**ISTQB Certification Exam-Sample Papers Q. 401 to 410**

**Q. 401: Input  and  output  combinations  that  will  be  treated  the  same  way  by  the  system  can  be  tested  using  which  technique?**

A. Boundary  value  
B. Equivalence  partition   
C. Decision  table   
D. State  transition

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 402: Branch Coverage**

A. Another name for decision coverage  
B. Another name for all-edges coverage  
C. Another name for basic path coverage  
D. All the above

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 403: The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Is the activity where general testing objectives are transformed into tangible test conditions and test designs**

A. Testing Planning  
B. Test Control  
C. Test analysis and design  
D. Test implementation

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 404: Integration testing where no incremental testing takes place prior to all the system’s components being combined to form the system.**

A. System testing  
B. Component Testing  
C. Incremental Testing  
D. Big bang testing

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 405: A test case design technique for a component in which test cases are designed to execute statements is called as?**

A. State transition Testing  
B. Static Testing  
C. Transition testing  
D. Statement testing

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 406: Who should have technical and Business background.**

A. Moderator  
B. Author  
C. Reviewer  
D. Recorder

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 407: A test plan defines**

A. What is selected for testing  
B. Objectives and results  
C. Expected results  
D. Targets and misses

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 408: Features  to be  tested,  approach  refinements  and  feature  pass / fail  criteria  BUT  excluding  environmental  needs  should  be  specified  in which  document?**

A. Test  case  specification  
B. Test  plan  
C. Test  procedure  specification  
D. Test  design  specification

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 409: Test basis documentation is analyzed in which phase of testing**

A. Test Analysis  
B. Test Design  
C. Test Execution  
D. Test Planning

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 410: Which one is not the task of test leader?**

A. Coordinate the test strategy and plan with project managers and others  
B. Decide about the implementation of the test environment  
C. Write test summary reports  
D. Review and contribute to test plans

**ISTQB Certification Exam-Sample Papers Q. 411 to 420**

**Q. 411: if (condition1 && (condition2 function1()))  
statement1;  
else  
statement2;**

A. Decision coverage  
B. Condition coverage  
C. Statement coverage  
D. Path Coverage

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 412: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reviews are often held with just the programmer who wrote the code and one or two other programmers or testers.**

A. Formal Reviews  
B. Peer Reviews  
C. Semi Formal Reviews  
D. All of the above

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 413: In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ testing test cases i.e input to the software are created based on the specifications languages**

A. State Transition Testing  
B. Random Testing  
C. Syntax Testing  
D. Penetration testing

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 414: Stochastic  testing  is  an  example  of  which  test  approach  or strategy?**

A. Model-based    
B. Analytical   
C. Methodical   
D. Heuristic

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 415: Verification activities during design stages are**

A. Reviewing and Inspecting  
B. Inspecting and Testing  
C. Reviewing and Testing  
D. Reviewing, Inspecting and Testing.  
  
**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 416: Based  on  the  IEEE  Standard for  Software  test  Documentation (IEEE  Std  829-1998), which  of the  following  sections  is  part  of  the  test  summary  report?**a) Test  summary  and  report  identifier  of  Summary  
c) Variances   
d) Anomalies   
e) Comprehensive assessment   
f) Approvals

A. a, b, e and f  
B. a, b, c, d and f  
C. a, b, c, e and f  
D. a, b, c and f

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 417: What  is  the  name  of  a  temporary  software  component  that is  used  to  call  another  component  for  testing  purposes?**

A. Domain   
B. Use  case   
C. Stub   
D. Driver

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 418: Size of a project is defined in terms of all the following except**

A. Person days  
B. Person hours  
C. Calendar months  
D. None of the above

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 419: Testing responsibilities:**

Tester 1 – Verify that the program is able to display images clearly on all 10 of the monitors in the lab

Tester 2 - Make sure the program instructions are easy to use Security concerns are important for which type of applications

Tester 3 – Verify that the calculation module works correctly by using both scripts and ad hoc testing. Which term is used to refer to the testing that is performed by

Tester 3 in the above scenario?

