[ISTQB Foundation Sample Question Paper No. 27](http://istqbexamcertification.com/)

**Q. 1: Consider the following statements:**

1. **.100% statement coverage guarantees 100% branch coverage.**
2. **.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.**

1. ii is True; i, iii, iv & v are False
2. i & v are True; ii, iii & iv are False
3. ii & iii are True; i, iv & v are False
4. ii, iii & iv are True; i & v are False

**Q. 2: What is the difference between a project risk and a product risk?**

1. 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.
2. 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.

1. Project risks are typically related to supplier issues, organizational factors and technical issues; product risks are typically related to skill and staff shortages.
2. Project risks are risks that delivered software will not work; product risks are typically related to supplier issues, organizational factors and technical issues.

**Q. 3: 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. 4: What is the MAIN purpose of a Master Test Plan?**

1. To communicate how incidents will be managed.
2. To communicate how testing will be performed.
3. To produce a test schedule.
4. To produce a work breakdown structure.

**Q. 5: Which of the following defines the sequence in which tests should be executed?**

1. Test plan.
2. Test procedure specification.
3. Test case specification.
4. Test design specification.

**Q. 6: Which of the following is a major task of test planning?**

1. Determining the test approach.
2. Preparing test specifications.
3. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting.
4. Measuring and analyzing results.

**Q. 7: What is the main purpose of impact analysis for testers?**

1. To determine the programming effort needed to make the changes.
2. To determine what proportion of the changes need to be tested.
3. To determine how much the planned changes will affect users.
4. To determine how the existing system may be affected by changes.

**Q. 8: 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?**

1. £28000.
2. £33501.
3. £32001.
4. £1500.

**Q. 9: Which of the following tools is most likely to contain a comparator?**

1. Dynamic Analysis tool.
2. Test Execution tool.
3. Static Analysis tool.
4. Security tool.

**Q. 10: When software reliability measures are used to determine when to stop testing, the best types of test cases to use are those that**

1. Exercise system functions in proportion to the frequency they will be used in the released product
2. Push the system beyond its designed operation limits and are likely to make the system fail
3. Exercise unusual and obscure scenarios that may not have been considered in design
4. Exercise the most complicated and the most error-prone portions of the system
5. **Load Testing Tools**
6. reduces the time spent by the testers
7. reduces the resources spent (hardware)
8. mostly used in web testing
9. all of the above
10. **Test coverage analysis is the process of**
11. Creating additional test cases to increase coverage
12. Finding areas of program exercised by the test cases
13. Determining a quantitative measure of code coverage, which is a direct measure of quality.
14. All of the above.
15. **Critical in Web Testing**
16. Performance and Functionality
17. Functionality and usability
18. Usability and Performance
19. None of the above
20. **Class testing**
21. require a driver to test
22. no need of instances of other classes
23. no need to test the transitions
24. all of the above.
25. **Defect Tracking**
26. is the communication channel between test team and development team
27. is the communication channel between testing team and the rest of the team
28. is the communication channel between the testing team and end users d) all of the above
29. **Essential Testing Skills are**
30. Test Planning, Risk Management, Tool Usage, Test Execution, Defect Management b) Test Planning, Tool Usage, Test Execution, Defect Management, Test Measurement
31. Test Planning, Tool Usage, Test Execution, Defect Management
32. Test Planning, Tool Usage, Test Execution, Defect Management, Test Case Design
33. **Testing across different languages is called**

