[ISTQB Foundation Sample Question Paper No. 2](http://istqbexamcertification.com/)

1. When what is visible to end-users is a deviation from the specific or expected behavior, this is called:
2. an error
3. a fault
4. a failure
5. a defect
6. a mistake
7. Regression testing should be performed:
8. every week
9. after the software has changed
10. as often as possible

y) when the environment has changed

z) when the project manager says

1. v & w are true, x - z are false
2. w, x & y are true, v & z are false
3. w & y are true, v, x & z are false
4. w is true, v, x y and z are false
5. all of the above are true
6. IEEE 829 test plan documentation standard contains all of the following except:
7. test items
8. test deliverables
9. test tasks
10. test environment
11. test specification
12. Testing should be stopped when:
13. all the planned tests have been run
14. time has run out
15. all faults have been fixed correctly
16. both a) and c)
17. it depends on the risks for the system being tested
18. **Order numbers on a stock control system can range between 10000 and 99999 inclusive. Which of the following inputs might be a result of designing tests for only valid equivalence classes and valid boundaries:**
19. 1000, 5000, 99999
20. 9999, 50000, 100000
21. 10000, 50000, 99999
22. 10000, 99999
23. 9999, 10000, 50000, 99999, 10000
24. Consider the following statements about early test design:
25. early test design can prevent fault multiplication
26. faults found during early test design are more expensive to fix
27. early test design can find faults
28. early test design can cause changes to the requirements
29. early test design takes more effort
30. i, iii & iv are true. Ii & v are false
31. iii is true, I, ii, iv & v are false
32. iii & iv are true. i, ii & v are false
33. i, iii, iv & v are true, ii us false
34. i & iii are true, ii, iv & v are false
35. Non-functional system testing includes:
36. testing to see where the system does not function properly
37. testing quality attributes of the system including performance and usability
38. testing a system feature using only the software required for that action
39. testing a system feature using only the software required for that function
40. testing for functions that should not exist
41. Which of the following is NOT part of configuration management:
42. status accounting of configuration items
43. auditing conformance to ISO9001
44. identification of test versions
45. record of changes to documentation over time
46. controlled library access
47. Which of the following is the main purpose of the integration strategy for integration testing in the small?
48. to ensure that all of the small modules are tested adequately
49. to ensure that the system interfaces to other systems and networks
50. to specify which modules to combine when and how many at once
51. to ensure that the integration testing can be performed by a small team
52. to specify how the software should be divided into modules
53. What is the purpose of test completion criteria in a test plan:
54. to know when a specific test has finished its execution
55. to ensure that the test case specification is complete
56. to set the criteria used in generating test inputs
57. to know when test planning is complete
58. to plan when to stop testing
59. Consider the following statements
60. an incident may be closed without being fixed
61. incidents may not be raised against documentation
62. the final stage of incident tracking is fixing
63. the incident record does not include information on test environments
64. incidents should be raised when someone other than the author of the software performs the test
65. ii and v are true, I, iii and iv are false
66. i and v are true, ii, iii and iv are false
67. i, iv and v are true, ii and iii are false
68. i and ii are true, iii, iv and v are false
69. i is true, ii, iii, iv and v are false
70. Given the following code, which is true about the minimum number of test cases required for full statement and branch coverage:

Read P

Read Q

IF P+Q > 100 THEN

Print “Large”

ENDIF

If P > 50 THEN

Print “P Large”

ENDIF

1. 1 test for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage
2. 1 test for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage
3. 1 test for statement coverage, 1 for branch coverage
4. 2 tests for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage
5. 2 tests for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage
6. Given the following:

Switch PC on

Start “outlook”

IF outlook appears THEN

Send an email

Close outlook

1. 1 test for statement coverage, 1 for branch coverage
2. 1 test for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage
3. 1 test for statement coverage. 3 for branch coverage
4. 2 tests for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage
5. 2 tests for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage
6. Given the following code, which is true:

IF A > B THEN

C = A - B

ELSE

C = A + B

ENDIF

Read D

IF C = D Then

Print “Error”

ENDIF

1. 1 test for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage
2. 2 tests for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage
3. 2 tests for statement coverage. 3 for branch coverage
4. 3 tests for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage
5. 3 tests for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage
6. **Consider the following:**

Pick up and read the newspaper

Look at what is on television

If there is a program that you are interested in watching then switch the the television on and watch the program

