[ISTQB Foundation Sample Question Paper No. 7](http://istqbexamcertification.com/)

1. **Testing will be performed by the people at client own locations**

**(1M)**

1. Alpha testing
2. Field testing
3. Performance testing
4. System testing
5. **System testing should investigate (2M)**
6. Non-functional requirements only not Functional requirements
7. Functional requirements only not non-functional requirements
8. Non-functional requirements and Functional requirements
9. Non-functional requirements or Functional requirements
10. **Which is the non-functional testing (1M)**
11. Performance testing
12. Unit testing
13. Regression testing
14. Sanity testing
15. **Who is responsible for document all the issues, problems and open point that were identified during the review meeting (2M)**
16. Moderator
17. Scribe
18. Reviewers
19. Author
20. **What is the main purpose of Informal review (2M)**
21. Inexpensive way to get some benefit
22. Find defects
23. Learning, gaining understanding, effect finding
24. Discuss, make decisions, solve technical problems
25. **Purpose of test design technique is (1M)**
26. Identifying test conditions only, not Identifying test cases
27. Not Identifying test conditions, Identifying test cases only
28. Identifying test conditions and Identifying test cases
29. Identifying test conditions or Identifying test cases
30. **technique can be used to achieve input and output coverage (1M)**
31. Boundary value analysis
32. Equivalence partitioning
33. Decision table testing
34. State transition testing
35. **Use cases can be performed to test (2M)**
36. Performance testing
37. Unit testing
38. Business scenarios
39. Static testing
40. **testing is performed at the developing organization’s site**

**(1M)**

1. Unit testing
2. Regression testing
3. Alpha testing
4. Integration testing
5. **The purpose of exit criteria is (2M)**
6. Define when to stop testing
7. End of test level
8. When a set of tests has achieved a specific pre condition
9. All of the above
10. **Which is not the project risks (2M)**
11. Supplier issues
12. Organization factors
13. Technical issues
14. Error-prone software delivered
15. **Poor software characteristics are (3M)**
16. Only Project risks
17. Only Product risks
18. Project risks and Product risks
19. Project risks or Product risks
20. **and are used within individual workbenches to produce**

**the right output products. (2M)**

1. Tools and techniques
2. Procedures and standards
3. Processes and walkthroughs
4. Reviews and update
5. **The software engineer's role in tool selection is (3M)**
6. To identify, evaluate, and rank tools, and recommend tools to management
7. To determine what kind of tool is needed, then find it and buy it
8. To initiate the tool search and present a case to management
9. To identify, evaluate and select the tools
10. **A is the step-by-step method followed to ensure that standards are met**

**(2M)**

1. SDLC
2. Project Plan
3. Policy
4. Procedure
5. **Which of the following is the standard for the Software product quality (1M)**

A. ISO 1926 B. ISO 829 C. ISO 1012 D. ISO 1028

1. **Which is not the testing objectives (1M)**
2. Finding defects
3. Gaining confidence about the level of quality and providing information
4. Preventing defects.
5. Debugging defects
6. **Bug life cycle (1M)**
7. Open, Assigned, Fixed, Closed
8. Open, Fixed, Assigned, Closed
9. Assigned, Open, Closed, Fixed
10. Assigned, Open, Fixed, Closed
11. **Which is not the software characteristics (1M)**
12. Reliability
13. Usability
14. Scalability
15. Maintainability
16. **Which is not a testing principle (2M)**
17. Early testing
18. Defect clustering
19. Pesticide paradox
20. Exhaustive testing
21. **‘X’ has given a data on a person age, which should be between 1 to 99. Using**

**BVA which is the appropriate one (3M)**

1. 0,1,2,99
2. 1, 99, 100, 98
3. 0, 1, 99, 100
4. -1,0, 1,99
5. **Which is not the fundamental test process (1M)**
6. Planning and control
7. Test closure activities
8. Analysis and design
9. None
10. **Which is not a Component testing (2M)**
11. Check the memory leaks
12. Check the robustness
13. Check the branch coverage
14. Check the decision tables
15. **PDCA is known as (1M)**
16. Plan, Do, Check, Act
17. Plan, Do, Correct, Act
18. Plan, Debug, Check, Act
19. Plan, Do, Check, Accept
20. **Contract and regulation testing is a part of (2M)**
21. System testing
22. Acceptance testing
23. Integration testing
24. Smoke testing
25. **Which is not a black box testing technique (1M)**
26. Equivalence partition
27. Decision tables
28. Transaction diagrams
29. Decision testing
30. **Arc testing is known as (2M)**
31. Branch testing
32. Agile testing
33. Beta testing
34. Ad-hoc testing
35. **A software model that can’t be used in functional testing (2M)**

A. Process flow model B. State transaction model

C. Menu structure model D. Plain language specification model

1. **Find the mismatch (2M)**
2. Test data preparation tools - Manipulate Data bases
3. Test design tools - Generate test inputs
4. Requirement management tools - Enables individual tests to be traceable
5. Configuration management tools - Check for consistence
6. **The principle of Cyclomatic complexity, considering L as edges or links, N as nodes, P as independent paths (2M)**
7. L-N +2P
8. N-L +2P
9. N-L +P
10. N-L +P
11. **FPA is used to (2M)**
12. To measure the functional requirements of the project
13. To measure the size of the functionality of an Information system
14. To measure the functional testing effort
15. To measure the functional flow
16. **Which is not a test Oracle (2M)**
17. The existing system (For a bench mark)
18. The code
19. Individual’s knowledge
20. User manual
21. **Find the correct flow of the phases of a formal review (3M**)
22. Planning, Review meeting, Rework, Kick off
23. Planning, Individual preparation, Kick off, Rework
24. Planning, Review meeting, Rework, Follow up
25. Planning, Individual preparation, Follow up, Kick off
26. **Stochastic testing using statistical information or operational profiles uses the following method (3M)**
27. Heuristic testing approach
28. Methodical testing approach
29. Model based testing approach
30. Process or standard compliant testing approach
31. **A project that is in the implementation phase is six weeks behind schedule. The delivery date for the product is four months away. The project is not allowed to slip the delivery date or compromise on the quality standards established for this product. Which of the following actions would bring this project back on schedule? (3M)**
32. Eliminate some of the requirements that have not yet been implemented.
33. Add more engineers to the project to make up for lost work.
34. Ask the current developers to work overtime until the lost work is recovered.
35. Hire more software quality assurance personnel.
36. **One person has been dominating the current software process improvement meeting. Which of the following techniques should the facilitator use to bring other team members into the discussion? (3M)**
37. Confront the person and ask that other team members be allowed to express their opinions.
38. Wait for the person to pause, acknowledge the person’ s opinion, and ask for someone else’ s opinion.
39. Switch the topic to an issue about which the person does not have a strong opinion. D. Express an opinion that differs from the person’ s opinion in order to encourage others to express their ideas.
40. **Maintenance releases and technical assistance centers are examples of which of the following costs of quality? (3M)**
41. External failure
42. Internal failure
43. Appraisal
44. Prevention

**Answers:**

1. B
2. C
3. A
4. B
5. A
6. C
7. B
8. C
9. C
10. D
11. D
12. B
13. B
14. A
15. D
16. A
17. D
18. A

19 C

20 D

21 C

22 D

23 D

24 A

25 B

26 D

27 A

28 C

29 D

30 A

31 B

32 B

33 C

34 C

35 A

36 B

37 A