

# DUMPSBOSS.

**IREB Certified Professional for Requirements Engineering. Foundation Level**

**iSQI CPRE-FL Syll 3-0**

**Version Demo**

**Total Demo Questions: 11**

**Total Premium Questions: 115**

**Buy Premium PDF**

**<https://dumpsboss.co>**

**[support@dumpsboss.co](mailto:support@dumpsboss.co)**

**[support@dumpsboss.co](mailto:support@dumpsboss.co)**  
**[dumpsboss.co](https://dumpsboss.co)**

## Topic Break Down

| Topic                                                         | No. of Questions |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Topic 1, Introduction and Foundations                         | 23               |
| Topic 2, System and System Context                            | 12               |
| Topic 3, Requirements Elicitation                             | 13               |
| Topic 4, Requirements Documentation                           | 7                |
| Topic 5, Documentation of Requirements using Natural Language | 15               |
| Topic 6, Model-based Documentation of Requirements            | 12               |
| Topic 7, Requirements Validation and Negotiation              | 10               |
| Topic 8, Requirements Management                              | 23               |
| Total                                                         | 115              |

## QUESTION NO: 1

A product-oriented RE process is typically chosen when an organization is developing a system as a product or service for the market. Besides being iterative, this type of RE process should also be:

- A. Explorative & Market-oriented
- B. Prescriptive & Customer-oriented
- C. Prescriptive & Market-oriented
- D. Explorative & Customer-oriented

**ANSWER: A**

### Explanation:

**Explorative & Market-oriented** is correct because product-oriented requirements engineering addresses a product or service intended for a market rather than a solution commissioned by one identified customer. The organization must therefore investigate a broader and often uncertain problem and solution space: potential user groups, their needs, competing offerings, market trends, business opportunities, and the product features that will deliver value. This makes the process market-oriented.

It must also be explorative. At the start of product development, relevant stakeholder needs and the best product capabilities are commonly not fully known. Requirements are progressively discovered, evaluated, prioritized, validated with users and market evidence, and refined across iterations. Exploration supports learning about whether proposed features solve real market problems and whether they contribute to the product strategy. Iteration then allows this learning to influence subsequent requirements decisions and product increments.

This characterization is consistent with the IREB Foundation Level syllabus's treatment of product-oriented requirements engineering and its distinction between customer-specific and market-driven development contexts. See the [IREB CPRE Foundation Level syllabus](#) and the [IREB CPRE Foundation Level overview](#).

## QUESTION NO: 2

Which of the following are NOT considered a RE work product?

- A. A stakeholder.
- B. A requirement.
- C. A specification.
- D. A prototype.
- E. A test report of a system.

**ANSWER: A E**

### Explanation:

"A stakeholder." is not an RE work product because a stakeholder is a person, group, or organization with an interest in, influence on, or requirements concerning the system. Stakeholders provide input to requirements engineering and are identified, analysed, and managed during RE activities, but they are not an artefact produced or maintained as a result of those activities. RE work products are documented results used to communicate, specify, analyse, validate, or manage requirements.

"A test report of a system." is likewise not an RE work product in this context. A test report records the outcomes of system testing and belongs primarily to test execution and quality-assurance work. Requirements engineering can support validation by defining acceptance criteria and providing a basis for tests, but the report that documents completed system-test results is not itself a requirements-engineering deliverable. In contrast, requirements, specifications, and prototypes can serve as RE artefacts: they capture or represent intended system properties and help stakeholders elicit, communicate, validate, and agree on requirements. The CPRE Foundation Level syllabus describes RE work products as artefacts created and used in

requirements engineering; see the [IREB CPRE Foundation Level syllabus](#) and the [IREB downloads page](#) for the official syllabus materials.