A. Unit testing  
B. Algorithm specific testing  
C. Compatibility testing  
D. Black box testing

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 420: Objective of review meeting is**

A. To identify problems with design  
B. To solve the problems with design  
C. Both A. and B  
D. None of the above.

**ISTQB Certification Exam-Sample Papers Q. 421 to 430**

**Q. 421: QC is**

A. Phase building activity  
B. Intermediate activity  
C. End of Phase activity  
D. Design activity

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 422: Which tool store information about versions and builds of software and testware**

A. Test Management tool  
B. Requirements management tool  
C. Configuration management tool  
D. Static analysis too;

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 423: Testing Process comprised of**

A. Test Plan and Test Cases  
B. Test log and Test Status  
C. Defect Tracking  
D. All of the above

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 424: Preparing and automating test cases before coding is called**

A. Test first approach  
B. Test-driven development  
C. Both A. & B.  
D. None of the above  
 **<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 425: Which one is not characteristic of test management tool?**

A. Support for the management of tests and the testing activities carried out  
B. Interfaces to test execution tools  
C. Quantitative analysis related to tests  
D. Check for consistency and undefined requirements  
E. None of the above

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 426: Code Walkthrough**

A. Type of dynamic testing  
B. Type of static testing  
C. Neither dynamic nor static  
D. Performed by the testing team

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 427: Risk analysis talks about**

A. The data required for testing, the infrastructure requirements to manage the data as well as the methods for preparing test data, requirements, converters and sources

B. Details what types of tests must be conducted, what stages of testing are required and outlines the sequence and timing of tests

C. A testing goal. It is a statement of what the tester is expected to accomplish or validate during a testing activity. These guide the development of test cases and procedures

D. None of the above

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 428: What are the 2 major components taken into consideration with risk analysis?**

A. The probability the negative event will occur  
B. The potential loss or impact associated with the event  
C. Both A. and B.  
D. Neither A. nor B.

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 429: If the application is complex, but NOT data intensive and is to be tested on one configuration and 2 rounds, the easiest method to test is**

A. Manual testing  
B. Automation testing  
C. Both  
D. None

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 430: Which of the following are typical tester tasks?**

A. Decide what should be automated, to what degree, and how.

B. Set up configuration management of testware; review tests developed by others.

C. Prepare and acquire test data; review tests developed by others.

D. Initiate the specification, preparation, implementation and execution of tests and monitor and control the execution.

**ISTQB Certification Exam-Sample Papers Q. 431 to 440**

**Q. 431: Structural Testing**

A. Same as black box testing  
B. Same as white box testing  
C. Same as functional testing  
D. None of the above.

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 432: Which  test  approach  uses  all  combinations  of  input  values  and  preconditions?**

A. Component  testing  
B. Error  guessing  
C. Keyword  driven  testing  
D. Exhaustive  testing  
  
**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 433: Which  technique  describes  process  flows  through  a  system  based  on  its  likely  usage?**

A. Data  driven  testing  
B. State  transition  testing  
C. Decision  table  testing  
D. Use  case  testing

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 434: Regression testing mainly helps in**

A. Re-testing fixed defects  
B. Checking for side-effects of fixes  
C. Checking the core gaps  
D. Ensuring high level sanity

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 435: Review is one of the methods of V&V. The other methods are**

A. Inspection  
B. Walkthrough  
C. Testing  
D. All of the above

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 436: Which review is inexpensive**

A. Informal Review  
B. Walkthrough  
C. Technical review  
D. Inspection

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 437: Following are some of the testing risks**

A. Budget, Test environment  
B. Budget, Number of qualified test resources  
C. Budget, Number of qualified test resources, Test environment  
D. None of the above

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 438: Random Testing**

A. Program is tested randomly sampling the input.  
B. A black-box testing technique  
C. Both A. and B.  
D. None of the above.

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 439: Which of the following is TRUE when introducing a new tool into a test environment?**

A. Changes to existing test processes should not be needed with the new tool.

B. A site license will be needed to reduce the cost per seat of the tool.

C. The tool should be rolled out as quickly as possible to maximize ROI.

D. Introducing the tool to the organization should start with a pilot project.

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 440: Reliability, usablility, efficiency are**

A. Functional characteristics  
B. Non functional characteristics  
C. Both A. & B.  
D. None of the above

**ISTQB Certification Exam-Sample Papers Q. 441 to 450**

**Q. 441: Test Plan**

A. Road map for testing  
B. Tells about the actual results and expected results  
C. Both a and b  
D. None of the above

