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QUESTION NO: 1

According to the ISTQB Glossary, regression testing is required for what purpose?

A. To verify the success of corrective actions.

B. To prevent a task from being incorrectly considered completed.

C. To ensure that defects have not been introduced by a modification.

D. To motivate better unit testing by the programmers.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Regression testing is performed to ensure that a change has not adversely affected features that previously worked, meaning that defects have not been introduced by a modification. Modifications can include defect fixes, enhancements, configuration changes, environmental changes, or other updates to the test object. Although a change may be intended to correct a particular issue or add functionality, it can have unintended effects on related components, interfaces, data handling, or end-to-end business workflows. Regression testing therefore re-executes appropriate tests against unchanged or previously verified functionality to provide evidence that it continues to behave as expected after the change.

This purpose is consistent with the ISTQB definition of regression testing: testing of a previously tested program or system following modification to ensure that defects have not been introduced or uncovered in unchanged areas. The scope and depth of regression testing should be selected based on the nature and risk of the modification, its potential impact, and the criticality of affected functionality. Automated regression test suites are often valuable because they enable reliable and frequent re-execution following builds or changes. See the ISTQB Glossary definition of regression testing and the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level syllabus resources.

QUESTION NO: 2

The introduction of reviews and inspections has often failed as a process improvement action. Identify the THREE most important measures that should be taken to reduce the risk that this test process improvement will fail.

A. Process ownership and experienced moderators who drive the inspection process.

B. Management support

C. Training of those involved

D. The availability of stands and processes

E. Usage of a more traditional software development lifecycle

F. Alignment with software process improvement

G. Using a reference model, e.g. TMMi

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

“Process ownership and experienced moderators who drive the inspection process,” “Management support,” and “Training of those involved” are the key measures because effective reviews and inspections require both organizational commitment and competent execution. A clearly accountable process owner ensures that the review practice is established, maintained, measured, and improved rather than becoming an isolated activity. An experienced moderator facilitates the review, applies the defined approach consistently, keeps discussion focused on the work product, and helps participants achieve the intended outcome efficiently.

Management support supplies the authority, time, staffing, and cultural backing needed to make reviews part of normal project work. This support is particularly important because review participants must be given adequate preparation and meeting time, and review findings need to be treated as useful quality information. Training enables authors, reviewers,

moderators, and other participants to understand their responsibilities, prepare effectively, identify defects, communicate findings constructively, and use the review process correctly. Together, ownership and moderation, management commitment, and suitable training address the essential people, governance, and capability conditions for successful implementation. The ISTQB Foundation Level syllabus describes reviews as a core test activity and identifies defined roles, management support, and trained participants as important review success factors. See the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level page and the ISTQB downloads page for the applicable syllabus.

QUESTION NO: 3

Select THREE issues from the options provided that should at least be raised.

A. Has there been sufficient comparison of tools?

B. What are the problems we are trying to address?

C. Do we have a set of tool requirements to validate the tool against?

D. How will the implementation be organized?

E. Which project will be selected to perform the tool pilot?

F. Is customized training available?

G. How will the change process be managed?

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

Before selecting or introducing a test tool, the organization should first establish the testing problem or opportunity that the tool is expected to address. Therefore, *What are the problems we are trying to address?* is essential because it links any tool decision to defined test-process needs rather than to product features or vendor claims.

Do we have a set of tool requirements to validate the tool against? is also necessary. The ISTQB approach to tool selection calls for objective criteria based on the organization's needs, including required functions, integration, usability, support, cost, and fit with the existing test process. Such requirements provide a consistent basis for evaluating candidate tools.

Finally, *Has there been sufficient comparison of tools?* should be raised because a tool should be evaluated against those criteria, often using trials or proof-of-concept activities where appropriate. Comparing viable alternatives helps ensure that the selected tool provides the best fit for the identified needs and constraints. These questions form the foundation for a reasoned, risk-aware tool-selection decision. The CTFL syllabus covers tool support and considerations for introducing tools; see the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level certification page and the ISTQB website for current syllabus resources.

QUESTION NO: 4

It is recommended to perform exhaustive tests for covering all combinations of inputs and preconditions.

A. Yes, it's strongly recommended.

B. No, risk analysis and priorities should be used to focus testing efforts

C. Yes, and it's also necessary to include all the exit combinations

D. Only the expert testers can make exhaustive tests.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is *No, risk analysis and priorities should be used to focus testing efforts*. A core testing principle in the ISTQB Foundation Level syllabus is that exhaustive testing is impossible except for trivial cases. Real systems can have

very large numbers of input values, preconditions, execution paths, data states, environments, and interactions. Attempting to test every possible combination would normally require impractical time, budget, and resources, while still not guaranteeing that the product is defect-free.

Testing should therefore be planned and prioritized according to risk. Risk analysis helps the test team identify the areas where failures would have the greatest likelihood and/or business impact. The team can then apply suitable test techniques and allocate greater test effort to critical functionality, complex logic, safety- or security-relevant behavior, frequently used features, and areas that have changed. This produces useful information about quality within the constraints of the project and supports informed release decisions. The principle does not mean testing is arbitrary; it means selecting coverage that is justified by product risks, project priorities, and agreed test objectives. See the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level overview and the ISTQB CTFL syllabus.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which THREE of the following are benefits of static testing?

