

Below are some latest ISTQB certification exam questions with answers. Solve these questions and crosscheck with the answers provided at the end of this paper.

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Q. 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.

Q. 2: 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. 3: 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. Analyze 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. 4: 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. 5: Given the following specification, which of the following values for age are in the SAME equivalence partition?

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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.

Q. 6: 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. 7: 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. 8: 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. 9: 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. 10: 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. 11: 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. 12: What is the main purpose of impact analysis for testers?

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- 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. 13: 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. 14: 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. 15: 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

Q. 16: In _____ testing doesn't know anything about the software being tested; it just clicks or types randomly.
A. Random testing
B. Gorilla testing
C. Adhoc testing
D. Dumb monkey testing

Q. 17: A series of probing questions about the completeness and attributes of an application system is called
A. Checklist
B. Checkpoint review
C. Decision table
D. Decision tree

Q. 18: The testing technique that requires devising test cases to demonstrate that each program function is operational is called
A. Black-box testing
B. Glass-box testing
C. Grey-box testing
D. White-box testing

Q. 19: A white box testing technique that measures the number of or percentage of decision directions executed by the test case designed is called

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- A. Condition coverage
- B. Decision/Condition coverage
- C. Decision Coverage
- D. Branch coverage

Q. 20: Which summarizes the testing activities associated with one or more test design specifications.

- A. Test Summary report
- B. Test Log
- C. Test Incident Report
- D. Test Script

Q. 21: Testing with out a real plan and test cases is called ---

- A. Gorilla testing
- B. Monkey testing
- C. Adhoc testing
- D. All of the above

Q. 22: Which rule should not be followed for reviews

- A. Defects and issues are identified and corrected
- B. The product is reviewed not the producer
- C. All members of the reviewing team are responsible for the result of the review
- D. Each review has a clear predefined objective

Q. 23: Verification can be termed as 'Are we building the product right?'

- A. True
- B. False

Q. 24: Which testing is used to verify that the system can perform properly when internal program or system limitations have been exceeded

- A. Stress Testing
- B. Load Testing
- C. Performance Testing
- D. Volume testing

Q. 25: Defects are recorded into three major purposes. They are:

- 1.To correct the defect
- 2.To report status of the application
- 3.To improve the software development process

- A. True
- B. False

Q. 26: Drivers are tools used to control and operate tge software being tested.

- A. True
- B. False

Q. 27: Typical defects discovered by static analysis includes

- A. Programming standard violations
- B. Referring a variable with an undefined value
- C. Security vulnerabilities
- D. All Above

Q. 28: EULA stands for

- A. End Usability License Agreement

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- B. End User License Agreement
- C. End User License Arrangement
- D. End User License Attachment

Q. 29: _____ is a very early build intended for limited distribution to a few key customers and to marketing for demonstration purposes.

- A. Alpha release
- B. Beta release
- C. Test release document
- D. Build

Q. 30: CAST stands for

- A. Computer Aided Software Testing
- B. Computer Aided Software Tools
- C. Computer Analysis Software Techniques
- D. None

Q. 31: The tool modifies the program code or manipulates the operating environment in any way is considered non-invasive

- A. True
- B. False

Q. 32: Which test may not mimic real world situations

- A. Functional testing
- B. Structural Testing
- C. All of the above
- D. None of the above

Q. 33: _____ includes both Black box and White Box Testing features

- A. Gray Box Testing
- B. Hybrid Testing
- C. A. & B.
- D. None

Q. 34: Exhaustive testing is possible

- A. True
- B. False

Q. 35: Tool which stores requirement statements, check for consistency and allow requirements to be prioritized and enable individual tests to be traceable to requirements, functions and features.

- A. Incident management tools
- B. Requirements management tools
- C. Configuration management tools
- D. None

Q. 36: The number of tests to test all control statements equals the cyclomatic complexity

- A. True
- B. False

Q. 37: Boundary value analysis can only be used during white-box testing.

- A. True
- B. False

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- Q. 38: Which of these are objectives for software testing?
- A. Determine the productivity of programmers
 - B. Eliminate the need for future program maintenance
 - C. Eliminate every error prior to release
 - D. Uncover software errors
- Q. 39: Failure is _____
- A. Incorrect program behavior due to a fault in the program
 - B. Bug found before product Release
 - C. Bug found after product Release
 - D. Bug found during Design phase
- Q. 40: During the software development process, at what point can the test process start?
- A. When the code is complete.
 - B. When the design is complete.
 - C. When the software requirements have been approved.
 - D. When the first code module is ready for unit testing
- Q. 41: "How much testing is enough?"
- A. This question is impossible to answer
 - B. This question is easy to answer
 - C. The answer depends on the risk for your industry, contract and special requirements
 - D. This answer depends on the maturity of your developers

Answers:

- Q.1 A
- Q.2 C
- Q.3 A
- Q.4 D
- Q.5 C
- Q.6 D
- Q.7 B
- Q.8 B
- Q.9 B
- Q.10 B
- Q.11 A
- Q.12 D
- Q.13 B
- Q.14 B
- Q.15 A
- Q.16 D
- Q.17 A
- Q.18 C
- Q.19 B

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Q.20 C
Q.21 D
Q.22 C
Q.23 A
Q.24 A
Q.25 A
Q.26 A
Q.27 C
Q.28 B
Q.29 B
Q.30 A
Q.31 B
Q.32 B
Q.33 A
Q.34 B
Q.35 B
Q.36 A
Q.37 B
Q.38 D
Q.39 A
Q.40 C
Q.41 C

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