

TM3テスト対策書、TM3参考書内容



お客様がTM3試験の時間をよくコントロールするために、弊社は特別なタイマーを設計しました。多くの人はTM3試験の難しい問題のために、試験を諦めました。時間が足りないので、TM3試験を落ちました。幸いにして、TM3トレーニングのタイマーはこの難問を解決できます。そうすれば、TM3試験が順調に行われます。

BCS TM3 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Managing the Team: This section addresses the role of Test Leads in analyzing team needs, identifying required skills, and coordinating efforts using a whole-team approach. Candidates are expected to understand how to align team capabilities with project goals and ensure effective collaboration. The syllabus highlights techniques for team management, resource allocation, and fostering continuous improvement through retrospectives and knowledge sharing to optimize testing performance.

トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing the Product: This section emphasizes understanding and managing the product under test, focusing on controlling and assessing testing activities. It covers test metrics, reporting, and defect management across sequential, Agile, and hybrid environments. Candidates should be able to select and apply appropriate test estimation techniques and establish defect workflows suited to the project context. The syllabus also includes preparing business cases for testing activities that justify costs, benefits, and the value of testing within the overall project.
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing the Test Activities: This section focuses on the role of Test Managers and how testing is planned, monitored, controlled, and completed across different software development contexts. It covers the overall test process, including defining test plans, tracking progress, and ensuring proper closure. Candidates are expected to understand how testing fits within various lifecycle models, test levels, and types, while engaging stakeholders effectively. The syllabus emphasizes risk-based testing to identify quality risks, assess impacts, and select suitable mitigation activities. It also highlights formulating project-level test strategies, selecting appropriate test approaches, setting measurable objectives, and improving processes through models like IDEAL. Additionally, candidates should be able to evaluate and introduce test tools based on business needs, risks, and return on investment.

>> TM3テスト対策書 <<

TM3試験の準備方法 | 高品質なTM3テスト対策書試験 | 正確的な ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Management v3.0参考書内容

弊社Tech4ExamのTM3試験準備では、学習習慣を身に付けるのに役立ちます。TM3学習教材を購入して使用すると、学習の良い習慣を身に付けることができます。さらに重要なことは、良い習慣は科学的小道具の学習方法を見つけ、学習効率を高めるのに役立ちます。そして、短時間でTM3試験に合格するのに役立ちます。弊社からTM3テストガイドを急いで購入すると、多くのメリットが得られます。

BCS ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Management v3.0 認定 TM3 試験問題 (Q28-Q33):

質問 # 28

Which of the following is not true regarding applying a model-based approach, e.g., TMMi, for improvements at project level?

- A. The assessment should include test management processes such as test planning and test monitoring and control
- B. The assessment should include test engineering processes such as test design, test implementation and test execution
- C. The assessment should include areas such as test policy and test organisation**
- D. Practices at organisational level should be tailored appropriate to the project's context

正解: C

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager v3.0 syllabus:

The syllabus distinguishes organizational-level process areas (e.g., test policy, test organization) from project-level process areas (e.g., test planning, monitoring/control, test design, implementation, execution) when applying model-based improvements such as TMMi at different scopes.

At project level, assessments focus on project processes and practices; test policy and test organization are organizational concerns, not a correct inclusion for a project-level assessment.

Therefore, C is not true for a project-level model-based improvement focus. A and B are correct inclusions at project scope, and D is consistent with the syllabus guidance to tailor organizational practices to the project context.

(References: CTAL-TM v3.0 Syllabus - Chapter 2 'Test Management in the Organization' - improvement approaches and scopes; descriptions contrasting organizational vs. project-level process areas and the use of model-based frameworks such as TMMi.)

質問 # 29

You are a test manager developing a master test plan. As part of the master test plan, you are defining exit criteria for the various test

levels.

Which of the following exit criteria would be most appropriate and SMART for component testing, and which one would be most appropriate and SMART for system testing?