A. Finding defects before dynamic testing is possible

B. Demonstrating that all statements have been executed

C. Improving the quality and testability of work products

D. Measuring the response time of the system under load

E. Helping to prevent defects from reaching later lifecycle activities

F. Confirming that a corrected failure no longer occurs during execution

ANSWER: A C E

Explanation:

Finding defects before dynamic testing is possible, **Improving the quality and testability of work products**, and **Helping to prevent defects from reaching later lifecycle activities** are benefits of static testing. Static testing examines work products without executing the software. It can be applied to requirements, user stories, designs, code, testware, and other documents as soon as they are available.

Reviews and static analysis can identify ambiguities, inconsistencies, omissions, coding-standard violations, and other defects early. This enables defects to be corrected before they propagate into later work products, where correction may require more effort. Static testing does not execute the software and cannot demonstrate that a system meets response-time targets or that all execution paths have been exercised. See the ISTQB Glossary entry for static testing.

QUESTION NO: 6

Part of the testing strategy indicates that you are going to be using systematic test design techniques. Your manager has asked that you present the main advantages of using these techniques at the next board meeting. Identify THREE main benefits of using systematic test design techniques within this company.

A. Easier to quickly adapt testing to changing requirements compared to experienced-based testing

B. Targets certain types of faults

C. Will guide experienced testers to find defects

D. Provides a way to differentiate depth of testing based on product risks by using different techniques

E. More enhanced documentation and therefore higher repeatability and reproducibility

F. Will make non-systematic testing redundant

G. Will reduce the need for early reviews

ANSWER: B D E

Explanation:

Systematic test design techniques provide a structured basis for deriving tests from specified test conditions, requirements, models, or other defined test bases. “Targets certain types of faults” is a key benefit because individual techniques are designed to expose particular defect patterns. For example, boundary value analysis focuses attention on boundary-related defects, while decision table testing addresses defects in combinations of conditions and actions. This supports purposeful selection of techniques rather than relying solely on intuition.

“Provides a way to differentiate depth of testing based on product risks by using different techniques” is also a benefit. A test strategy can apply more rigorous or complementary techniques to higher-risk areas, enabling testing effort and coverage to be aligned with the consequences and likelihood of failure. “More enhanced documentation and therefore higher repeatability and reproducibility” follows from the defined test basis, test conditions, and derivation rules used by systematic techniques. Another tester can understand, repeat, and assess the test design process more consistently, which supports traceability and maintainability over time. These advantages align with the ISTQB Foundation Level treatment of test techniques and risk-based test planning. See the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level certification page and the ISTQB official website.

QUESTION NO: 7

Fault Masking is:

A. Error condition hiding another error condition

B. Creating a test case which does not reveal a fault

C. Masking a fault by developer

D. Masking a fault by a tester

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

“Error condition hiding another error condition” correctly describes fault masking. Fault masking occurs when the observable effects of one defect or erroneous condition prevent a tester, user, monitoring mechanism, or subsequent processing from detecting another defect. The masking condition may cause execution to stop early, produce an unexpected result that conceals a later failure, or divert control flow so that the behavior affected by the other defect is not reached. Consequently, the hidden defect can remain undiscovered until the masking condition is corrected or a different test setup exposes it.

This concept is important because test results do not always reveal every defect present in a product. When a fault is fixed, testers should consider whether the change may expose previously masked faults and should perform appropriate confirmation and regression testing. The ISTQB glossary defines fault masking as a situation in which one defect prevents the detection of another defect, which is consistent with the stated definition. See the ISTQB Glossary search for fault masking and the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level documentation.

QUESTION NO: 8

Explain how the above mentioned report may differ from a report that you produce for the project manager, who is a test specialist Select TWO items from the following options that can be used to report to the project manager and would not be included in a report to senior management.

A. Show details on effort spent

B. List of all outstanding defects with their priority and severity

C. Give product risk status

D. Show trend analysis

E. State recommendations for release

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

“Show details on effort spent” and “List of all outstanding defects with their priority and severity” are appropriate for a project manager who is also a test specialist because this audience needs detailed information to manage and control testing work. Effort information supports practical decisions about staffing, remaining test work, schedule adjustments, and whether the test activity is proceeding according to plan. A detailed list of unresolved defects, including priority and severity, enables the project manager to coordinate defect resolution, assess the immediate impact on test execution, assign work, and follow progress at an operational level.

Test reporting must be tailored to the intended audience and its information needs. Project-level technical management commonly requires granular data that can be acted on directly by the testing and development teams. Such detail is normally unnecessary in a report intended for senior management, whose reporting needs are generally focused on concise information that supports higher-level business, risk, and release decisions. The ISTQB Foundation Level syllabus describes adapting test-progress and test-completion reporting to stakeholders’ needs and includes information such as effort and defect details as possible reporting content. See the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level certification page and the associated CTFL syllabus resources.

QUESTION NO: 9

In general which part of the testing activity is most difficult to estimate?

A. Test planning

B. Test execution

C. Test management

D. Test design

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Test execution is generally the most difficult testing activity to estimate because its actual duration depends heavily on conditions and information that are not fully known when estimates are made. Execution includes preparing and running tests, recording results, investigating unexpected behavior, logging incidents, retesting fixes, and performing regression testing. The amount of time needed can change substantially as defects are discovered, priorities change, test data or environments become unavailable, builds are delayed, or fixes introduce further areas requiring regression coverage.

