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
Multiple choice tasks

Chapter 2: Why do standards exist?

Answers:
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
Multiple choice tasks

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
Multiple choice tasks

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?

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 marked 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

Answers: Q1: A. Q2: B. Q3: A.
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