Otherwise

Continue reading the newspaper

If there is a crossword in the newspaper then try and complete the crossword

1. SC = 1 and DC = 1
2. SC = 1 and DC = 2
3. SC = 1 and DC = 3
4. SC = 2 and DC = 2
5. SC = 2 and DC = 3
6. The place to start if you want a (new) test tool is:
7. Attend a tool exhibition
8. Invite a vendor to give a demo
9. Analyse your needs and requirements
10. Find out what your budget would be for the tool
11. Search the internet
12. When a new testing tool is purchased, it should be used first by:
13. A small team to establish the best way to use the tool
14. Everyone who may eventually have some use for the tool
15. The independent testing team
16. The managers to see what projects it should be used in
17. The vendor contractor to write the initial scripts
18. What can static analysis NOT find?
19. The use of a variable before it has been defined
20. Unreachable (“dead”) code
21. Whether the value stored in a variable is correct
22. The re-definition of a variable before it has been used
23. Array bound violations
24. Which of the following is NOT a black box technique:
25. Equivalence partitioning
26. State transition testing
27. LCSAJ
28. Syntax testing
29. Boundary value analysis
30. Beta testing is:
31. Performed by customers at their own site
32. Performed by customers at their software developer’s site
33. Performed by an independent test team
34. Useful to test bespoke software
35. Performed as early as possible in the lifecycle
36. Given the following types of tool, which tools would typically be used by developers and which by an independent test team:
37. static analysis
38. performance testing
39. test management
40. dynamic analysis
41. test running
42. test data preparation
43. developers would typically use i, iv and vi; test team ii, iii and v
44. developers would typically use i and iv; test team ii, iii, v and vi
45. developers would typically use i, ii, iii and iv; test team v and vi
46. developers would typically use ii, iv and vi; test team I, ii and v
47. developers would typically use i, iii, iv and v; test team ii and vi
48. The main focus of acceptance testing is:
49. finding faults in the system
50. ensuring that the system is acceptable to all users
51. testing the system with other systems
52. testing for a business perspective
53. testing by an independent test team
54. Which of the following statements about the component testing standard is false:
55. black box design techniques all have an associated measurement technique
56. white box design techniques all have an associated measurement technique
57. cyclomatic complexity is not a test measurement technique
58. black box measurement techniques all have an associated test design technique
59. white box measurement techniques all have an associated test design technique
60. Which of the following statements is NOT true:
61. inspection is the most formal review process
62. inspections should be led by a trained leader
63. managers can perform inspections on management documents
64. inspection is appropriate even when there are no written documents
65. inspection compares documents with predecessor (source) documents
66. A typical commercial test execution tool would be able to perform all of the following EXCEPT: a) generating expected outputs
67. replaying inputs according to a programmed script
68. comparison of expected outcomes with actual outcomes
69. recording test inputs
70. reading test values from a data file
71. The difference between re-testing and regression testing is
72. re-testing is running a test again; regression testing looks for unexpected side effects
73. re-testing looks for unexpected side effects; regression testing is repeating those tests
74. re-testing is done after faults are fixed; regression testing is done earlier
75. re-testing uses different environments, regression testing uses the same environment
76. re-testing is done by developers, regression testing is done by independent testers
77. Expected results are:
78. only important in system testing
79. only used in component testing
80. never specified in advance
81. most useful when specified in advance
82. derived from the code
83. Test managers should not:
84. report on deviations from the project plan
85. sign the system off for release
86. re-allocate resource to meet original plans
87. raise incidents on faults that they have found
88. provide information for risk analysis and quality improvement
89. Unreachable code would best be found using:
90. code reviews
91. code inspections
92. a coverage tool
93. a test management tool
94. a static analysis tool
95. A tool that supports traceability, recording of incidents or scheduling of tests is called:
96. a dynamic analysis tool
97. a test execution tool
98. a debugging tool
99. a test management tool
100. a configuration management tool
101. What information need not be included in a test incident report:
102. how to fix the fault
103. how to reproduce the fault
104. test environment details
105. severity, priority
106. the actual and expected outcomes
107. Which expression best matches the following characteristics or review processes:1. led by author
108. undocumented
109. no management participation
110. led by a trained moderator or leader
111. uses entry exit criteria
112. inspection
113. peer review
114. informal review
115. walkthrough
116. s = 4, t = 3, u = 2 and 5, v = 1
117. s = 4 and 5, t = 3, u = 2, v = 1
118. s = 1 and 5, t = 3, u = 2, v = 4
119. s = 5, t = 4, u = 3, v = 1 and 2
120. s = 4 and 5, t = 1, u = 2, v = 3
121. Which of the following is NOT part of system testing:
122. business process-based testing
123. performance, load and stress testing
124. requirements-based testing
125. usability testing
126. top-down integration testing
127. What statement about expected outcomes is FALSE:
128. expected outcomes are defined by the software’s behaviour
129. expected outcomes are derived from a specification, not from the code
130. expected outcomes include outputs to a screen and changes to files and databases
131. expected outcomes should be predicted before a test is run
132. expected outcomes may include timing constraints such as response times
133. The standard that gives definitions of testing terms is:
134. ISO/IEC 12207
135. BS7925-1
136. BS7925-2
137. ANSI/IEEE 829
138. ANSI/IEEE 729
139. The cost of fixing a fault:
140. Is not important
141. Increases as we move the product towards live use
142. Decreases as we move the product towards live use
143. Is more expensive if found in requirements than functional design
144. Can never be determined
145. Which of the following is NOT included in the Test Plan document of the Test Documentation Standard:
146. Test items (i.e. software versions)
147. What is not to be tested
148. Test environments
149. Quality plans
150. Schedules and deadlines
151. Could reviews or inspections be considered part of testing:
152. No, because they apply to development documentation
153. No, because they are normally applied before testing
154. No, because they do not apply to the test documentation
155. Yes, because both help detect faults and improve quality
156. Yes, because testing includes all non-constructive activities
157. Which of the following is not part of performance testing:
158. Measuring response time
159. Measuring transaction rates
160. Recovery testing
161. Simulating many users
162. Generating many transactions
163. Error guessing is best used
164. As the first approach to deriving test cases
165. After more formal techniques have been applied
166. By inexperienced testers
167. After the system has gone live
168. Only by end users

Answers:

1. C
2. C
3. E
4. E
5. C
6. A
7. B
8. B
9. C
10. E
11. B
12. B
13. B
14. B
15. E
16. C
17. B
18. C
19. C
20. A
21. B
22. D
23. A
24. D
25. A
26. A
27. D
28. C
29. E
30. D
31. A
32. B
33. E
34. A
35. B
36. B
37. D
38. D

39 C

40 B