Unlike activities that can be estimated largely from planned scope and known work products, execution is strongly influenced by the product’s observed quality and by the outcomes of individual test runs. A higher-than-expected incident rate, complex failure analysis, or several fix-and-retest cycles can expand the effort considerably. Consequently, experienced test managers use historical data, risk information, assumptions, contingency, and ongoing monitoring to refine execution estimates as the project progresses. This aligns with the CTFL treatment of test estimation as an activity that must consider project context, risks, and uncertainty. See the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level certification page and the CTFL syllabus.

QUESTION NO: 10

Which aspect in the test estimate is the main risk in this project?

A. Quality of the specification

B. Availability of end-users

C. The costs of hardware and tools

D. Unknown input quality due to third party development

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Unknown input quality due to third party development is the main risk because a test estimate depends substantially on the reliability, completeness, and availability of the test basis and other project inputs. Where a third party produces inputs, the test team has less direct control over their quality, delivery timing, format, and stability. Defects, omissions, or late changes in those inputs can create significant unplanned work: clarifying requirements, preparing or repairing test data, revising test conditions and test cases, executing additional tests, and re-testing corrections. This uncertainty therefore affects both the effort and the schedule assumed in the estimate.

ISTQB identifies project risks as factors that can affect the test project, including issues involving suppliers and the availability or quality of items needed for testing. Effective test planning records such risks, assesses their potential impact, and defines appropriate contingency or mitigation actions. In this situation, the externally developed and uncertain inputs represent a material estimation risk because their condition cannot be confidently quantified at planning time. See the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level certification page and the ISTQB Glossary entry for test project risk.

QUESTION NO: 11

	Rule 1	Rule 2	Rule 3	Rule 4	Rule 5	Rule 6
Conditions:						
Car driver	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Motorcycle Driver	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Diesel	N/A	Yes	Yes	No	No	N/A
Petrol	N/A	No	No	Yes	Yes	N/A
Engine < 1600cc	N/A	Yes	No	Yes	No	N/A
Engine > 1600cc	N/A	No	Yes	No	Yes	N/A
Actions:						
Can claim expenses	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Expenses claim band A	N/A	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Expenses claim band B	N/A	No	Yes	No	No	No
Expenses claim band C	N/A	No	No	Yes	No	No
Expenses claim band D	N/A	No	No	No	Yes	No

The decision table above shows a company's fuel expenses structure.

Which of the following Test Cases based on the decision table are Valid?

Test Case 1:

An employee who is not a car or motorcycle driver attempts to claim fuel expenses. Expected result: Expense claim not allowed.

Test Case 2:

An employee who drives a 1700cc diesel car attempts to claim fuel expenses. Expected result: Expense claim accepted at band C.

Test Case 3:

An employee who rides a motorcycle attempts to claim fuel expenses. Expected result: Expense claim accepted at band A.

A. Test Cases 1, 2 and 3 are all Valid.

B. Test Cases 2 and 3 are Valid. Test Case 1 is invalid.

C. Test Cases 1 and 3 are Valid. Test Case 2 is invalid.

D. Test Cases 2 is Valid. Test Cases 1 and 3 are invalid.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Test Cases 1, 2 and 3 are all Valid. A decision table represents combinations of conditions and the associated actions; a valid test case selects input values that satisfy a rule and verifies the action specified by that rule. Here, an employee who is neither a car driver nor a motorcycle rider matches the rule that prohibits a fuel-expense claim, so “Expense claim not allowed” is the required outcome. A 1700cc diesel car matches the relevant car-engine-size and fuel-type combination in the table, whose action is acceptance at band C. A motorcycle rider matches the motorcycle rule, which assigns band A. Thus, each test case is a legitimate test of a distinct rule and has an expected result consistent with the table. Decision-table testing is a black-box test technique intended to derive tests from condition combinations and resulting actions, helping ensure that defined business rules are covered. This is consistent with the ISTQB Foundation Level treatment of decision table testing as a technique for testing rules and combinations of conditions. See the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level overview and the ISTQB glossary definition of decision table testing.

QUESTION NO: 12

Which THREE activities would be valid steps during the development of the test strategy?

A. Identify test staff members that will be involved in the system test

B. Define test career paths

C. Understand the software development life cycle used by the software house

D. Assess the testing that needs to be done to minimize the risks

E. Issue the test strategy document for review

F. Define a master test plan template

G. Perform a project risk analysis

ANSWER: C D E

Explanation:

Developing a test strategy establishes the general, risk-based approach to testing and provides a basis for later test planning. “Understand the software development life cycle used by the software house” is valid because the strategy must align test activities, test levels, responsibilities, deliverables, and timing with the lifecycle and development practices used by the organization. “Assess the testing that needs to be done to minimize the risks” is also a central strategy activity: testing effort and priorities should be selected according to the product risks that need treatment, including the appropriate test techniques, levels, and independence. “Issue the test strategy document for review” is valid because the documented strategy should be reviewed by relevant stakeholders to establish shared understanding and obtain agreement on the proposed test approach before it is used as a basis for detailed planning. These activities reflect the Foundation Level emphasis on adapting testing to context, using risk to guide testing, and communicating the agreed test approach through appropriate testware. The current Foundation Level certification and supporting materials are available from ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level and the CTFL syllabus resources.