### QUESTION NO: 3

Starting from an informal and unstructured description of the facts, semiformal description techniques attempt to take a step in the direction of formality, for example to prevent misunderstandings. One of the semiformal description techniques is the sentence-template. What is the most precise definition of a sentence-template as used for requirements? (1 Point)

- A. A sentence-template is a blueprint for a requirement.
- B. A sentence-template is a blueprint for the semantic filling of the individual requirement elements.
- C. A sentence-template is a blueprint for the syntax and semantics of a requirement.
- D. A sentence-template is a blueprint for the syntactical structure of an individual requirement.

### ANSWER: D

#### Explanation:

A sentence-template is a blueprint for the syntactical structure of an individual requirement. In requirements engineering, a template supplies a predefined grammatical pattern that authors use when writing one requirement statement. It identifies the expected structural elements and their sequence, such as the subject that performs an action, the required behavior, and any relevant condition or object. Applying this repeatable structure makes requirement statements more uniform, easier to read, and less likely to contain ambiguity caused by inconsistent sentence construction.

The template is a semiformal technique because it adds disciplined structure to natural-language requirements without turning them into a fully formal specification language. The actual domain content is then supplied for the placeholders in each individual requirement, while the template itself establishes how that content is expressed syntactically. This distinction is central to its practical value: teams can retain understandable natural language while systematically improving the consistency and reviewability of their requirement documentation. The IREB Foundation Level syllabus presents templates as a means of structuring natural-language requirements within semiformal documentation techniques. See the [IREB CPRE Foundation Level overview](#) and the [IREB CPRE syllabus downloads](#).

### QUESTION NO: 4

As a requirements engineer, you deal with a diverse range of requirements. A template for natural language functional requirements can help you to formulate different forms of system activities in a more precise way. Which two kinds of system activities are among those supported? (1 Point)

- A. User interaction
- B. Technical requirement
- C. Quality requirements
- D. Independent system activity
- E. System requirement

### ANSWER: A D

#### Explanation:

**User interaction** and **Independent system activity** are supported forms of system activity in the CPRE natural-language template approach for functional requirements. User interaction covers required behavior in which a user triggers, receives, or otherwise participates in a system service. A structured template helps state the triggering condition, the system's required action, and, where relevant, the information or result presented to the user. This makes the interaction observable and testable.

Independent system activity describes behavior that the system performs on its own rather than as a direct response to a user interaction. Such activity can be initiated by a time condition, an internal state, a received event, or another defined trigger. The template supports documenting the condition and the mandatory system response clearly, so stakeholders can distinguish autonomous system behavior from user-driven behavior and derive suitable acceptance tests.

These activity forms are part of the guidance on documenting functional requirements precisely with controlled natural-language structures. The IREB CPRE Foundation Level syllabus describes requirements documentation and the use of templates as techniques for improving clarity and reducing ambiguity. See the [IREB CPRE Foundation Level overview](#) and the [official IREB CPRE downloads](#) for the applicable syllabus and learning materials.

#### QUESTION NO: 5

Choose the option that correctly completes the following sentence:

The " \_\_\_\_\_ " elicitation technique relies on drawing parallels to facilitate reasoning and idea generation. Its effectiveness largely depends on choosing an appropriate point of reference for the given problem.

- A. Prototyping
- B. Scenarios and storyboards
- C. Analogy
- D. Comparison

#### ANSWER: C

##### Explanation:

**Analogy** correctly completes the sentence because analogy-based elicitation transfers understanding from a familiar source domain to a less familiar problem domain. The requirements engineer deliberately identifies a point of reference that stakeholders already understand, then uses the similarities between that reference and the system or situation under consideration to prompt ideas, clarify needs, and uncover possible requirements. For example, discussing a new service in terms of an established, familiar service can help stakeholders articulate expected interactions, responsibilities, rules, or quality expectations that might otherwise remain implicit.

The value of this technique depends on selecting a reference that is sufficiently similar in the aspects relevant to the elicitation goal. A well-chosen analogy gives participants a shared mental model and supports productive reasoning; it provides a structured starting point for generating and discussing requirements rather than asking stakeholders to begin from an abstract or entirely unfamiliar problem. This characterization aligns with the CPRE Foundation Level treatment of elicitation techniques and the importance of choosing techniques appropriate to the context. See the [IREB CPRE Foundation Level overview](#) and the [IREB downloads page](#) for the current syllabus and supporting materials.

