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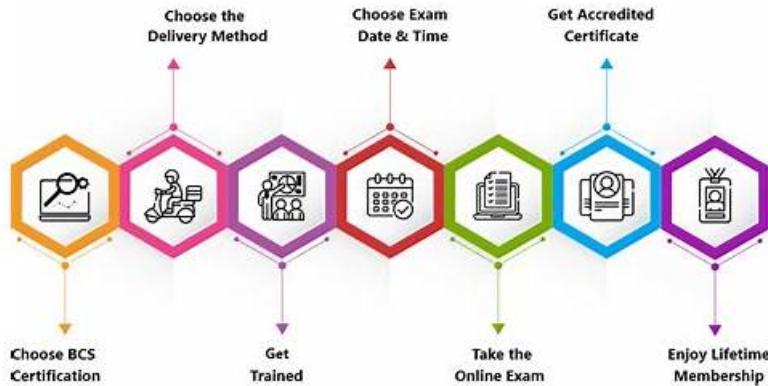
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BCS TM3 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 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.
Topic 3	• 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.

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BCS ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Management v3.0 Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37
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. Add a lifecycle phase field to document when the defect is found
- B. Add a classification field for the type of incident
- C. Add a priority field to show how quickly it needs fixing
- D. Automate the incident numbering

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager v3.0 syllabus:
For effectivedefect management and control, the report needs information that supportsprioritization and scheduling of fixes. The syllabus emphasizes fields such aspriority/severity, status, environment, and reproducibility to supportplanning, monitoring, and controldecisions. In the described process, addingpriorityis most critical to drivetimely 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 # 38
You are a test consultant involved in setting up and implementing retrospectives in an organisation that is developing software based on an Agile lifecycle. The Agile teams are experiencing problems on product quality, so the retrospectives will be specifically focused on the testing practices and processes.
Which of the following is an example of a good practice for a test retrospective?

- A. Because an Agile team is empowered, all improvement actions should reside within the team
- B. Only testers should be involved in the retrospectives since they perform testing and will know what should be improved
- C. Brainstorming sessions can be used to generate ideas on how to resolve the root causes of testing issues identified
- D. An action plan for the improvements identified is too much documentation in an Agile context; the team members are already motivated to implement the improvements based on the retrospective

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager v3.0 syllabus:
The syllabus highlightscontinuous improvementpractices, includingretrospectivesin Agile lifecycles, encouragingcollaborative techniquessuch asbrainstormingto generateconcrete improvement ideas, often followingroot cause analysisof issues.
Effective retrospectives should involve thewhole teamand relevant stakeholders, generatespecific actions (anaction plan), and recognize that some actions may requiresupport beyond the team.
Therefore,Cis a good practice.Ais incorrect (retrospectives should be cross-functional),Bis too narrow (some actions require organizational support), andDis incorrect (capturing concrete actions is recommended even in Agile contexts).
(References: CTAL-TM v3.0 Syllabus - Chapter 1 "Testing Process" - lessons learned and process improvement; Agile lifecycle considerations for retrospectives and collaborative improvement techniques; emphasis on actionable outcomes.)

NEW QUESTION # 39
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. Perform product risk identification and analysis
- B. Define quality criteria for user stories and acceptance criteria
- C. Provide detailed estimations early for each test level
- D. Increase coverage by automating more tests

Answer: A

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 # 40
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 1
- B. None, all meet the stated exit criteria
- C. Test condition 3
- D. Test condition 2

Answer: D

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 # 41
You are the only tester in an Agile team. The test policy states that only defects that need to be solved outside the team are documented. You are receiving complaints from developers from other teams that they do not receive sufficient defect information to be able to efficiently and effectively solve the defects. You have used the ISO 29119 standard to identify which attributes could be added to the current defect report template.
Which two of the following options would be best to add to the current defect report template to solve the current issue?

- A. Test level where the defect was found
- B. Configuration in which the defect was found

- C. How to reproduce the defect
- D. Severity of the defect
- E. The name of the tester that found the defect

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager v3.0 syllabus:
In theTesting Process(defect management and reporting), the syllabus emphasizes that defect reports must containsufficient information to allow effective reproduction and diagnosisand that they should includeenvironment/configuration detailsrelevant to reproducing the failure and isolating the underlying defect. Concretely, the syllabus highlights information such assteps to reproduce,observed and expected results, andtest environment/configurationas essential elements to enable teams (especially external teams) to analyze and fix defects efficiently. Therefore, addingHow to reproduce the defect (B)and theConfiguration in which the defect was found (E)most directly addresses the complaint of insufficient information for external developers.
(ISTQB CTAL-TM v3.0 - Chapter "Testing Process": defect reporting content and quality; importance of reproducibility and environment details in defect reports.)

NEW QUESTION # 42

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