

TM3 Actual Exam | TM3 Exam Questions And Answers

1.1	The process during which your ISP slows down your internet connection is known as ...	(1)
	A data cap. B shaping. C throttling. D bandwidth.	
1.2	Which ONE of the following processes would you use to protect your data?	(1)
	A Archiving B Compression C Error checking D Firewall	
1.3	Plug-and-play technology is used to ...	(1)
	A play games on a gaming console. B access the content of a CD. C install an operating system. D detect and configure new devices.	
1.4	A fraudulent process which tries to obtain sensitive information is called ...	(1)
	A pharming. B spamming. C phishing. D hoaxing.	

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BCS TM3 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
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BCS ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Management v3.0 Sample Questions (Q49-Q54):

NEW QUESTION # 49

Which of the following factors influences the risk impact?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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).

NEW QUESTION # 50

During which test planning task are the test design techniques to be applied during the project, identified and selected?

- A. Understand the context and organise test planning
- B. Establish test plan
- C. Define test approach, and estimate and allocate resources
- D. Identify risk treatment approaches

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

In the Test Planning activities of the CTAL-TM v3.0 syllabus (Chapter 3), the selection of test design techniques is part of defining the test approach. The syllabus describes that when the test manager defines the test approach, they determine how testing will be performed, including the test design techniques to be used, and align resources and estimates accordingly.

The earlier tasks in planning set the stage (understanding context and organization) and address risk treatment choices, while the establish test plan task documents and baselines the already chosen approach and decisions.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- A). Understand the context and organise test planning- This task focuses on analyzing the test context, stakeholders, constraints, and organizational aspects to prepare for planning; it does not yet select specific test design techniques.
- B). Identify risk treatment approaches- This task deals with how risks will be addressed (e.g., through mitigation, contingency, or targeted testing focus); it informs priorities but does not itself select test design techniques.
- D). Establish test plan- This task records and baselines the plan (including approach and techniques already chosen). The selection of techniques has already occurred when defining the approach.

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

Chapter 3: Test Planning, Monitoring, and Control- subsection describing test planning tasks and the activity to define the test approach (which includes selecting test design techniques), followed by estimation/resource allocation and subsequent establishment of the test plan.

NEW QUESTION # 51

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 52

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

Answer: B

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 # 53

Management is sceptical regarding the budget request (€25,000) for the next testing project. You are asked for a cost-benefit calculation. Based on historical data from several projects, you have come up with the following numbers:

Average prevention cost per defect: €200

Average cost of detection per defect: €400

Average cost of internal failure: €150

Average cost of external failure: €2,500

Expected number of defects to be found in this project during testing: 50 What is the result for the expected cost-benefit calculation for the upcoming project?

- A. €92,500
- B. €87,500
- C. €62,500
- D. €72,500

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

Per the syllabus, when building a business case using the cost of quality model, compare the avoided external failure costs with the sum of relevant pre-release costs (prevention, detection/appraisal, and internal failure). For

50 expected defects found in testing:

Avoided external failure cost = $50 \times €2,500 = €125,000$

Pre-release cost per defect = €200 (prevention) + €400 (detection) + €150 (internal failure) = €750 Total pre-release costs = $50 \times$





$€750 = €37,500$ Net benefit (cost-benefit) = $€125,000 - €37,500 = €87,500$ This computation follows the syllabus' guidance to quantify both costs (prevention, detection, internal failure) and benefits (external failures avoided) to demonstrate the economic value of testing.

NEW QUESTION # 54

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