- i. 95% of the tests prepared are executed successfully
- ii. All test cases have been run
- iii. 80% decision coverage for all tests run
- iv. At least 30 defects have been found
- v. At least two weeks of test execution
- vi. No more open defects

- A. iii for component testing, v for system testing
- B. v for component testing, vi for system testing
- **C. iii for component testing, i for system testing**
- D. ii for component testing, iv for system testing

正解: C

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager v3.0 syllabus:

The syllabus emphasizes SMART exit criteria tailored to the test level:

For component testing, structural coverage metrics (e.g., decision coverage) are appropriate and measurable at code level, making iii (80% decision coverage) suitable and SMART.

References: ISTQB CTAL-TM v3.0 Syllabus-Chapter 3 (Test Planning: defining level-appropriate and measurable entry/exit criteria; use of structural coverage for lower levels and outcome/behavior criteria for higher levels).

質問 # 30

In multi-team environments with hybrid software development approaches, there are various challenges in the context of defect management, such as:

- i. Alignment of defect attributes to be used
- ii. Prioritisation of defects
- iii. Alignment of the approach for defect fixes

Solutions to the above-mentioned challenges include:

- A. A = ii, B = i, C = iii
- B. A = i, B = ii, C = iii
- C. A = i, B = iii, C = ii
- D. A = i, B = ii, C = i
- E. The product owner should be involved in the defect management meetings
- F. Synchronisation between the defect management tools
- **G. Transparency of plans by sharing them between teams via dashboards** Which solution is related to which challenge?

正解: G

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager v3.0 syllabus:

ii. Prioritisation of defects # A. Product owner involvement: The PO (or equivalent business authority) ensures business-value/risk-based prioritization is consistent across teams.

i. Alignment of defect attributes # B. Tool synchronization: To align fields/attributes/statuses, teams synchronize or harmonize defect management tools and schemas.

iii. Alignment of approach for fixes # C. Transparent shared dashboards: Shared plans/dashboards support coordination on how/when fixes are implemented across teams, improving consistency and visibility. This mapping reflects the syllabus coverage of organization-level test management, multi-team governance, tool alignment, and cross-team transparency practices in hybrid/Agile environments (CTAL-TM v3.0, Chapter 2: Test Management in the Organization; Chapter 5: defect management coordination and reporting).

質問 # 31

Which of the following factors influences the risk impact?

- A. Maturity of the development organisation
- B. Complexity of technology being used
- **C. Frequency of use of the affected feature**
- D. Geographically distributed teams

正解: C

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager v3.0 syllabus:

In the syllabus, risk impact concerns the potential damage or loss if a failure occurs (business, user, financial, legal, or reputational). Frequency of use of the affected feature increases the exposure and thus the impact when defects occur, making option B correct. By contrast, complexity of technology, organizational maturity, and distributed teams primarily influence likelihood (the chance of defects entering/escaping), not the impact dimension (CTAL-TM v3.0 Syllabus, Risk-Based Testing section explaining factors of likelihood vs. impact and examples of each).

質問 #32

During a test process improvement initiative, defect information is gathered to perform defect cluster analysis. Which aspect is most likely being targeted for improvement?

- A. To reduce the total number of defects.
- B. To minimise the costs associated with defects.
- C. To improve the defect removal efficiency.
- **D. To better understand risk and focus testing, as part of risk-based testing.**

正解: D

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager v3.0 syllabus:

Defect clustering (e.g., Pareto-style concentration of defects in certain components) is used to inform risk-based testing so that testing can be prioritized and focused on the riskiest areas of the product. In the CTAL-TM v3 syllabus, the test manager uses defect data and trends to prioritize test effort, allocate test depth/techniques where risk is higher, and provide traceable justification in planning and control (Chapter 4: Risk-Based Testing and effort allocation; Chapter 3: Test Planning - using historical/defect data to shape the approach and focus).

質問 #33

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TM3参考書内容: <https://www.tech4exam.com/TM3-pass-shiken.html>

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