[ISTQB Foundation Sample Question Paper No. 6](http://istqbexamcertification.com/)

1. **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.

1. **Which of the following statements is MOST OFTEN true?**

A Source-code inspections are often used in component testing.

B Component testing searches for defects in programs that are separately testable.

C Component testing is an important part of user acceptance testing.

D Component testing aims to expose problems in the interactions between software and hardware components.

1. **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 groups of numbers fall into three DIFFERENT equivalence classes?

A £4000; £5000; £5500.

B £32001; £34000; £36500.

C £28000; £28001; £32001.

D £4000; £4200; £5600.

1. **Which of the following will NOT be detected by static analysis?**

A Parameter type mismatches.

B Errors in requirements.

C Undeclared variables.

D Uncalled functions.

1. **Which of the following test activities can be automated?**

i Reviews and inspections.

ii Metrics gathering.

iii Test planning.

iv Test execution.

v Data generation.

A i, iii, iv.

B i, ii, iii.

C ii, iv, v.

D ii, iii, v.

1. **Which of the following is an objective of a pilot project for the introduction of a testing tool?**

A Evaluate testers’ competence to use the tool.

B Complete the testing of a key project.

C Assess whether the benefits will be achieved at reasonable cost.

D Discover what the requirements for the tool are.

1. **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.

1. **In a REACTIVE approach to testing when would you expect the bulk of the test design work to be begun?**

A After the software or system has been produced.

B During development.

C As early as possible.

D During requirements analysis.

1. **What is the objective of debugging?**

i To localise a defect.

ii To fix a defect.

iii To show value.

iv To increase the range of testing.

A i, iii.

B ii, iii, iv.

C ii, iv.

D i, ii.

10. Given the following decision table

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Rule 1** | **Rule 2** | **Rule 3** | **Rule 4** |
| **Conditions** |  |  |  |  |
| **UK resident?** | **False** | **True** | **True** | **True** |
| **Age between 18 - 55?** | **Don’t care** | **False** | **True** | **True** |
| **Smoker?** | **Don’t care** | **Don’t care** | **False** | **True** |
| **Actions** |  |  |  |  |
| **Insure client?** | **False** | **False** | **True** | **True** |
| **Offer 10% discount?** | **False** | **False** | **True** | **False** |

**What is the expected result for each of the following test cases?**

A.TC1: Fred is a 32 year old smoker resident in London

B.TC3: Jean-Michel is a 65 year non-smoker resident in Paris

A A - Insure, 10% discount, B - Insure, no discount.

B A - Don’t insure, B - Don’t insure.

C A - Insure, no discount, B - Don’t insure.

D A - Insure, no discount, B - Insure with 10% discount.

**11. Which of the following are valid objectives for testing?**

1. **.To find defects.**
2. **.To gain confidence in the level of quality.**
3. **.To identify the cause of defects.**

**iv.To prevent defects.**

A i,ii, and iii.

B ii, iii and iv.

C i, ii and iv.

D i,iii and iv.

1. **The process of designing test cases consists of the following activities:**
2. **Elaborate and describe test cases in detail by using test design techniques.**
3. **Specify the order of test case execution.**
4. **Analyse requirements and specifications to determine test conditions.**
5. **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.

1. **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.

1. **Which of the following requirements would be tested by a functional system test?**

A The system must be able to perform its functions for an average of 23 hours 50 mins per day.

B The system must perform adequately for up to 30 users.

C The system must allow a user to amend the address of a customer.

D The system must allow 12,000 new customers per year.

**15.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.

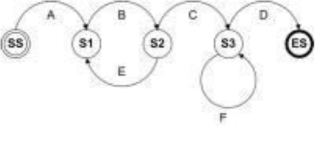
1. **.Which of the following defines the sequence in which tests should be executed?**

A Test plan.

B Test procedure specification.

C Test case specification.

D Test design specification.

1. **. Given the following state transition**

**Which of the following series of state transitions below will provide 0-switch coverage?**

A A, B, E, B, C, F, D.

B A, B, E, B, C, F, F.

C A, B, E, B, C, D.

D A, B, C, F, F, D.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **18. Given the following decision table** | | **Rule 2** | **Rule 3** | **Rule** |
|  | **Rule 1** |
| **4**  **Conditions**  **Frequent Flyer Member** | **Yes** | **Yes** | **No** | **No** |
| **Class** | **Business** | **Economy** | **Business** |  |
| **Economy**  **Actions**  **Offer upgrade to First** | **Yes** | **No** | **No** | **No** |
| **Offer upgrade to Business** | **N/A** | **Yes** | **N/A** | **No** |

**What is the expected result for each of the following test cases?**

1. Frequent flyer member, travelling in Business class
2. Non-member, travelling in Economy class

A A - Don’t offer any upgrade, B - Don’t offer any upgrade.

B A - Don’t offer any upgrade, B - Offer upgrade to Business class.

C A - Offer upgrade to First, B - Don’t offer any upgrade.