#### QUESTION NO: 6

Complete the sentence with the right option:

"The \_\_\_\_\_ quality criteria states that the requirement must be comprehensible to the target audience."

- A. Understandable
- B. Unambiguous
- C. Adequate
- D. Conformant

#### ANSWER: A

##### Explanation:

**Understandable** is the correct completion because, in the CPRE Foundation Level treatment of quality criteria for individual requirements, a requirement must be formulated so that its intended readers can comprehend it. The relevant audience may include business stakeholders, domain experts, developers, testers, or other project participants. Comprehensibility depends on using language, terminology, notation, and a level of detail that are suitable for those people. A requirement is therefore understandable when its meaning can be grasped by the target audience without avoidable difficulty or reliance on unstated knowledge.

This criterion supports effective communication throughout requirements engineering. Stakeholders need to understand a requirement in order to validate whether it represents their need, while implementation and test personnel need to understand it in order to derive appropriate solutions and verification activities. The CPRE Foundation Level syllabus presents quality criteria as properties used to assess requirements and improve the quality of requirements documentation. Clear communication aimed at the intended readership is the essential idea captured by **Understandable**. See the [IREB CPRE Foundation Level information](#) and the [IREB downloads page](#) for the current syllabus and supporting materials.

#### QUESTION NO: 7

Choose the WRONG sentence regarding glossaries.

- A. The glossary should be managed and maintained in a decentralised manner to accommodate the required dynamism.
- B. The usage of a glossary should be mandatory.
- C. A good glossary should contain all items that are relevant for the system, including everyday terms that are used with a special meaning.
- D. All abbreviations and acronyms have to be defined in the glossary.

#### ANSWER: A

##### Explanation:

The statement “The glossary should be managed and maintained in a decentralised manner to accommodate the required dynamism.” is the wrong sentence. A glossary is a shared, authoritative source for agreed terminology in a requirements engineering project. Its management needs clear ownership and coordinated, central control so that definitions remain consistent, duplicate or contradictory entries are prevented, and all stakeholders can reliably use the same terminology. Dynamism does not require decentralised maintenance: terms can be added, refined, or retired throughout the project while changes are reviewed, versioned, communicated, and incorporated into one controlled glossary. In practice, a designated glossary owner or responsible role coordinates contributions from domain experts and other stakeholders. This ensures that the glossary supports unambiguous communication across requirements, models, tests, user documentation, and implementation activities. The IREB CPRE Foundation Level syllabus identifies glossary management as an important requirements-engineering practice and emphasizes consistent terminology as a basis for shared understanding. See the [IREB CPRE Foundation Level downloads](#) and the [IREB CPRE Foundation Level overview](#).

#### QUESTION NO: 8 - (SIMULATION)

Listed below you will find four reasons why different views of individual components of the requirements are used instead of a single view displaying all the requirements and attributes. Which of the following reasons are true and which are false? (2 Points)

| True | False |                                                                                                |
|------|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A    | B     | Stakeholders only receive the part of the documentation relevant to them.                      |
| C    | D     | Requirements which belong together are grouped in order to facilitate the review process.      |
| E    | F     | In order to hide requirements from certain stakeholders who shall not have read authorization. |
| G    | H     | In order to guarantee that more than one person can work at the same time on a specification.  |

**ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer**

**Explanation:**

**Correct selections: A, C, F, H.**

**A — True:** Views can provide each stakeholder with the subset of requirements and attributes relevant to that stakeholder.

**C — True:** A view can group related requirements, making reviews easier and more focused.

**F — False:** Views are not an authorization/security mechanism for hiding requirements from people without read permission. Read authorization is controlled through access-rights management.

**H — False:** Creating multiple views does not guarantee that several people can work simultaneously on a specification; this depends on the requirements-management tool and its collaboration/version-control capabilities.

