

ISTQB Foundation Sample Question Paper No. 18

Q. 1: Test Implementation and execution has which of the following major tasks?

- i. Developing and prioritizing test cases, creating test data, writing test procedures and optionally preparing the test harnesses and writing automated test scripts.
- ii. Creating the test suite from the test cases for efficient test execution.
- iii. Verifying that the test environment has been set up correctly.
- iv. Determining the exit criteria.

- A. i,ii,iii are true and iv is false
- B. i,,iv are true and ii is false
- C. i,ii are true and iii,iv are false
- D. ii,iii,iv are true and i is false

Q. 2: One of the fields on a form contains a text box which accepts numeric values in the range of 18 to 25. Identify the invalid Equivalence class

- A. 17
- B. 19
- C. 24
- D. 21

Q. 3: Exhaustive Testing is

- A. Is impractical but possible
- B. Is practically possible
- C. Is impractical and impossible
- D. Is always possible

Q. 4: Hand over of Testware is a part of which Phase

- A. Test Analysis and Design
- B. Test Planning and control
- C. Test Closure Activities
- D. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

Q. 5: Which one is not comes under international standard

- A. IEC
- B. IEEE
- C. ISO
- D. All of the above

Q. 6: In which phase static tests are used

- A. Requirements
- B. Design
- C. Coding
- D. All of the above

Q. 7: What's the disadvantage of Black Box Testing

- A. Chances of having repetition of tests that are already done by programmer.
- B. The test inputs needs to be from large sample space.
- C. It is difficult to identify all possible inputs in limited testing time. So writing test cases is slow and difficult
- D. All above

Q. 8: Static analysis tools are typically used by

- A. Testers
- B. Developers
- C. Testers & Developers
- D. None

Q. 9: Majority of system errors occur in the _____ phase

- A. Requirements Phase.
- B. Analysis and Design Phase
- C. Development Phase
- D. Testing Phase

Q. 10: The specification which describes steps required to operate the system and exercise test cases in order to implement the associated test design

- A. Test Case Specification
- B. Test Design Specification
- C. Test Procedure Specification
- D. None

Q. 11: How much percentage of the life cycle costs of a software are spent on maintenance.

- A. 10%
- B. 30%
- C. 50%
- D. 70%

Q. 12: When a defect is detected and fixed then the software should be retested to confirm that the original defect has been successfully removed. This is called

- A. Regression testing
- B. Maintenance testing
- C. Confirmation testing
- D. None of the above

Q. 13: Equivalence testing divides the input domain into classes of data from which test cases can be derived to reduce the total number of test cases that must be developed.

- A. True
- B. False

Q. 14: When to stop Testing?

- A. Stop when scheduled time for testing expires
- B. Stop if 75% of the pre-defined number of errors is detected.
- C. Stop when all the test cases execute with detecting few errors.
- D. None above

Q. 15: With thorough testing it is possible to remove all defects from a program prior to delivery to the customer.

- A. True
- B. False

Q. 16: Structure is unknown for which type of development project

- A. Traditional system development
- B. Iterative development
- C. System maintenance
- D. Purchased/contracted software

Q. 17: _____ indicates how important it is to fix the bug and when it should be fixed

- A. Severity
- B. Priority
- C. All of the above
- D. None of the above

Q. 18: The person who leads the review of the document(s), planning the review, running the meeting and follow-up after the meeting

- A. Reviewer
- B. Author
- C. Moderator
- D. Auditor

Q. 19: Performs sufficient testing to evaluate every possible path and condition in the application system. The only test method that guarantees the proper functioning of the application system is called as _____

- A. Regression Testing
- B. Exhaustive Testing
- C. Basic Path Testing
- D. Branch Testing

Q. 20: Quality Assurance is the process by which product quality is compared with the application standards and the action taken when nonconformance is detected.

- A. True
- B. False

Q. 21: A formal assessment of a work product conducted by one or more qualified independent reviewer to detect defects.

- A. Inspection.
- B. Walkthrough.
- C. Review
- D. Non Conformance

Q. 22: Test Case are grouped into Manageable (and scheduled) units are called as

- A. Test Harness
- B. Test Suite
- C. Test Cycle
- D. Test Driver

Q. 23: Configuration and compatibility testing are typically good choices for outsourcing

- A. True
- B. False

Q. 24: What type of tools to be used for Regression Testing

- A. Performance
- B. Record/Playback
- C. A. & B.
- D. None

Q. 25: System Integration testing should be done after

- A. Integration testing
- B. System testing
- C. Unit testing
- D. Component integration testing

Q. 26: During this event the entire system is tested to verify that all functional information

structural and quality requirements have been met. A predetermined combination of tests is designed that when executed successfully satisfy management that the system meets specifications

- A. Validation Testing
- B. Integration Testing
- C. User Acceptance Testing
- D. System Testing

Q. 27: What is the normal order of activities in which software testing is organized?

- A. Unit, integration, system, validation
- B. System, integration, unit, validation
- C. Unit, integration, validation, system
- D. None of the above

Q. 28: The goal of a software tester is to find bugs, find them as early as possible and make sure they get fixed.

- A. True
- B. False

Q. 29: Beta testing is performed at developing organization's site where as Alpha testing is performed by people at their own locations.

- A. True
- B. False

Q. 30: The principal attributes of tools and automation are

- A. Speed & efficiency
- B. Accuracy & precision
- C. All of the above
- D. None of the above

Q. 31: 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. 32: 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. 33: 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. 34: A white box testing technique that measures the number of or percentage of decision directions executed by the test case designed is called

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

Q. 35: 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. 36: Testing without a real plan and test cases is called ---

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

Q. 37: 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. 38: Verification can be termed as 'Are we building the product right?'

- A. True
- B. False

Q. 39: 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. 40: 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

Answers:

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

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Q.17-C
Q.18-C
Q.19-C
Q.20-A
Q.21-A
Q.22-B
Q.23-A
Q.24-B
Q.25-C
Q.26-C
Q.27-A
Q.28-A
Q.29-B
Q.30-C
Q.31-D
Q.32-A
Q.33-C
Q.34-B
Q.35-C
Q.36-D
Q.37-C
Q.38-A
Q.39-A
Q.40-A

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