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 442: User Acceptance Testing**

A. Same as Alpha Testing  
B. Same as Beta Testing  
C. Combination of Alpha and Beta Testing  
D. None of the above

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 443: Path coverage includes**

A. Statement coverage  
B. Condition coverage  
C. Decision coverage  
D. None of these

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 444: Which  of  the  following  demonstrates  independence  in  testing?**

J. Independent  testers  are  external  to  the  organization  
K. Independent  testers are  part  of  the  development team  
L. Independent  testers are  from  the  user  community   
M. Programmers  who wrote  the code  serve as  independent  testers  
N. Customers  who  wrote  the requirements serve  as  independent  testers  
  
A. J. L and N  
B. J. K, L and N   
C. K. M and N   
D. J, L, M and N

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 445: Recovery testing is a system test that forces the software to fail and verifies that data recovery is properly performed. The following should be checked for correctness**

1. Re-initialization  
2. Restart  
3. Data Recovery  
4. Check Point Mechanism

A. 1 and 2  
B. 1, 2 and 3  
C. 1, 2, 3 and 4  
D. 2 and 4

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 446: Data flow analysis studies:**

A. Possible communications bottlenecks in a program.  
B. The rate of change of data values as a program executes.  
C. The use of data on paths through the code.  
D. The intrinsic complexity of the code.

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 447: Which of the following is NOT a white box technique?**

A. Statement testing  
B. Path testing  
C. Data flow testing  
D. State transition testing

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 448: Which one of the following describes the major benefit of verification early in the life cycle?**

A. It allows the identification of changes in user requirements.  
B. It facilitates timely set up of the test environment.  
C. It reduces defect multiplication.  
D. It allows testers to become involved early in the project.

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 449: Which  test  is  usually  run  many  times  and  generally  evolve  slowly?**

A. Performance  testing  
B. Stress  testing  
C. Reliability  testing  
D. Regression  testing

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 450: Alpha testing is:**

A. Post-release testing by end user representatives at the developer’s site.  
B. The first testing that is performed.  
C. Pre-release testing by end user representatives at the developer’s site.  
D. Pre-release testing by end user representatives at their sites.

**ISTQB Certification Exam-Sample Papers Q. 451 to 460**

**Q. 451: We split testing into distinct stages primarily because:**

A. Each test stage has a different purpose.  
B. It is easier to manage testing in stages.  
C. We can run different tests in different environments.  
D. The more stages we have, the better the testing.

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 452: Which of the following would NOT normally form part of a test plan?**

A. Features to be tested  
B. Incident reports  
C. Risks  
D. Schedule

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 453: What  should  be  considered  when  introducing  a  tool  into  an  organization?**

A. Assessing  the  organizational  maturity   
B. Counting  the  number  of systems  to  be  tested   
C. Calculating  the  ratio  between  programmers  and  testers  
D. Reviewing  the  exit  criteria  of  previous  projects

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 454: Which one of the following statements about system testing is NOT true?**

A. System tests are often performed by independent teams.  
B. Functional testing is used more than structural testing.  
C. Faults found during system tests can be very expensive to fix.  
D. End-users should be involved in system tests.

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 455: Which of the following is not described in a unit test standard?**

A. Syntax testing  
B. Equivalence partitioning  
C. Stress testing  
D. Modified condition/decision coverage

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 456: Which of the following is likely to benefit most from the use of test tools providing test capture and replay facilities?**

A. Regression testing  
B. Integration testing  
C. System testing  
D. User acceptance testing

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 457: Which of the following is false?**

A. Incidents should always be fixed.  
B. An incident occurs when expected and actual results differ.  
C. Incidents can be analysed to assist in test process improvement.  
D. An incident can be raised against documentation.

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 458: Which  document  specifies  the  execution  order  of  test  cases?**

A. Test  design  specification   
B. Test  item  
C. Test  procedure  specification   
D. Test  plan

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 459: Which of the following statements is NOT correct?**

A. A minimal test set that achieves 100% LCSAJ coverage will also achieve 100% branch coverage.

B. A minimal test set that achieves 100% path coverage will also achieve 100% statement coverage.

C. A minimal test set that achieves 100% path coverage will generally detect more faults than one that achieves 100% statement coverage.