#### QUESTION NO: 9

Which of the following requirements are **NOT** in accordance with the template “[ ] [ ]”? (Select **2** answers.)

- A. If the user logs in, the system shall display the user’s profile within 2 seconds.
- B. When the temperature exceeds 80°C, the control unit shall shut down the heater for 10 minutes.
- C. If the user selects ‘Print’ the printer shall generate a PDF file in less than 10 seconds.
- D. Within 2 seconds, the system shall notify the administrator upon receiving a critical alert.
- E. If the payment fails, the system shall display within 1 second.

**ANSWER: D E**

**Explanation:**

The requirements “Within 2 seconds, the system shall notify the administrator upon receiving a critical alert.” and “If the payment fails, the system shall display within 1 second.” do not conform to the intended structured requirement template. A well-formed requirement statement places an optional condition before the system subject and its required behavior, then expresses the action’s object or result, followed where appropriate by a constraint such as a response-time limit. This structure makes the triggering situation, responsible subject, observable behavior, and measurable quality constraint easy to identify and review.

In “Within 2 seconds, the system shall notify the administrator upon receiving a critical alert.”, the response-time constraint occurs before the main statement and the alert situation is attached after the action rather than expressed as the leading condition. The requirement should state the alert condition first, followed by the system behavior and then its time constraint. In “If the payment fails, the system shall display within 1 second.”, the condition and timing constraint are present, but the required display output is absent. The verb “display” needs an object or defined content so that the expected behavior can be implemented and verified. These principles support unambiguous, complete, and testable natural-language requirements, as covered by the [IREB CPRE Foundation Level](#) and its [official syllabus downloads](#).

#### QUESTION NO: 10

Choose the right sentences.

- A. Requirements engineer is typically not a role to be played, but a job title.
- B. Requirements engineers should work in defining/improving the RE processes within their organization.
- C. Product owners may act as a requirements engineer.
- D. Having RE knowledge is not useful for professionals that don’t act as requirements engineers.

**ANSWER: B C**

**Explanation:**

Requirements engineers should work in defining/improving the RE processes within their organization. Requirements engineering is not limited to eliciting and documenting individual requirements: it also includes establishing, applying, assessing, and continuously improving an effective requirements engineering process. People performing requirements engineering therefore contribute their practical knowledge to process definition and improvement, helping ensure that elicitation, documentation, validation, and management are performed consistently and fit the organization's context.

Product owners may act as a requirements engineer. In particular, agile development does not eliminate requirements engineering activities; it distributes them among relevant roles. A product owner commonly represents stakeholder and business needs, collaborates on refining and prioritizing product requirements, and supports communicating requirements to the development team. When carrying out these activities, the product owner performs requirements engineering responsibilities, even if their formal job title is product owner rather than requirements engineer. This role-oriented view is central to the CPRE Foundation Level treatment of requirements engineering. See the [IREB CPRE Foundation Level overview](#) and the official [IREB downloads page](#) for the applicable syllabus materials.

#### QUESTION NO: 11 - (SIMULATION)

A requirement specification includes a description of the properties of the requirement. Which of the properties listed below can be used as requirement attributes and which cannot? Please indicate true or false. (2 Points)

| True | False |                                                                                          |
|------|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A    | B     | Importance of the requirement                                                            |
| C    | D     | Criticality of the requirement                                                           |
| E    | F     | Responsibility for the implementation of the requirement                                 |
| G    | H     | The release in which the requirement will be productively implemented for the first time |
| I    | J     | How legally binding the requirement is                                                   |

**ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer**

#### Explanation:

**Answer:** All listed properties can be recorded as requirement attributes. Therefore select **True** for each statement:

**A** — Importance of the requirement

**C** — Criticality of the requirement

**E** — Responsibility for implementing the requirement

**G** — Release in which the requirement will first be productively implemented

**I** — How legally binding the requirement is

Requirement attributes are metadata used to manage, prioritize, plan, trace, and assess requirements. Their exact set is tailored to the project, so importance, criticality, implementation responsibility, planned release, and legal bindingness are all valid attributes.