D A - Offer upgrade to First, B - Offer upgrade to Business class.

1. **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.

1. **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.

1. **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.

1. **Considering the following pseudo-code, calculate the MINIMUM number of test cases for**

**statement coverage, and the MINIMUM number of test cases for decision**

**coverage**

**respectively.**

**READ A**

**READ B**

**READ C**

**IF C>A THEN**

**IF C>B THEN**

**PRINT "C must be smaller than at least one number"**

**ELSE**

**PRINT "Proceed to next stage"**

**ENDIF**

**ELSE**

**PRINT "B can be smaller than C"**

**ENDIF**

A 3, 3.

B 2, 3.

C 2, 4.

D 3, 2.

1. **Which of the following is a benefit of independent testing?**

A Code cannot be released into production until independent testing is complete.

B Testing is isolated from development.

C Developers do not have to take as much responsibility for quality.

D Independent testers see other and different defects, and are unbiased.

1. **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.

1. **Given the following State Table:**

**A B C D E F**

**SS S1**

**S1 S2**

**S2 S3 S1**

**S3 ES S3**

**ES**

**Which of the following represents an INVALID state transition?**

A E from State S2.

B E from State S3.

C B from State S1.

D F from State S3.

1. **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.

1. **Which activity in the fundamental test process includes evaluation of the testability of the requirements and system?**A Test analysis and design.

B Test planning and control.

C Test closure.

D Test implementation and execution.

1. **The following statements are used to describe the basis for creating test cases using either black or white box techniques:**

**i information about how the software is constructed.**

**ii models of the system, software or components.**

**iii analysis of the test basis documentation.**

**iv analysis of the internal structure of the components.**

**Which combination of the statements describes the basis for black box techniques?**

A ii and iii.

B ii and iv.

C i and iv.

D i and iii.

1. **What is typically the MOST important reason to use risk to drive testing efforts?**

A Because testing everything is not feasible.

B Because risk-based testing is the most efficient approach to finding bugs.

C Because risk-based testing is the most effective way to show value.

D Because software is inherently risky.

1. **Which of the following defines the scope of maintenance testing?**

A The coverage of the current regression pack.

B The size and risk of any change(s) to the system.

C The time since the last change was made to the system.

D Defects found at the last regression test run.

1. **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.

1. **For testing, which of the options below best represents the main concerns of Configuration Management?**
2. **All items of testware are identified and version controlled;**
3. **All items of testware are used in the final acceptance test;**
4. **All items of testware are stored in a common repository;**
5. **All items of testware are tracked for change;**
6. **All items of testware are assigned to a responsible owner;**
7. **All items of testware are related to each other and to development items.**A i, iv, vi.

B ii, iii, v.

C i, iii, iv.

D iv, v, vi.

1. **Which of the following would be a valid measure of test progress?**

A Number of undetected defects.

B Total number of defects in the product.

C Number of test cases not yet executed.

D Effort required to fix all defects.

1. **Which of following statements is true? Select ALL correct options Regression testing should be performed: i once a month**

**ii when a defect has been fixed**

**iii when the test environment has changed**

**iv when the software has changed**A ii and iv.

B ii, iii and iv.

C i, ii and iii.

D i and iii.

1. **In which of the following orders would the phases of a formal review usually occur?**

A Planning, preparation, kick off, meeting, rework, follow up.

B Kick off, planning, preparation, meeting, rework, follow up.

C Preparation, planning, kick off, meeting, rework, follow up.

D Planning, kick off, preparation, meeting, rework, follow up.

1. **Which of the following are valid objectives for incident reports?**
2. **Provide developers and other parties with feedback about the problem to enable**

**identification, isolation and correction as necessary.**

1. **Provide ideas for test process improvement.**
2. **Provide a vehicle for assessing tester competence.**
3. **Provide testers with a means of tracking the quality of the system under test.**

A i, ii, iii.

B i, ii, iv.

C i, iii, iv.

D ii, iii, iv.

1. **Consider the following techniques. Which are static and which are dynamic techniques?**
2. **Equivalence Partitioning.**
3. **Use Case Testing.**
4. **Data Flow Analysis.**

**iv.Exploratory Testing.**

**v. Decision Testing.**

**vi Inspections.**A i-iv are static, v-vi are dynamic.

B iii and vi are static, i, ii, iv and v are dynamic.

C ii, iii and vi are static, i, iv and v are dynamic.

D vi is static, i-v are dynamic.

1. **Why are static testing and dynamic testing described as complementary?**

A Because they share the aim of identifying defects and find the same types of defect.

B Because they have different aims and differ in the types of defect they find.

C Because they have different aims but find the same types of defect.

D Because they share the aim of identifying defects but differ in the types of defect they find.

1. **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.

1. **Which of the following is determined by the level of product risk identified?**

A Extent of testing.

B Scope for the use of test automation.

C Size of the test team.

D Requirement for regression testing.

**Answers**

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