D. A minimal test set that achieves 100% statement coverage will generally detect more faults than one that achieves 100% branch coverage.

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 460: How  are  integration  testing  and  use  case  testing  similar  and  dissimilar?**

A. Both  checks  for  interactions: integration  for components, use  case for  actions  
B. Both  are  black-box techniques: integration is  low-level, use  case is  high-level  
C. Both  are  static testing: developers  perform  integration, users  execute  use  case  tests  
C. Both  are  V&V  techniques: integration  is for  validation, use case is for  verification

**ISTQB Certification Exam-Sample Papers Q. 461 to 470**

**Q. 461: What is the main difference between a walkthrough and an inspection?**

A. An inspection is lead by the author, whilst a walkthrough is lead by a trained moderator.  
B. An inspection has a trained leader, whilst a walkthrough has no leader.  
C. Authors are not present during inspections, whilst they are during walkthroughs.  
D. A walkthrough is lead by the author, whilst an inspection is lead by a trained moderator.

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 462: Which of these activities provides the biggest potential cost saving from the use of CAST?**

A. Test management  
B. Test design  
C. Test execution  
D. Test planning

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 463: Which of the following is NOT true of incidents?**

A. Incident resolution is the responsibility of the author of the software under test.  
B. Incidents may be raised against user requirements.  
C. Incidents require investigation and/or correction.  
D. Incidents are raised when expected and actual results differ.

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 464: Which of the following characterizes the cost of faults?**

A. They are cheapest to find in the early development phases and the most expensive to fix in the latest test phases.  
B. They are easiest to find during system testing but the most expensive to fix then.  
C. Faults are cheapest to find in the early development phases but the most expensive to fix then.  
D. Although faults are most expensive to find during early development phases, they are cheapest to fix then.

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 465: Which one of the following statements, about capture-replay tools, is NOT correct?**

A. They are used to support multi-user testing.  
B. They are used to capture and animate user requirements.  
C. They are the most frequently purchased types of CAST tool.  
D. They capture aspects of user behaviour.

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 466: Which of the following is true of the V-model?**

A. It states that modules are tested against user requirements.  
B. It only models the testing phase.  
C. It specifies the test techniques to be used.  
D. It includes the verification of designs.

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 467: Error guessing:**

A. Supplements formal test design techniques.  
B. Can only be used in component, integration and system testing.  
C. Is only performed in user acceptance testing.  
D. Is not repeatable and should not be used.

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 468: In a system designed to work out the tax to be paid:**

An employee has £4000 of salary tax free. The next £1500 is taxed at 10%  
The next £28000 is taxed at 22%  
Any further amount is taxed at 40%  
Which of these groups of numbers would fall into the same equivalence class?

A. £4800; £14000; £28000  
B. £5200; £5500; £28000  
C. £28001; £32000; £35000  
D. £5800; £28000; £32000

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 469: The oracle assumption:**

A. Is that there is some existing system against which test output may be checked.  
B. Is that the tester can routinely identify the correct outcome of a test.  
C. Is that the tester knows everything about the software under test.  
D. Is that the tests are reviewed by experienced testers.

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 470: In prioritising what to test, the most important objective is to:**

A. Find as many faults as possible.  
B. Test high risk areas.  
C. Obtain good test coverage.  
D. Test whatever is easiest to test.

**ISTQB Certification Exam-Sample Papers Q. 471 to 480**

**Q. 471: The most important thing about early test design is that it:**

A. Makes test preparation easier.  
B. Means inspections are not required.  
C. Can prevent fault multiplication.  
D. Will find all faults.

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 472: Which  of  the  following  are  potential  drawbacks  of  independence  in  testing?**

01. Independent  testers  may  feel  they  are  not part of  the  development  team  
02. Developers  may  lose a  sense  of  personal  responsibility  for  quality  
03. Project  managers  will not  have as  much  control on the project  
04. Customers  may  end  up  requesting  features  that  are  technically impossible

A. 01 and 02   
B. 01, 02 and 03  
C. 03 and 04  
D. 01, 02, 03 and 04

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 473: Integration testing in the small:**

A. Tests the individual components that have been developed.  
B. Tests interactions between modules or subsystems.  
C. Only uses components that form part of the live system.  
D. Tests interfaces to other systems.