QUESTION NO: 13

Within the projects, a master test plan and phase test plan will be used. Following is a list of characteristics applicable for test plans: a) Any deviation from the procedures described in the test strategy document

b) The overall estimated costs, timescales and resource requirements

c) A detailed schedule of testing activities

d) The development deliverables to be tested

e) Which test staff members (names) will be involved and when

f) Level of requirements coverage achieved

Which THREE of the above mentioned characteristics relate to the master test plan?

A. a

B. b

C. c

D. d

E. e

F. f

ANSWER: A B D

Explanation:

A master test plan provides the project-level framework for testing across the relevant test levels, phases, and teams. Therefore, it records any deviation from the procedures described in the test strategy document, because the master plan is the appropriate place to document how the project's testing approach is tailored while remaining aligned to the governing strategy. It also contains the overall estimated costs, timescales and resource requirements. These are high-level planning and control estimates for the complete testing effort rather than the day-to-day allocation details of an individual phase.

The development deliverables to be tested are also part of the master plan's scope definition. Identifying the project deliverables or test items establishes what the overall testing effort covers and supports traceability between the project's intended outputs and its test approach. Together, these characteristics define the master plan's strategic scope, overall constraints, and relationship to the organizational test strategy. ISTQB's Foundation Level certification materials describe test planning as establishing the test scope, objectives, resources, schedule, and approach, with plans maintained at suitable levels of detail. See the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level overview and the CTFL syllabus resources.

QUESTION NO: 14

A test log is one of the documents that need to be produced in this domain in order to provide evidence of testing. However, the level of detail of test logs can vary. Which of the following is NOT an influencing factor for the level of detail of the test logs being produced?

A. Level of test execution automation

B. Test level

C. Regulatory requirements

D. Experience level of testers

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Experience level of testers is correct because the required detail in a test log is determined by the project's evidence, traceability, governance, and reporting needs, rather than by an individual tester's personal degree of experience. A test log records relevant information about test execution, including what was executed, when it was executed, the outcome, and information needed to investigate incidents or reproduce results. Its content must therefore be sufficiently consistent and

usable by stakeholders other than the person who created it, such as test managers, auditors, developers, or maintenance teams.

In the Foundation Level syllabus, the degree of detail for test logs is tailored to the context in which testing is performed. This is a property of the test process and its required evidence, not a capability-based adjustment for the particular tester carrying out execution. An experienced tester may create a clear and useful log efficiently, but that experience does not itself define how much evidence the project requires. This supports reliable test reporting, repeatability, and accountability across the test effort. See the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level certification page and the ISTQB CTFL syllabus resources.

QUESTION NO: 15

Consider the following pseudo code

1. Begin

2. Read Gender

3. __Print “Dear”

4. If Gender = ‘female’

5. Print (“Ms”)

6. Else

7. __Print (“Mr”)

8. Endif

9. End

How many test cases are needed to achieve 100 per cent decision coverage?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is **2**. Decision coverage measures the percentage of decision outcomes exercised by the test suite. In this pseudo code, there is one decision: whether `Gender = 'female'`. As it is a binary decision, it has two possible outcomes: true and false. Achieving 100 percent decision coverage requires executing each of those outcomes at least once.

One test case should provide a gender value of `female`. This makes the condition true and executes the statement that prints “Ms”. A second test case should provide a value that is not `female`, such as `male`. This makes the condition false and executes the else branch that prints “Mr”. The print statement before the decision is executed in both tests, but it does not create an additional decision outcome to cover.

This follows the ISTQB definition of decision coverage: the percentage of decision outcomes exercised by a test suite. For a single two-outcome decision, at least two tests are needed when each test supplies one input value and follows one outcome. See the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level certification information and the ISTQB glossary definition of decision coverage.

QUESTION NO: 16

You have been asked to improve the way test automation tools are being used in your company.

Which one of the following is the BEST approach?

A. Selecting and automating scripts that test new functionality to find the most defects

B. Using a keyword-driven testing approach to separate the actions and data from the tool's script

C. Ensuring that all data, inputs and actions are stored in the tool's script for ease of maintenance

D. Keeping expected results separate from the automation tool to allow the testers to check the results

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Using a keyword-driven testing approach to separate the actions and data from the tool's script is the best approach because it creates a clearer, more maintainable automation architecture. In keyword-driven testing, test cases are expressed through reusable business-level keywords, while the technical implementation that drives the application is maintained separately. Test data can likewise be held outside the automation code. This reduces duplication and means that a change to a user-interface control, workflow, or tool integration can usually be made once in the keyword implementation rather than in many individual automated tests.

This separation also improves readability and collaboration. Testers and business-facing stakeholders can understand and review tests written as sequences of meaningful actions without needing to work directly with tool-specific scripts. Technical automation specialists can maintain the underlying keyword library and supporting framework independently. The approach therefore supports reusable automated tests, more consistent test design, and lower maintenance effort as the product evolves. These benefits align with the Foundation Level syllabus discussion of automation maintainability and the value of separating testware concerns. See the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level overview and the CTFL syllabus resources.

QUESTION NO: 17

In addition to risk, identify TWO other components of a testing strategy.

