

Multiple choice tasks

Chapter 1: What is a standard?



1. What is the standardized definition of a standard?

- A: A document approved by the government of a European country
- B: A document, established by consensus and approved by a recognized body that provides, for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for activities or their results, aimed at the achievement of the optimum degree of order in a given context
- C: A document, which has been approved by all organisations in a particular industry

2. Which type of standards are the ISO 14000-series for environmental systems?

- A: A management standard
- B: A product standard
- C: A performance standard

3. What characterise a de jure standard?

- A: It has become "the way to do it" over time
- B: It is developed and approved in the formal standardization system
- C: It is developed by more than five companies

4. Who writes the content of de jure standards?

- A: The members of a standardization committee
- B: A nominated employee from each of the European standardization organisations
- C: A dedicated European Union Office

5. For a patent to be included in a standard, the patent holder must fill in a declaration form, where the it declares its willingness/unwillingness to license the patent(s) on FRAN terms. What does FRAN mean?

- A: Future Royalty Annunciation Norm
- B: Future Rights And Non-discriminatory terms
- C: Fair, Reasonable And Non-discriminatory terms

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Chapter 2:

Why do standards exist?



- 1. Which of the following are examples of compatibility standards?**
 - A: Food safety and working environment
 - B: Medical equipment and breaking strength
 - C: Paper size and electrical plugs

- 2. Which of the following are examples of management standards?**
 - A: Food safety and working environment
 - B: Medical equipment and breaking strength
 - C: Paper size and electrical plugs

- 3. What increase in productivity did Danish companies achieve by using standards (according to CEBR 2007 used in the chapter)?**
 - A: 1-5 %
 - B: 5-10 %
 - C: 10-15 %

- 4. All companies, who apply the CE-mark to a product are subject which legislation?**
 - A: Liability
 - B: Standardization
 - C: Certification

- 5. Which organization is responsible for the CE-mark?**
 - A: CEN
 - B: The European Commission
 - C: Chinese Export

- 6. One of the benefits of CE conformity assessment is:**
 - A: Cheaper products
 - B: Added confidence in the product
 - C: Prettier design

- 7. In what decade did ISO publish the revolutionary standard for ISO containers for transport?**
 - A: The 1950s
 - B: The 1960s
 - C: The 1970s

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Chapter 3:

How are standards developed and structured?

1. Are all National Standardization Organizations obliged to implement all standards from the European and international de jure standardization organizations?

- A: Yes, that applies to all formal standardization organizations
- B: No, never
- C: No, that is just the case for CEN and CENELEC

2. True or false? The public consultation process is a vital part of the standardization system.

- A: True
- B: False

3. Which areas do CENELEC have responsibility for?

- A: Standards for telecommunication and IT
- B: Electrotechnical standards
- C: All other types of standards

4. What does the name ISO stand for?

- A: International Organization for Standardization
- B: Internal Standards Organ
- C: International Standards Organ

5. Where do you go to participate in the standardization process?

- A: I contact the European or international organization directly to become member of one of their technical committee
- B: I contact my National Standardization Organization where I can become member of the relevant technical committees
- C: The European Commission

6. How often must a formal standard be reviewed for revision purposes?

- A: Every second year
- B: Within five years
- C: Never

7. Are formal standards always structured the same way?

- A: Yes, to make it easier to read
- B: No, the structure depend on the standard

8. What is the role of a TC Secretary?

- A: Making sure the work is done according to the current rules and trying to push the work in a safer and more sustainable direction
- B: Have a neutral role and the job of writing the standard based on the input and discussions on the TC
- C: Taking care of the administrative work and making sure the current rules are followed while maintaining a neutral role in the committee

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Chapter 4: Standards and regulation



1. How is a regulation defined according to ISO/IEC Guide 2?

- A: A document providing binding legislative rules
- B: An unwritten law or custom
- C: A document providing non-legislative rules

2. What are the steps in the New Approach?

- A: Framework Directive – Harmonized Standards – Approval – Presumption of Conformity
- B: Standardization request – Framework Directive – Harmonized Standards – Approval – Presumption of Conformity
- C: Framework Directive – Standardization request – Harmonized Standards – Approval – Presumption of Conformity

3. What is a harmonized standard?

- A: A European standard adopted on the basis of a request made by the European Commission for the application of Union harmonisation legislation
- B: A standard that has been approved by the European Commission to be correct and valid
- C: A standard that is compatible with another standard

4. Where are lists of all harmonized standards published?

- A: The Official Paper
- B: The Official Journal
- C: L'enregistrement correct

5. What is market control of compliance with the harmonized standards?

- A: Sampling the products that come on the market and checking them for conformity
- B: Controlling all products that come on the market and checking them for conformity
- C: There is no market control to check compliance with the harmonized standards

Multiple choice tasks

Chapter 5: Standards supporting innovation



1. Standards support product development in many ways. Which standards will often be used to support the definition of requirements and architecture in the development process?

- A: Terminology and measurement standards
- B: Measurement and quality standards
- C: Product and service standards

2. What are the characteristics of performance-based standards?

- A: They define the requirements in sports equipment
- B: They set up objectives for the outcome of a process or of using a certain product instead of providing strict rules
- C: They set up objectives for ensuring that rules and regulations for safety are followed in standards

3. What is the Integrated Approach to standards and innovation?

- A: A holistic view of how standards work with research and innovation
- B: A method for standardizing new inventions
- C: Recommendations for how to integrate regulations for new products into standards