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BCS ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Management v3.0 Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36

Ability to act with confidence is an important skill for a person to perform successfully in a project or team. To which area of competence does "ability to act with confidence" belong?

- A. Methodological competence
- B. Social competence
- C. Personal competence
- D. Professional competence

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

In People Skills - Team Composition, the syllabus distinguishes four competence areas. Personal competence covers attributes such as self-confidence, resilience, self-management, and ownership-traits related to how an individual conducts themselves. "Ability to act with confidence" is therefore categorized under personal competence, not methodological (techniques), professional (domain/technical knowledge), or social (interaction with others).

(ISTQB CTAL-TM v3.0 - Chapter "People Skills - Team Composition": competence categories and examples; self-confidence falls under personal competence.)

NEW QUESTION # 37

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 # 38

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. Automate the incident numbering

- C. Add a classification field for the type of incident
- D. Add a priority field to show how quickly it needs fixing

Answer: D

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 # 39

Which of the following characteristics of risk-based techniques is not appropriate to a more heavyweight risk-based technique?

- A. Mathematical formulas
- B. Broad group of stakeholders
- C. Defined processes and detailed documentation
- D. Risk likelihood and risk impact on an ordinal scale

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

The syllabus distinguishes lightweight and heavyweight risk-based approaches. Lightweight approaches typically use qualitative assessments with ordinal scales for likelihood and impact (e.g., Low/Medium/High).

Heavyweight approaches are more formal and quantitative, may involve mathematical models, detailed documentation, and defined processes, and can still involve a broad stakeholder set (e.g., via structured workshops), but they do not rely on simple ordinal scales as their main analysis device. Therefore, using ordinal scales (B) is characteristic of lightweight, not heavyweight.

Reference: ISTQB CTAL-TM v3.0 Syllabus, Chapter 4 (Risk-Based Testing) - subsection contrasting lightweight vs. heavyweight risk-based techniques (qualitative/ordinal vs. quantitative/formal attributes).

NEW QUESTION # 40

For which type of testing would a test manager be involved with establishing benchmarks?

- A. White-box Testing
- B. Functional Testing
- C. Non-Functional Testing
- D. Testing Black-box

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

Within Test Planning (Chapter: Test Planning, Monitoring, and Control), the syllabus describes that the test manager defines the test approach for non-functional quality characteristics (e.g., performance, load, scalability, reliability). For these, the test manager often sets or references benchmarks/baselines and success criteria (e.g., response-time thresholds, throughput targets) to evaluate system behavior under specified conditions. Establishing and using benchmarks is a hallmark of non-functional testing, particularly performance testing.

(Reference: CTAL-TM v3.0 Syllabus - Chapter "Test Planning, Monitoring, and Control", subsections on defining the test approach for non-functional testing and specifying success criteria/benchmarks.)

NEW QUESTION # 41

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