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## BCS ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Management v3.0 Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

### NEW QUESTION # 28

Assume that you have calculated the following costs of quality:

Average cost of detection: €350

Average cost of internal failure: €250

Average cost of external failure: €4,500

The average costs of detection and internal failure are calculated using the number of defects found prior to release, while the

average cost of external failure is calculated using the number of defects found after release.  
What is the saving in cost of quality for each defect found in testing?

- A. €3,900
- B. €4,600
- C. €4,400
- D. €5,100

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

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

The syllabus explains the cost of quality (CoQ) perspective for testing and distinguishes between pre-release costs (e.g., detection/appraisal and internal failure costs) and post-release costs (external failure costs). When a defect is found during testing, you incur detection and internal failure costs; if it escapes to production, you incur the (typically much higher) external failure cost.

The saving per defect found in testing is calculated as:

External failure # (Detection + Internal failure) = €4,500 # (€350 + €250) = €4,500 # €600 = €3,900.

This aligns with the syllabus guidance to quantify testing's economic value by comparing avoided external failure costs with the costs of detecting and fixing defects before release (CoQ view).

### NEW QUESTION # 29

You are a tester working in an Agile team in the finance domain. The team consists of 6 members, and you are the only tester. The team is responsible for the development and maintenance of a mobile front-end application. The application is considered to be critical with respect to customer impact and market branding.

You have been asked to identify which test management activity needs to be performed within the team to enhance test maturity and achieve a higher level of product quality.

Which test management activity would you recommend the team should adopt?

- A. Define quality criteria for user stories and acceptance criteria
- B. Increase coverage by automating more tests
- C. Provide detailed estimations early for each test level
- D. Perform product risk identification and analysis

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

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

The syllabus positions product risk analysis as a core activity for test managers to prioritize testing and allocate effort.

Performing product risk identification and analysis drives the selection of features, levels, and test types to focus on, informs coverage depth, and guides where to automate for maximum value. While defining acceptance criteria (A) is important and often handled during backlog refinement, and automation (D) is valuable, without risk analysis the team cannot ensure efforts target the most critical quality risks—especially for high-impact, customer-facing mobile applications (CTAL-TM v3.0 Syllabus, chapter on Risk-Based Testing: risk identification, analysis, and applying risk to test prioritization and coverage).

### NEW QUESTION # 30

Which of the following is not a key decision when defining a project test strategy?

- A. Selection of test levels
- B. Selection of test tools
- C. Selection of test types
- D. Selection of test techniques

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

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

In the AL Test Manager syllabus, defining the project test strategy/approach focuses on what to test and how to test at a high level, which explicitly includes decisions such as the selection of test levels, the selection of test types, and the selection of test design techniques as part of the approach definition and planning. Tool decisions are addressed under test tools and automation planning and are not listed among the core strategy-defining decisions.

References: ISTQB CTAL-TM v3.0 Syllabus-Chapter 2 (Test Management in the Organization: policy /strategy alignment and strategy content), Chapter 3 (Test Planning: test approach content including levels, types, techniques), and Chapter 6 (Test Tool and Automation: tool strategy and selection).

### NEW QUESTION # 31

You are a test manager managing a test team and working at a government agency. The test team is responsible for performing the system test. Senior management has been provided with the following test objective for a new project:

"The system should be of high quality."

Using the SMART goal methodology, which of the following statements would be appropriate as a revision to the defined test objective by management?

- A. At least three weeks of system testing shall be performed and no major defects will be outstanding before going live
- B. All defined requirements shall be implemented and function without problems
- C. The number of user issues reported in the first 3 months after going live shall be less than an average of 1 per week
- D. During component testing a statement coverage of 90% shall be achieved

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

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

The syllabus requires that test objectives be SMART: Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound. Option C is specific ("user issues"), measurable ("< 1 per week"), achievable (depending on context), relevant to system quality in production, and time-bound ("first 3 months after going live").

A is not measurable ("...without problems" is vague).

B is partially SMART but uses ambiguous terms ("major defects") and focuses on elapsed time rather than quality outcomes.

References: ISTQB CTAL-TM v3.0 Syllabus-Chapter 3 (Test Planning: defining measurable test objectives and SMART criteria; aligning objectives to levels and stakeholders).

### NEW QUESTION # 32

Which of the following tools help to understand which part of the test object has been exercised by testing?

- A. Static analysis tool
- B. Test execution tool
- C. Requirements management tool
- D. Code coverage tool

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

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

Under Test Tool and Automation, the syllabus explains that coverage tools (often called code coverage tools) measure which parts of the code or structure (e.g., statements, branches, conditions) have been executed by tests. This directly answers the question about "which part of the test object has been exercised." A manages requirements and traceability, not execution coverage.

B executes tests but typically does not measure structural coverage of the code by itself.

C analyzes code without executing it; it identifies defects or coding standard violations, not runtime coverage.

Relevant syllabus areas: Test Tool and Automation-Coverage measurement tools (structural coverage for assessing extent of code exercised by testing).

### NEW QUESTION # 33

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