A. The entry and exit criteria for each test phase

B. Test training needs for the project resources

C. The test design techniques to be used

D. Test performance indicators

E. The test schedule

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

A testing strategy establishes the general approach for conducting testing and provides the basis for making consistent, risk-informed testing decisions. **The entry and exit criteria for each test phase** are appropriate components because they define the conditions for beginning a test activity and for judging whether that activity has achieved an acceptable level of completion. This gives the strategy clear control points for progressing through testing.

The test design techniques to be used are also part of a testing strategy because the strategy specifies the overall way tests will be designed and selected. Choosing techniques such as equivalence partitioning, boundary value analysis, decision table testing, or state transition testing helps ensure that test coverage is systematic and aligned with the types of risks and quality characteristics relevant to the product. Together with risk, these criteria and techniques guide the level, focus, and rigor of testing across the lifecycle. ISTQB describes a test strategy as a high-level description of the test levels and testing to be performed, while its glossary defines entry and exit criteria as conditions governing the start and completion of activities. See the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level overview and the ISTQB Glossary.

QUESTION NO: 18

Which of the following is a valid objective of testing?

A. Correcting defects

B. Locating defects in the code

C. Preventing defects

D. Ensuring no defects are present

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Preventing defects is a valid objective of testing. Testing is not limited to executing tests after software has been built; testers contribute throughout the software development lifecycle by reviewing requirements, user stories, designs, and other work products. These early testing activities can identify ambiguities, omissions, inconsistencies, and potential quality risks before they become defects in implemented software. Feedback from test activities also helps teams improve their development processes, acceptance criteria, communication, and use of preventive practices.

The ISTQB CTFL syllabus explicitly includes preventing defects among the general objectives of testing. Testing therefore supplies timely information that enables the team to take actions which reduce the likelihood of defects being introduced or recurring. This supports a whole-team quality approach: testers, developers, business representatives, and other stakeholders use test results and review findings to improve both the product and the process used to create it. Preventing defects is particularly valuable because defects found earlier generally require less rework and have less impact on users and business operations. See the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level certification page and the CTFL syllabus.

QUESTION NO: 19

Designing the test environment set-up and identifying any required infrastructure and tools are a part of which phase:

A. Test Implementation and execution

B. Test Analysis and Design

C. Evaluating the Exit Criteria and reporting

D. Test Closure Activities

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Test Analysis and Design is correct because this phase turns the test basis and identified test conditions into practical, executable testware and defines what is needed to perform the testing effectively. A key activity is determining the requirements for the test environment, including required hardware, software, network configuration, test data, interfaces, access rights, simulators, and supporting tools. Planning these needs during analysis and design helps ensure that the environment can support the intended test procedures and that dependencies, availability risks, and resource needs are identified early enough to be addressed.

In the CTFL test process, test analysis identifies what should be tested, while test design specifies how it will be tested. Environment design belongs naturally with this preparation because test cases and procedures must be feasible in the environment where they will run. The environment may subsequently be built, verified, and made ready for use as testing is implemented, but deciding its set-up and identifying the necessary infrastructure and tools are analysis-and-design responsibilities. This distinction supports an orderly test process and reduces delays caused by missing or unsuitable test resources. See the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level certification page and the CTFL syllabus resources.

QUESTION NO: 20

Which THREE factors can influence the level of independence required between testing and development?

A. The level of product risk

B. Applicable regulatory or contractual requirements

C. The availability of suitably skilled independent testers

D. The number of test cases that have been automated

E. The programming language used to develop the product

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

The level of product risk, **applicable regulatory or contractual requirements**, and **the availability of suitably skilled independent testers** are correct. The appropriate degree of test independence depends on the project context and the confidence required in the testing results.

Higher-risk products, particularly those with safety, financial, legal, or security consequences, may benefit from greater independence. Regulations or contracts may require independent verification activities. The organization must also consider whether competent people are available to perform an independent test role. Independence is not determined simply by the number of test cases created, and it does not guarantee that defects will be found. See the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level certification information.

QUESTION NO: 21

A defect report has been raised after a customer address is incorrectly displayed on an invoice. Which THREE items would be most useful to include in the defect report to help the development team investigate and reproduce the failure?

A. The test environment and software version

B. The steps needed to reproduce the failure

C. The actual and expected results

D. The name of the developer who will correct the defect

E. The estimated effort required to correct the defect

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

The test environment and software version, **the steps needed to reproduce the failure**, and **the actual and expected results** are the most useful items. A defect report should provide sufficient objective information for relevant stakeholders to understand, analyse, reproduce, and resolve the reported problem.

The environment and version identify the configuration in which the failure occurred. Reproduction steps describe the actions and data that led to the observed behaviour. Recording both actual and expected results enables developers to understand the discrepancy between the system's behaviour and the applicable requirement or test oracle. The person assigned to correct the defect and the effort required to make a correction are normally determined later, during defect management and investigation. See the ISTQB Glossary entry for defect report.

QUESTION NO: 22

The test improvement project will take place in an organization developing a safety-critical avionics application. Which one of the following standards do you believe would be most appropriate to take into account for compliance during your assignment?

