

# 100% Pass Quiz Newest TM3 - Valid ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Management v3.0 Study Materials



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## **BCS TM3 Exam Syllabus Topics:**

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

## BCS ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Management v3.0 Sample Questions (Q52-Q57):

### NEW QUESTION # 52

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):

		TC 1	TC 2	TC 3	TC 4	TC 5	TC 6	TC 7	TC 8	TC 9	TC 10
		Test condition 1	C	C	NC						
		Test condition 2				C	C	C	C	NC	NC
		Test condition 3	C	C	NC	NC					

[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

### Answer: A

Explanation:

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.

### NEW QUESTION # 53

Which of the following statements about test management activities for an iterative development model is false?

- A. With testware the focus is on acceptance criteria and definition of done. The level of documentation is minimal.
- B. Roles are integrated; facilitator or coach typically replace the traditional test manager.
- C. The test approach is embedded within iterations, with a focus on adaptability and feedback.
- D. **Reporting is done at project milestones.**

#### Answer: D

Explanation:

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

In iterative/Agile contexts (Chapter: Test Management in the Organization), the syllabus emphasizes:

A: Testware tends to be lean; focus is on acceptance criteria and the definition of done; documentation is often minimal but sufficient.

B: The test approach is integrated within iterations, emphasizing adaptability, continuous feedback, and close collaboration.

D: Traditional, centralized "test manager" roles are often evolved or distributed; responsibilities may be shared across the team, with a facilitator/coach (e.g., Scrum Master/Agile coach) supporting quality practices.

C is false because in iterative models reporting is continuous and occurs every iteration (e.g., sprint reviews, daily information radiators), not only at traditional project milestones typical of sequential models. (Reference:

CTAL-TM v3.0 Syllabus - Chapter "Test Management in the Organization", sections on Agile/iterative test management, roles, minimal documentation, and iterative reporting.)

### NEW QUESTION # 54

You are working as a test manager at a company that develops software applications for the mobile domain.

The organisation has recently been assessed against TMMi. This assessment showed that the company is a TMMi level 1 organisation. The projects use the V-model lifecycle and an independent test team exists. The test team consists of both experienced and novice testers. The team has not yet been formally trained in testing, but an ISTQB Foundation course is scheduled to take place in two months.

In your role as a test manager working in the independent test team, you have recently performed a risk assessment for a mobile software application to be developed. You want the features that have been identified as major risks to be tested more thoroughly. Which test practice would you propose to mitigate the identified major product risks?

- A. **Assign the most experienced testers to test the features with the highest risk levels**
- B. Start a test improvement project to achieve TMMi level 2
- C. Create pairs of developers and testers to test the features with the highest risk levels together
- D. Use test design techniques such as equivalence partitioning and decision table testing

#### Answer: A

Explanation:

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

The syllabus advises that risk mitigation includes allocating stronger capability and more effort to high-risk areas (e.g., by assigning more experienced testers and more intensive testing to those features). In a low-maturity (TMMi level 1) context with novice testers not yet trained, immediately deploying experienced testers to high-risk items is the most practical and effective step to achieve deeper, more reliable testing.

Option B would be beneficial, but without formal training yet, immediate effectiveness is uncertain.

Option C is a longer-term improvement initiative, not a direct immediate mitigation for the current project risks.

Reference: ISTQB CTAL-TM v3.0 Syllabus, Chapter 4 (Risk-Based Testing) on allocating test effort and expertise according to product risk; Chapter 3 (Test Planning) on resourcing high-risk areas first.

### NEW QUESTION # 55

The following defect management process is in use at a company... What is the most important recommendation you would make for the defect report template in this process?

- A. Automate the incident numbering
- B. Add a lifecycle phase field to document when the defect is found
- **C. Add a priority field to show how quickly it needs fixing**
- D. Add a classification field for the type of incident

#### Answer: C

Explanation:

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

For effective defect management and control, the report needs information that supports prioritization and scheduling of fixes. The syllabus emphasizes fields such as priority/severity, status, environment, and reproducibility to support planning, monitoring, and control decisions. In the described process, adding priority is most critical to drive timely assignment and fixing order (Chapter 5: Test Monitoring, Control, and Reporting - defect reporting to support control; Chapter 3: Test Planning - using priorities to allocate effort).

### NEW QUESTION # 56

You have recently been employed as a test manager for a software company producing Human Resource (HR) systems... You have been asked to write a test strategy for the project and have chosen to implement a flexible and change-related reactive test strategy. Which of the following would be an essential part of your test approach?

- **A. Using defect-based attacks and exploratory testing**
- B. Using decision table testing, equivalence partitioning and boundary value analysis
- C. Implementing ISO/IEC 29119 as a testing framework
- D. Performing a detailed product risk analysis

#### Answer: A

Explanation:

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

In a reactive (change-driven) test strategy appropriate when requirements are evolving and flexibility is essential - the syllabus highlights exploratory testing and defect/experience-based techniques (defect-based attacks) as key elements because they adapt rapidly to change and emerging information.

A (product risk analysis) is central to risk-based/analytical strategies.

B (standard-compliant framework) aligns with standard/process-compliant strategies.

References: ISTQB CTAL-TM v3.0 Syllabus-Chapter 4 (Approaches for test prioritization and effort allocation: strategy/approach types including reactive strategies; emphasis on exploratory and defect-based approaches under change-driven contexts).

### NEW QUESTION # 57

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