a) Linguistic Testing b)Localization Testing

1. Both a and b
2. None of the above.
3. **Hierarchial System**
4. several levels of component that includes objects and classes
5. several levels of component that includes objects, classes, systems
6. several levels of component that includes, foundation component, systems
7. none of the above.
8. **Hybrid Testing**
9. combination of one or more testing techniques
10. Combination of top-down and bottom-up testing
11. Both a and b
12. None of the above.
13. **White Box Testing**
14. same as glass box testing
15. same as clear box testing
16. both a and b
17. none of the above.
18. **Build Verification Test**
19. same as smoke test
20. done after each build to make sure that the build doesn’t contain major errors
21. both a and b
22. None of the above.
23. **Content Testing**
24. similar to proof reading
25. widely used in web testing
26. part of usability testing
27. All of the above.
28. **Decision Coverage.**
29. Testing Boolean expressions which are not in control structures.
30. entire expression is considered as boolean expression irrespective of logical-and and logical-or operators
31. coverage except switch-statement cases, exception handlers
32. all of the above.
33. **Branch Coverage (Testing concepts)**
34. another name for decision coverage
35. another name for all-edges coverage
36. another name for basic path coverage
37. all the above
38. **The following example is a**

**if (condition1 && (condition2 || function1()))**

**statement1;**

**else**

**statement2; (Testing concepts)**

1. Decision coverage
2. Condition coverage
3. Statement coverage
4. Path Coverage
5. **Test cases need to be written for**
6. invalid and unexpected conditions
7. valid and expected conditions
8. both a and b
9. none of these
10. **Desk Checking**
11. same as code walkthrough
12. same as code inspection
13. verification of code by the developers
14. none of the above.
15. **Path coverage includes**
16. statement coverage
17. condition coverage
18. decision coverage
19. none of these
20. **Tools usage**
21. very helpful in regression testing
22. saves time
23. helpful in simulating Users
24. all the above
25. **Which is a true prevention mechanism**
26. verifying that the executable contains a defect
27. detecting that the executable contains a defect
28. validating that the specified requirements are right, complete, achievable, reasonable, testable.

D) verifying that the specified requirements are right, complete, achievable, reasonable, testable

1. **Objective of review meetings is**
2. to identify problems with design
3. to solve the problems with design
4. both a and b
5. none of the above.
6. **The benefits of glass box testing are**
7. Focused Testing, Testing coverage, control flow
8. Data integrity, Internal boundaries, algorithm specific testing
9. Both a and b
10. Either a or b
11. **Structural Testing**
12. same as black box testing
13. same as white box testing
14. same as functional testing
15. none of the above.
16. **Characteristics of a good test**
17. reasonable probability of catching an error and can be redundant
18. it is not simple or too complex
19. reasonable probability of catching an error and cannot be redundant
20. it is either too simple or too complex.
21. **Find the Equivalence class for the following test case**

**Enter a number to test the validity of being accepting the numbers between 1 and 99**

1. All numbers < 1
2. All numbers > 99
3. Number = 0
4. All numbers between 1 and 99
5. **Find the invalid equivalence class for the following test case**

**Draw a line up to the length of 4 inches**

1. Line with 1 dot-width
2. Curve
3. line with 4 inches
4. none of the above.
5. **Testing user documentation involves**
6. Improved usability, reliability, maintainability
7. Install-ability, scalability, liability
8. Both a and b
9. None of the above.

**38.Sources of regression test cases are**

1. boundary tests and other preplanned tests.
2. Tests that reveal bugs in the program
3. Customer reported bugs
4. All of the above
   1. **Identify which one is an internal failure**
5. Delaying tester’s access to areas of the code
6. Replacement with updated product
7. Training programmers to make or miss fewer bugs
8. Testing by Tech. Support
   1. **Identify which one is a load condition**
9. Lost messages
10. Task starts before its prerequisites are met.
11. Lost or out of sync messages
12. Early end of string

**Answers:**

Q.1-D

Q.2-B

Q.3-B

Q.4-B

Q.5-B

Q.6-A

Q.7-D

Q.8-B

Q.9-B

Q.10-A

Q.11-D

Q.12-A

Q.13-C

Q.14-A

Q.15-D

Q.16-C

Q.17-B

Q.18-D

Q.19-B

Q.20-C

Q.21-C

Q.22-D

Q.23-B

Q.24-D

Q.25-A

Q.26-C

Q.27-C

Q.28-C

Q.29-D

Q.30-D

Q.31-A

Q.32-C

Q.33-B

Q.34-C

Q.35-D

Q.36-B

Q.37-C

Q.38-D

Q.39-A

Q.40-A