A. ISO 9126

B. IEEE 829

C. BS 7925/2

D. DO-178B

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

DO-178B is the appropriate standard to consider because it was specifically developed to provide guidance for the development and certification of airborne software used in civil aircraft systems. A safety-critical avionics application is precisely the type of software for which compliance with an aviation software assurance standard is relevant. DO-178B defines objectives, activities, and evidence expected across the software life cycle, including planning, development, verification, configuration management, quality assurance, and certification liaison. Its rigor is scaled according to the potential failure condition of the software, using software levels from Level A, where failure could contribute to a catastrophic condition, through Level E, where failure has no effect on operational capability or pilot workload. For a test improvement initiative, this makes the standard particularly valuable because it establishes explicit expectations for verification independence, requirements-based testing, structural coverage, traceability, and documented test evidence. Although DO-178B has been superseded for new projects by DO-178C, it is the correct selection among the listed standards and may remain applicable where a project or certification baseline uses it. The FAA identifies DO-178B as the historical airborne-software guidance and recognizes DO-178C as its successor. See the FAA software guidance overview and RTCA.

QUESTION NO: 23

Relying only on the information provided in the scenario, select the TWO items and/or features for which sufficient information is available to proceed with test design.

A. All supported credit cards

B. Language localization

C. Valid and invalid advances

D. Usability

E. Response time

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

“All supported credit cards” and “Valid and invalid advances” are the two features for which the stated scenario-based selection indicates that test design can proceed. Test design requires a test basis with sufficiently clear, testable information so that test conditions, coverage items, and test cases can be derived. A defined set of supported card types provides an identifiable input domain that can be covered systematically, for example by selecting each stated card type and appropriate representative test data. Similarly, identifying valid and invalid advances provides a clear behavioral partition for deriving positive and negative test conditions. Testers can design checks for acceptable advance requests and for requests that violate the stated validity rules, including expected system handling of invalid requests. This reflects the Foundation Level principle that test analysis identifies what to test from the available test basis, while test design develops test cases and other testware to provide the intended coverage. The ISTQB CTFL syllabus describes test analysis and test design as distinct activities that depend on information in the test basis being adequate for deriving test conditions and test cases. See the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level overview and the CTFL certification page.

QUESTION NO: 24

Which of the following statements is most true about test conditions?

A. An item or event of a component or system that can be verified by one or more test cases.

B. The grouping of a composite set of test cases which, when tested as a whole, reveal a positive or negative result.

C. A testable component derived from business requirements.

D. Applies to software testing only.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

An item or event of a component or system that can be verified by one or more test cases is the correct definition of a test condition. In the ISTQB glossary, a test condition is defined as a testable aspect of a component or system that has been identified as a basis for testing. Test conditions can cover a wide range of observable or verifiable aspects, including functions, features, quality characteristics, business rules, interfaces, data handling, or system events. They are identified during test analysis by examining the test basis, such as requirements, user stories, risk information, architecture, and models.

A test condition provides a bridge between the test basis and detailed test cases. Once a condition has been identified, testers derive test cases that verify whether the relevant item, behavior, or event satisfies its expected result. One test condition may need multiple test cases, for example where several data combinations, boundary values, user roles, or system states must be checked. This definition is deliberately broader than a component or a business requirement: it can apply to any relevant and testable aspect of a system. See the ISTQB Glossary definition of test condition and the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level syllabus resources.

QUESTION NO: 25

Which option BEST describes how the level of risk is determined?

A. The likelihood of an adverse event happening multiplied by the cost of preventing it

B. The consequences of a potential problem multiplied by the cost of possible legal action

C. The impact of an adverse event multiplied by the likelihood of that event occurring

D. The likelihood and the probability of a hazard occurring

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The impact of an adverse event multiplied by the likelihood of that event occurring correctly expresses the standard way of determining risk level in software testing. Risk is the possibility of an event causing adverse consequences; its level is assessed by considering both the probability that the event will occur and the magnitude of the resulting harm if it does occur. A highly likely event with limited consequences may require a different test priority and mitigation approach from an unlikely event with severe business, safety, financial, operational, or reputational consequences. Combining likelihood and impact enables a project to rank risks consistently, focus testing on the most important areas, and select proportionate actions to reduce or monitor exposure. This supports risk-based testing, in which identified product risks influence the scope, depth, techniques, and priority of testing. The ISTQB glossary defines risk level as a measure of risk based on likelihood and impact, and the Foundation Level syllabus identifies risk analysis as the process of assessing identified risks to determine their level. See the ISTQB Glossary definition of risk level and the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level resources.

QUESTION NO: 26

A test team is planning tests for a search facility. The requirement states that users may search products by product name, category, or both. If both criteria are entered, only products matching both criteria shall be returned.

Which THREE test conditions should be derived from this requirement?

A. Search using product name only

B. Search using category only

C. Search using both product name and category

D. Response time of the search facility under peak load

E. Colour contrast of the search button

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

Search using product name only, **search using category only**, and **search using both product name and category** are correct. These conditions represent the three specified ways in which the search criteria can be supplied and provide coverage of the required behaviour.

The test using both criteria is particularly important because the requirement specifies that the result must satisfy both conditions, not either condition. Tests for response time and user-interface colours may be relevant to other requirements, but they cannot be derived from the functional requirement stated here. See the ISTQB Glossary entry for test condition.

QUESTION NO: 27

Which THREE statements correctly describe the value of maintaining traceability between the test basis, test conditions, test cases, and test results?

