

ISTQB Foundation Sample Question Paper No. 29

1. A test plan defines

- a) What is selected for testing
- b) Objectives and results
- c) Expected results
- d) Targets and misses

2. Test planning should begin

- a) At the same time that requirement definitions begins
- b) When building starts
- c) When code build is complete
- d) After shipping the first version

3. Risk analysis talks about

- a) The data required for testing, the infrastructure requirements to manage the data as well as the methods for preparing test data, requirements, converters and sources
- b) Details what types of tests must be conducted, what stages of testing are required and outlines the sequence and timing of tests
- c) A testing goal. It is a statement of what the tester is expected to accomplish or validate during a testing activity. These guide the development of test cases and procedures
- d) None of the above

4. The following defines the statement of what the tester is expected to accomplish or validate during testing activity

- a) Test scope
- b) Test objective
- c) Test environment
- d) None of the above

5. One technique of Black Box testing is Equivalence Partitioning. In a program statement that accepts only one choice from among 10 possible choices, numbered 1 through 10, the middle partition would be from _____ to

- a) 4 to 6
- b) 0 to 10
- c) 1 to 10
- d) None of the above

6. What are the 2 major components taken into consideration with risk analysis?

- a) The probability the negative event will occur
- b) The potential loss of impact associated with the event
- c) Both a and b
- d) Neither a nor b

7. Following are some of the testing tasks

- a) Budget, Test environment
- b) Budget, Number of qualified test resources
- c) Budget, Number of qualified test resources, Test environment
- d) None of the above

8. Cost of quality is

- a) Prevention costs
- b) Appraisal costs
- c) Failure costs
- d) All of the above

9. Which of the following metrics involves defects reported by client

- a) Test efficiency
- b) Test effectiveness
- c) Test Coverage
- d) None of the above

10. Security concerns are important for which type of applications.

- a) A product advertisement website
- b) A requirements tracking database
- c) An e-commerce website
- d) An employment application

11. Testing responsiveness

Tester 1- Verify that the program is able to display images clearly on all 10 of the monitors in the tab

Tester 2- Make sure the program instructions are easy to use Security concerns are important for which type of applications.

Tester 3 – Verify that the calculation module works correctly by using both scripts and ad hoc testing. Which term is used to refer to the testing that is performed by

Tester 3 in the above scenario?

- a) Unit testing
- b) Algorithm specific testing
- c) Compatibility testing
- d) Black box testing

12.As a tester, what is your main objective in reviewing a requirement document?

- a) To ascertain that each requirement is traceable to a business need
- b) To ascertain that each requirement is both testable and uniquely identifiable
- c) To ascertain that each requirement is traceable to a business need, testable, and uniquely identifiable
- d) To ascertain that each requirement is uniquely identifiable

13.What is the common limitation of automated testing?

- a) They are not useful for performance testing
- b) They cannot be used for requirement validation
- c) It is very difficult for automated scripts to verify a wide range of application responses.
- d) They are not useful when requirements are changing frequently

14.Formal testing guidelines suggest which one of the following as the correct source of functional test cases?

- a) The developer's knowledge of what the software can do
- b) The software design
- c) The software requirements
- d) The tester's knowledge of what the software should do
- e) The functional test procedures

15.What is the concept of introducing a small change to the program and having the effects of that change show up in some test?

- a) Desk checking
- b) Debugging a program
- c) A mutation error
- d) Performance testing
- e) Introducing mutations

16.Test effort estimation uses which of the following techniques

- a) Function point method
- b) Test case point method
- c) Use case point method
- d) All of the above

17.What is the verification process in software development?

- a) The probability that undesirable things will happen such as loss of human life or large financial losses
- b) The process of monitoring the software to ensure full compliance with established standards and procedures
- c) The process of trying to discover every conceivable fault of weakness in a work product.
- d) The process of evaluating a system or component to determine whether or not the products of a given development phase satisfy the conditions imposed at the start of that phase
- e) The process of evaluating a system or component during or at the end of the sales process to determine whether or not it satisfies specified requirements

18.From a testing perspective, what results in the clicking of a button?

- a) An interface event
- b) A sound
- c) A text item

- d) A bio-metric event
- e) An internal processing event

19. Testing design mainly emphasizes all the following except

- a) Data planning
- b) Test procedures planning
- c) Mapping the data and test cases
- d) Data synchronisation

20. Which type of testing is performed to test applications across different browsers and OS?

- a) Static testing
- b) Performance testing
- c) Compatibility testing
- d) Functional testing

21. Which document helps you to track test coverage?

- a) Traceability Matrix
- b) Test plan
- c) Test log
- d) Test summary report

22. Which type of test would you perform to accept a build

- a) Beta test
- b) Smoke test
- c) Functional test
- d) User acceptance test

23. Detecting a defect at which of the following stage is most economical?

- a) Design
- b) Build
- c) Testing
- d) Deployment

24. If the application is complex, but NOT data intensive and is to be tested on one configuration and 2 rounds, the easiest method to test is

- a) Manual testing
- b) Automation testing
- c) Both
- d) None

25. Functional testing is mostly

- a) Validation techniques
- b) Verification techniques
- c) Both of the above
- d) None of the above

26. Most imprecise definition for quality is

- a) Fitness for use
- b) Meeting customers expectations
- c) Completeness of requirements
- d) Efficient and effective product

27. System testing include all the following except

- a) Performance services
- b) Security services
- c) Usability services
- d) Monitoring services

28. Function points are used for estimating

- a) Size
- b) Effort
- c) Cost
- d) None of the above

29. Size of a project is defined in terms of all the following except

- a) Person days
- b) Person hours
- c) Calendar months
- d) None of the above

30. Deliverable of test design phase include all of the following except

- a) Test data
- b) Test data plan
- c) Test summary report
- d) Test procedure plan

31. Which of the following is not decided in the test-planning phase?

- a) Schedules and deliverable
- b) Hardware and software
- c) Entry and exit criteria
- d) Types of test case

32. Compatibility testing for products involves all the following except

- a) Certified and supported client environments
- b) High and low level sanity testing
- c) Client and server side testing
- d) Functional and non-functional compatibility

33. Evaluating business importance and testing the core business cases in an application is called

- a) Risk based testing
- b) High level sanity testing

- c) Low level sanity testing
- d) Regression testing

34. Regression testing mainly helps in

- a) Retesting fixed defects
- b) Checking for side-effects of fixes
- c) Checking the core gaps
- d) Ensuring high level sanity

35. Load testing emphasizes on performance under load while stress testing emphasizes on

- a) Breaking load
- b) performance under stress
- c) Performance under load
- d) There is no such difference, both are same

36. Which of the following is not a form of performance testing?

- a) Spike testing
- b) Volume testing
- c) Transaction testing
- d) Endurance testing

37. Which of the following is not a type of test under phases in testing life cycle?

- a) Integration test
- b) Load test
- c) User Acceptance test
- d) Beta test

38. Test efficiency is always directly proportional to

- a) Product Delivery
- b) Functional Coverage
- c) Product Reliability
- d) Product Cost

39. Per economics of testing – optimum test is suggested because

- a) Number of defects decrease along with extent of testing
- b) Number of defects increase along with extent of testing
- c) Cost of testing increases with the extent of testing
- d) Cost of testing increases with the number of defects

40. In a V-model of software testing, UAT plans are prepared during the

- a) Analysis phase
- b) HLD phase
- c) LLD phase
- d) System Testing phase

Answers:

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