

TM3題庫下載，TM3考題寶典



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在短短幾年內，BCS TM3 認證考試已經成為比較有影響力電腦能力認證考試。然而如何簡單順利地通過BCS TM3 認證考試？我們的Testpdf在任何時間下都可以幫您快速解決這個問題。我們在Testpdf中為您提供了可以成功通過TM3認證考試的培訓工具。TM3認證考試培訓工具的內容是由IT行業專家帶來的最新的考試研究材料組成

BCS TM3 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	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.
主題 2	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.
主題 3	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.

第壹手的TM3題庫下載 & BCS ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Management v3.0

近來，隨著IT技術的不斷快速發展，學習IT技術的人越來越多。這也導致在IT行業工作的人越來越多。於是，IT行業的競爭愈發激烈了。同樣在IT行業工作，並且有著IT夢的你，肯定不希望被別人趕上甚至超過吧？那麼，這就需要你不斷提升自己的技能，向別人證明你自己的實力。那麼怎樣才能證明你自己的能力呢？越來越多的人選擇參加IT認定考試取得認證資格來證明自己的實力。你也想获得认证资格吗？首先来参加BCS的TM3认定考试吧。这是BCS的最重要的考试，同时也是被业界广泛认证的资格。

最新的 Test Manager TM3 免費考試真題 (Q33-Q38):

問題 #33

Which of the following factors influences the risk impact?

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

答案：B

解題說明：

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).

問題 #34

You have been contracted to manage the user acceptance testing of a new reservation system for a travel agency. The reservation system is being developed by a third party. Detailed specifications are available, and an estimate of the total development effort exists. The system will be delivered in four agreed increments.

Which of the following estimation techniques would be most appropriate to use in this context?

- **A. Estimation based on ratios**
- B. Planning poker
- C. Wide-band Delphi
- D. Extrapolation

答案：A

解題說明：

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

The syllabus describes ratio-based estimation (e.g., estimating test effort as a proportion of known or estimated development effort) as appropriate when reliable development-effort data or estimates and clear scope are available. Here, detailed specifications exist, overall development effort is estimated, and increments are defined—conditions well-suited to ratio-based estimation.

Extrapolation requires comparable historical test data for this context.

Wide-band Delphi is useful when data is scarce and expert consensus is needed.

Planning poker is typically used by Agile development teams to size user stories, not for contracting UAT with a third party.

問題 #35

Assume that you are using traceability to manage test case coverage against test conditions. During test analysis, three test conditions were identified. Test design for system testing has been completed and 10 test cases (TC1 to TC10) have been designed, as described by the following traceability matrix ("C" indicates a critical test case, while "NC" indicates a non-critical test case):

[traceability matrix not visible in the prompt]

The exit criterion for system testing states that each test condition must have all the associated critical test cases successfully executed (passed) AND all associated non-critical test cases at least executed.

The following is the situation after three days of system testing:

TC1, TC2, TC4, TC5, TC7, TC9: passed

TC3, TC10: failed (with an associated open defect report)

TC6, TC8: not run

Management wants to decide whether to release the system. You advise them that the system does not yet meet the defined exit criteria.

Based only on the given information, which test condition does not yet meet the stated exit criterion?

- A. Test condition 2
- B. Test condition 3
- C. Test condition 1
- D. None, all meet the stated exit criteria

答案： A

解題說明：

The syllabus explicitly states that exit criteria must be met before considering completion of a test level:

"Exit criteria are the conditions that must be achieved to declare completion of a given test level... including coverage criteria and status of required tests (e.g., passed)."

- ISTQB CTAL-TM v3.0 Syllabus, Chapter 5 Test Monitoring and Test Control And test control must act when exit criteria are not met:

"If the exit criteria are not satisfied, appropriate actions must be taken to address the situation."

- ISTQB CTAL-TM v3.0 Syllabus, Chapter 5

Since test condition 2 still has critical tests not yet executed, the defined exit criteria are not fulfilled, and therefore a release decision should not be approved.

問題 #36

The diagram below shows an incomplete defect management process, where three states (states X, Y and Z) have yet to be named appropriately.

Which of the following labels would correctly complete the process?

- A. X: Accepted, Y: Tested, Z: Deferred.
- B. X: Accepted, Y: Reviewed, Z: Duplicate.
- C. X: In Progress, Y: Verified, Z: Terminated.
- D. X: Approved, Y: Reviewed, Z: Deferred.

答案： A

解題說明：

According to the ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager v3.0 syllabus (Chapter 2: Test Management in the Organization), the defect management process defines how defects are handled from discovery to closure, ensuring traceability and communication between testing and development.

"The defect management process defines the states a defect may have during its lifetime, including identification, evaluation, correction, re-testing (confirmation testing), and closure." (ISTQB CTAL-TM v3.0 Syllabus, Chapter 2 - Defect Management Process) In the standard ISTQB defect workflow:

After evaluation, a defect can either be:

Rejected (e.g., not a defect, duplicate, or out of scope), or

Accepted (X) - meaning it is confirmed as a valid defect and will be corrected.

Once accepted, the defect is planned for correction and fixed by development.

After being fixed, it must be tested (Y) - also referred to as confirmation testing or retesting.

Some evaluated defects may be deferred (Z) - postponed for future releases.

Thus, the correct states are:

X = Accepted (defect confirmed as valid and correction planned)

Y = Tested (confirmation testing after the fix)

Z = Deferred (postponed correction)

This sequence aligns directly with the ISTQB-defined defect management lifecycle, which includes transitions between open, evaluated, accepted (planned/fixed/tested), and closed, as well as possible rejected or deferred branches.

References (from ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager v3.0 Syllabus):

Chapter 2: Test Management in the Organization

Section: Defect Management Process

Describes the defect states, including open, evaluated, accepted, planned, fixed, tested (retested), closed, and alternate states such as rejected or deferred.

問題 #37

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- A. Estimation based on ratios
- B. Planning poker
- C. Wide-band Delphi
- D. Extrapolation

答案：A

解題說明：

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

The syllabus describes ratio-based estimation (e.g., estimating test effort as a proportion of known or estimated development effort) as appropriate when reliable development-effort data or estimates and clear scope are available. Here, detailed specifications exist, overall development effort is estimated, and increments are defined—conditions well-suited to ratio-based estimation.

Extrapolation requires comparable historical test data for this context.

Wide-band Delphi is useful when data is scarce and expert consensus is needed.

Planning poker is typically used by Agile development teams to size user stories, not for contracting UAT with a third party.

問題 #38

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