A. It supports assessment of coverage

B. It helps identify tests affected by changes

C. It provides evidence that requirements have been tested

D. It proves that the product contains no defects

E. It removes the need to design test cases

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

It supports assessment of coverage, **it helps identify tests affected by changes**, and **it provides evidence that requirements have been tested** are correct. Traceability establishes links between related work products throughout the test process.

These links allow the team to assess whether relevant requirements or other test-basis items have been covered. When a requirement changes, traceability supports impact analysis by identifying the associated test conditions and tests that may need updating or execution. It also provides evidence for stakeholders, including auditors where applicable, that specified items were addressed by testing. Traceability does not prove that the product contains no defects, and it does not remove the need for test analysis and design. See the ISTQB Glossary entry for traceability.

QUESTION NO: 28

Which TWO of the review types below are the BEST fitted (most adequate) options to choose for reviewing safety critical components in a software project? Select 2 options.

A. Informal review.

B. Management review.

C. Inspection.

D. Walkthrough

E. Technical Review

ANSWER: C E

Explanation:

Inspection and **Technical Review** are the most appropriate review types for safety-critical components because they provide a structured, rigorous examination of work products by appropriately qualified people. Safety-critical software demands a high level of confidence that requirements, designs, code, and associated documentation are complete, correct, consistent, and compliant with applicable standards before the software is relied on in operation.

An inspection is the most formal review type in the ISTQB review spectrum. It uses defined roles, entry and exit criteria, individual preparation, documented defect logging, and follow-up, creating objective evidence that the component has been thoroughly examined. This discipline and traceability are especially valuable where defects could contribute to unacceptable safety risk.

A technical review also brings suitably skilled technical personnel together to evaluate the technical content and fitness of a work product, identify defects, and support informed decisions about its suitability. Its focus on technical correctness and conformance makes it well suited to complex or safety-relevant artefacts. Both review types support early defect detection and documented quality control, which are central to reducing risk in safety-critical development. See the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level syllabus resources and the ISTQB Glossary definition of inspection.

QUESTION NO: 29

A project is using an iterative development life cycle with two-week iterations. Which THREE activities are appropriate contributions by testers during an iteration planning meeting?

A. Clarifying acceptance criteria

B. Identifying testability issues in user stories

C. Estimating the testing effort for selected work items

D. Assigning reported defects to individual developers

E. Approving deployment of the completed increment to production

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

Clarifying acceptance criteria, **identifying testability issues in user stories**, and **estimating the testing effort for selected work items** are appropriate tester contributions. In iterative development, testers collaborate early with business representatives and developers to ensure that planned work is sufficiently clear and testable.

Testers can help make acceptance criteria precise and verifiable, identify ambiguities or test-environment dependencies before implementation starts, and contribute estimates for analysis, test design, execution, and any required automation. Assigning defects directly to individual developers and approving production deployment are not normally objectives of iteration planning. See the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level certification information.

QUESTION NO: 30

An iPhone application identifies and counts all purchases of a particular product from a shopping website. The application incorrectly counts purchase attempts by including both failed attempts, and also those where the purchase was terminated by the user before completion. Testing has identified that the problem was located in the ‘purchase identification’ module, where the first stage in the purchasing process was counted, rather than a successful confirmed purchase.

Which of the following statements correctly identifies what has happened?

A. The application failed because of a defect in the purchase identification module caused by a programmer mistake or an error in the specification.

B. An error by the programmer led to a mistake in the purchase identification module and this caused a defect in the application

C. A defect in the purchase identification module caused by a mistake in the module specification led to a defect in the overall application

D. A bug in the purchase identification module caused a fault in the application

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The application failed because of a defect in the purchase identification module caused by a programmer mistake or an error in the specification. In ISTQB terminology, a failure is an observed deviation of the component or system from its expected behaviour. Here, the observed behaviour is that the application reports attempted, failed, and user-abandoned purchases as if they were completed purchases. The expected behaviour is to count only successful confirmed purchases, so the incorrect count is a failure.

Testing has localized the underlying defect to the purchase-identification module: its implemented logic uses the first purchasing stage as the condition for counting a purchase instead of a confirmed successful completion. A defect is a flaw in a work product, such as a requirements specification or source code, that can cause a component or system to fail when executed. The scenario does not establish whether this flaw originated in the specification or was introduced while programming; both are possible sources of the human error that resulted in the defect. This statement therefore accurately preserves the evidenced failure, the identified defect, and the possible origin of that defect. See the ISTQB glossary definitions of error, defect, and failure in the ISTQB Glossary and the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level syllabus resources.

QUESTION NO: 31

Model characteristics:

Which THREE of the below mentioned characteristics relate to TMMi?

A. 5 maturity levels

B. Focussed on higher level testing

C. 20 key areas

D. Highly related to CMMI

E. Continuous model

F. Staged model

G. Focussed on component and integration testing

H. Is build around 12 critical testing processes

ANSWER: A D F

Explanation:

TMMi is a staged process-improvement reference model specifically for test-process maturity. Its evolutionary structure contains five maturity levels, progressing from an initial situation through managed, defined, measured, and optimization-oriented test processes. This level-based organization lets an organization assess its current test-process capability and plan improvements in a structured sequence.

