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Question: 1

Which option is part of the 'implementation and execution' area of the fundamental test process?

A. Developing the tests.
B. Comparing actual and expected results.
C. Writing a test summary.
D. Analyzing lessons learnt for future releases.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The implementation and execution phase of the fundamental test process involves the execution of the tests according to the test plan, where the main task is to compare the actual results of the test execution against the expected results. This phase ensures that the tests are carried out and the discrepancies between the actual and expected outcomes are identified and documented. This information is critical to determining whether the software behaves as intended and meets the specified requirements.
Reference: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus V4.0 - Section 1.4.1, Test Activities and Tasks

Question: 2

The five parts of the fundamental test process have a broad chronological order. Which of the options gives three different parts in the correct order?

A. Implementation and execution, planning and control, analysis and design.
B. Analysis and design, evaluating exit criteria and reporting, test closure activities.
C. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting, implementation and execution, analysis and design.
D. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting, test closure activities, analysis and design.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The fundamental test process consists of the following broad chronological steps:
Planning and control
Analysis and design
Implementation and execution
Evaluating exit criteria and reporting
Test closure activities
Option B correctly places three of these steps in the correct order: Analysis and design, followed by Evaluating exit criteria and reporting, and finally Test closure activities. This order reflects the logical

sequence of performing detailed test analysis and design before executing tests and then evaluating the results to determine if exit criteria have been met, followed by wrapping up the testing activities.
Reference: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus V4.0 - Section 1.4, The Test Process

Question: 3

Which statement is most true?

A. Different testing is needed depending upon the application.
B. All software is tested in the same way.
C. A technique that finds defects will always find defects.
D. A technique that has found no defects is not useful.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Different types of applications require different testing approaches based on their specific characteristics, risk profiles, and operational environments. For example, testing a financial application would focus heavily on security and accuracy, while testing a mobile game might focus more on performance and usability. The context-driven nature of software testing recognizes that there is no onesize- fits-all approach, and effective testing must be tailored to the particular application under test.
Reference: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus V4.0 - Section 1.1, What is Testing?

Question: 4

A bug or defect is:

A. A mistake made by a person;
B. A run-time problem experienced by a user;
C. The result of an error or mistake;
D. The result of a failure, which may lead to an error?

Answer: C

Explanation:
A defect, also known as a bug, is a flaw in a component or system that can cause it to fail to perform its required function. Defects arise from errors made by people, such as mistakes in code or design. When a defect in the software is executed, it can cause the system to behave unexpectedly, leading to failures. The relationship between errors, defects, and failures is crucial to understanding the importance of early detection and correction in the software development lifecycle.
Reference: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus V4.0 - Section 1.2.3, Human Error, Defects, Failures, and Root Causes

Question: 5

The effect of testing is to:

A. Increase software quality;
B. Give an indication of the software quality;
C. Enable those responsible for software failures to be identified;
D. Show there are no problems remaining?

Answer: B

Explanation:
Testing provides valuable information about the quality of the software by identifying defects and issues before the software is released. It helps stakeholders make informed decisions about the release and deployment of the software. While testing can identify defects and provide confidence in the quality of the software, it cannot guarantee the absence of defects or ensure that the software quality will inherently increase. The primary goal of testing is to reveal problems and provide an indication of the software's current state of quality.
Reference: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus V4.0 - Section 1.2.1, The Contribution of Testing to Success

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