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 474: Which of the following requirements is testable?**

A. The system shall be user friendly.  
B. The safety-critical parts of the system s  
all contain 0 faults.  
C. The response time shall be less than one second for the specified design load.  
D. The system shall be built to be portable.

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 475: An important benefit of code inspections is that they:**

A. Enable the code to be tested before the execution environment is ready.  
B. Can be performed by the person who wrote the code.  
C. Can be performed by inexperienced staff.  
D. Are cheap to perform.

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 476: Test cases are designed during:**

A. Test recording.  
B. Test planning.  
C. Test configuration.  
D. Test specification.

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 477: A failure is:**

A. Found in the software; the result of an error.  
B. Departure from specified behaviour.  
C. An incorrect step, process or data definition in a computer program.  
D. A human action that produces an incorrect result.

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 478: How would you estimate the amount of re-testing likely to be required?**

A. Metrics from previous similar projects  
B. Discussions with the development team  
C. Time allocated for regression testing  
D. A. & B.

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 479: Given the following sets of test management terms (v-z), and activity descriptions (1-5), which one of the following best pairs the two sets?**

v - Test control  
w - Test monitoring  
x - Test estimation  
y - Incident management  
z - Configuration control

1 - Calculation of required test resources  
2 - Maintenance of record of test results  
3 - Re-allocation of resources when tests overrun  
4 - Report on deviation from test plan  
5 - Tracking of anomalous test results

A. v-3,w-2,x-1,y-5,z-4  
B. v-2,w-5,x-1,y-4,z-3  
C. v-3,w-4,x-1,y-5,z-2  
D. v-2,w-1,x-4,y-3,z-5  
 **<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 480: In a system designed to work out the tax to be paid:**

An employee has £4000 of salary tax free. The next £1500 is taxed at 10% The next £28000 is taxed at 22%

Any further amount is taxed at 40%

To the nearest whole pound, which of these is a valid Boundary Value Analysis test case?

A. £1500  
B. £32001  
C. £33501  
D. £28000

**ISTQB Certification Exam-Sample Papers Q. 481 to 490**

**Q. 481: Which of the following is NOT true of test coverage criteria?**

A. Test coverage criteria can be measured in terms of items exercised by a test suite.  
B. A measure of test coverage criteria is the percentage of user requirements covered.  
C. A measure of test coverage criteria is the percentage of faults found.  
D. Test coverage criteria are often used when specifying test completion criteria.

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 482: Analyze the following highly simplified procedure:**

Ask: "What type of ticket do you require, single or return?"  
IF the customer wants ‘return’  
Ask: "What rate, Standard or Cheap-day?"  
IF the customer replies ‘Cheap-day’  
Say: "That will be £11:20"  
ELSE  
Say: "That will be £19:50"  
ENDIF  
ELSE  
Say: "That will be £9:75"  
ENDIF

Now decide the minimum number of tests that are needed to ensure that all the questions have been asked, all combinations have occurred and all replies given.

A. 3  
B. 4  
C. 5  
D. 6

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 483: Which of the following should NOT normally be an objective for a test?**

A. To find faults in the software.  
B. To assess whether the software is ready for release.  
C. To demonstrate that the software doesn’t work.  
D. To prove that the software is correct.

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 484: Enough testing has been performed when:**

A. Time runs out.  
B. The required level of confidence has been achieved.  
C. No more faults are found.  
D. The users won’t find any serious faults.

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 485: Which of the following is the best source of Expected Outcomes for User Acceptance Test scripts?**

A. Actual results  
B. Program specification  
C. User requirements  
D. System specification

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 486: Which of the following are disadvantages of capturing tests by recording the actions of a manual tester?**

i The script may be unstable when unexpected events occur.  
ii Data for a number of similar tests is automatically stored separately from the script.  
iii Expected results must be added to the captured script.  
iv The captured script documents the exact inputs entered by the tester.  
v When replaying a captured test, the tester may need to debug the script if it doesn’t play correctly.

A. i, iii, iv, v.  
B. ii, iv and v.  
C. i, ii and iv.  
D. i and v.

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 487: Which of the following is a characteristic of good testing in any life cycle model?**

A. All document reviews involve the development team.  
B. Some, but not all, development activities have corresponding test activities.  
C. Each test level has test objectives specific to that level.  
D. Analysis and design of tests begins as soon as development is complete.