TMMi is highly related to CMMI because it was developed as a complementary model and uses CMMI concepts and terminology to align testing-process improvement with broader software and systems engineering process improvement. This relationship is particularly useful where an organization already uses CMMI or seeks to coordinate test maturity with organizational process maturity.

TMMi is a staged model: organizations are assessed against maturity levels and the process areas associated with each level, rather than selecting independent process areas through a continuous representation. The official TMMi model documentation describes the staged maturity-level framework and its CMMI relationship. See the TMMi Foundation's TMMi Model overview and the TMMi Model Release 1.3.

QUESTION NO: 32

The cost of fixing a fault:

A. Is not important

B. Increases as we move the product towards live use

C. Decreases as we move the product towards live use

D. Is more expensive if found in requirements than functional design

E. Can never be determined

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The cost of fixing a fault generally increases as the product progresses toward live use. A fault detected early, such as during requirements review or design review, can often be corrected by updating a limited number of work products before dependent design, code, tests, documentation, and deployment activities have been completed. When the same fault remains undetected until later test levels or production, its correction may require changes to multiple components and interfaces, regression testing, data correction, release preparation, customer support, and potentially operational remediation.

This principle supports the Foundation Level emphasis on early testing and the "shift left" approach: testing activities should begin as early as possible in the software development lifecycle to prevent defects and detect faults when their impact and correction effort are lower. The actual cost will vary with factors such as the domain, lifecycle model, architecture, and consequences of failure, but the expected trend is that later discovery and correction costs more. ISTQB describes the value of early testing and notes that defects found early are often cheaper to remove. See the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level certification page and the ISTQB CTFL syllabus.

QUESTION NO: 33

Which of the following is true of iterative development?

A. It uses fully defined specifications from the start.

B. It involves the users in the testing throughout.

C. Changes to the system do not need to be formally recorded.

D. It is not suitable for developing websites.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Iterative development builds a product through repeated cycles, with each iteration using feedback from the preceding work to refine requirements, design, implementation, and testing. "It involves the users in the testing throughout." is therefore the true statement. Frequent user or customer involvement helps the team validate whether the evolving system meets real needs rather than relying solely on assumptions made at the beginning of the project. Users may review increments, participate in acceptance testing, provide feedback on usability and business behavior, and help prioritize work for subsequent iterations.

From a testing perspective, this ongoing collaboration supports early feedback and enables tests to be adjusted as understanding of the product develops. Testing is not a one-time activity deferred until the end; it is performed repeatedly as increments are created and changed. This approach is particularly valuable where requirements may be elaborated or refined over time, because user feedback provides evidence about the suitability of the implemented functionality. The ISTQB Foundation Level syllabus describes iterative and incremental development approaches and the importance of early, continuous feedback. See the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level certification information and the ISTQB glossary definition of iterative development.

QUESTION NO: 34

Under which of the following circumstances is maintenance testing required?

A. Migration of software onto a new platform

B. Testing during initial development of a replacement for an existing system

C. Purchase of a new software tool

D. Updating of a regression suite

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Migration of software onto a new platform is a circumstance requiring maintenance testing. Maintenance testing is performed on an operational system after it has been changed, migrated, or retired. A platform migration can alter important elements of the system's operating environment, such as the operating system, hardware, database, middleware, interfaces, configurations, or external dependencies. Even where the application code itself is unchanged, these environmental changes can affect behavior, reliability, performance, security, compatibility, and data handling.

The appropriate testing scope is determined through impact analysis and risk assessment. Testers should confirm that the migrated system still meets its specified requirements in the new environment and that critical business workflows continue to operate correctly. This typically includes confirming installation and configuration, checking integration points and data migration where applicable, and running suitable regression tests focused on areas affected by the migration. The ISTQB Foundation Level syllabus identifies migration to another operational environment as a common trigger for maintenance testing, because a previously working system must be revalidated after the change. See the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level certification information and the ISTQB glossary definition of maintenance testing.

QUESTION NO: 35

Since the system is in the medical domain and therefore in the safety critical area, testing needs to be rigorous and evidence is required that the system has been adequately tested. Identify THREE measures that would typically be part of the test approach in this domain and which are not always applicable in other domains!

A. High level of documentation

B. Failure Mode and Effect Analysis (FMEA) sessions

C. Traceability to requirements

D. Non-functional testing

E. Master test planning

F. Test design techniques

G. Reviews

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

High level of documentation, **Failure Mode and Effect Analysis (FMEA) sessions**, and **Traceability to requirements** are appropriate measures for a safety-critical medical-system test approach. Safety-critical development must provide objective evidence that specified safety-related behaviour was tested, that the test work was controlled, and that results can be reviewed or audited. A high level of documentation supports this evidence through defined test plans, test conditions, procedures, results, incident records, and test completion reporting.

Traceability to requirements provides a demonstrable link from requirements through test conditions and test cases to execution results. This supports coverage assessment and impact analysis when requirements or risks change, while also showing that relevant requirements have been verified. FMEA sessions are a structured risk-analysis activity that identifies potential failure modes, their effects, and their relative significance. Their outputs help focus testing on failures with potentially severe consequences, including safety hazards. This is consistent with the CTFL syllabus's risk-based testing concepts, in which product-risk analysis informs test depth, priority, and effort. See the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level syllabus and materials and the ISO 14971 medical-device risk-management standard.