. QC is a system for coordinating the efforts of groups in an organization to improve quality.

9. Which of the following option is not correct regarding QA and QC?

- a) Process capabilities should be monitored on intermittent basis
- b) Measuring equipment's must have a calibration certificate
- c) Normally many inspections are done during the process of manufacturing
- d) QA depends on the activities of the entire company

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Process capabilities are controlled on a continuous basis. These are used to eliminate and detect potential causes of non-conformance.

10. Where the nodal point for National Measurement System is located?

- a) Bangalore
- b) Patna
- c) Bombay
- d) New Delhi

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Nodal point for national measurement system is NPL and located in New Delhi. It has responsibilities like the development and management of national standards, evaluation of measuring techniques etc.