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 488: The process of designing test cases consists of the following activities:**

i. Elaborate and describe test cases in detail by using test design techniques.  
ii. Specify the order of test case execution.  
iii. Analyse requirements and specifications to determine test conditions.  
iv. Specify expected results.

According to the process of identifying and designing tests, what is the correct order of these activities?

A. iii, i, iv, ii.  
B. iii, iv, i, ii.  
C. iii, ii, i, iv.  
D. ii, iii, i, iv.  
 **<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 489: Which is the MOST important advantage of independence in testing?**

A. An independent tester may find defects more quickly than the person who wrote the software.

B. An independent tester may be more focused on showing how the software works than the person who wrote the software.

C. An independent tester may be more effective and efficient because they are less familiar with the software than the person who wrote it.

D. An independent tester may be more effective at finding defects missed by the person who wrote the software.

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 490: Given the following specification, which of the following values for age are in the SAME equivalence partition?**

If you are less than 18, you are too young to be insured. Between 18 and 30 inclusive, you will receive a 20% discount. Anyone over 30 is not eligible for a discount.

A. 17, 18, 19.  
B. 29, 30, 31.  
C. 18, 29, 30.  
D. 17, 29, 31.

**ISTQB Certification Exam-Sample Papers Q. 491 to 500**

**Q. 491: Consider the following statements:**

i.100% statement coverage guarantees 100% branch coverage.  
ii.100% branch coverage guarantees 100% statement coverage.  
iii.100% branch coverage guarantees 100% decision coverage.  
iv.100% decision coverage guarantees 100% branch coverage.  
v.100% statement coverage guarantees 100% decision coverage.

A. ii is True; i, iii, iv & v are False  
B. i & v are True; ii, iii & iv are False  
C. ii & iii are True; i, iv & v are False  
D. ii, iii & iv are True; i & v are False

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 492: What is the difference between a project risk and a product risk?**

A. Project risks are potential failure areas in the software or system; product risks are risks that surround the project’s capability to deliver its objectives.

B. Project risks are the risks that surround the project’s capability to deliver its objectives; product risks are potential failure areas in the software or system.

C. Project risks are typically related to supplier issues, organizational factors and technical issues; product risks are typically related to skill and staff shortages.

D. Project risks are risks that delivered software will not work; product risks are typically related to supplier issues, organizational factors and technical issues.

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 493: During which fundamental test process activity do we determine if MORE tests are needed?**

A Test implementation and execution.  
B Evaluating test exit criteria.  
C Test analysis and design.  
D Test planning and control.

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 494: What is the MAIN purpose of a Master Test Plan?**

A. To communicate how incidents will be managed.  
B. To communicate how testing will be performed.  
C. To produce a test schedule.  
D. To produce a work breakdown structure.

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 495: Which of the following defines the sequence in which tests should be executed?**

A. Test plan.  
B. Test procedure specification.  
C. Test case specification.  
D. Test design specification.

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 496: Which of the following is a major task of test planning?**

A. Determining the test approach.  
B. Preparing test specifications.  
C. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting.  
D. Measuring and analyzing results.

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 497: What is the main purpose of impact analysis for testers?**

A. To determine the programming effort needed to make the changes.  
B. To determine what proportion of the changes need to be tested.  
C. To determine how much the planned changes will affect users.  
D. To determine how the existing system may be affected by changes.

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 498: In a system designed to work out the tax to be paid:**

An employee has £4000 of salary tax free.  
The next £1500 is taxed at 10%.  
The next £28000 after that is taxed at 22%.  
Any further amount is taxed at 40%.

To the nearest whole pound, which of these is a valid Boundary Value Analysis test case?

A. £28000.  
B. £33501.  
C. £32001.  
D. £1500.

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 499: Which of the following tools is most likely to contain a comparator?**

A. Dynamic Analysis tool.  
B. Test Execution tool.  
C. Static Analysis tool.  
D. Security tool.

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 500: When software reliability measures are used to determine when to stop testing, the best types of test cases to use are those that**

A. Exercise system functions in proportion to the frequency they will be used in the released product

B. Push the system beyond its designed operation limits and are likely to make the system fail

C. Exercise unusual and obscure scenarios that may not have been considered in design

D. Exercise the most complicated and the most error-prone portions of the system