



iSQI CTFL_Syll2018 Mock Exam

Shared by Maxwell on 17-06-2026

For More Free Questions and Preparation Resources

Check the Links on Last Page



Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Debugging and Testing are key activities in the software development lifecycle.

Which of the following are 'Debugging' activities?

- a) Identifying, a failure
- b) Locating the cause of failure
- c) Fixing the defect
- d) Checking the fix has resolved the failure

Options:

- A- a & d
- B- a & b
- C- b & c
- D- c & d

Answer:

C

Explanation:

b & c are debugging activities, because they involve locating the cause of failure and fixing the defect in the software . Debugging is the process of finding and removing the causes of software failures . The other options are not debugging activities, but rather testing activities. Option A is a testing activity, because it involves identifying a failure in the software by comparing the expected and actual results . Option D is a testing activity, because it involves checking the fix has resolved the failure by re-testing the software .

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following BEST describes a test summary report for executive-level employees?

Options:

- A- The report is detailed and includes specific information on defects and trends
- B- The report is detailed and includes a status summary of defects by priority or budget
- C- The report is high-level and includes specific information on defects and trends
- D- The report is high-level and includes a status summary of defects by priority or budget

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The correct answer is D, as it describes a test summary report for executive-level employees. A test summary report is a document that summarizes the results and evaluation of testing activities for a specific activity or phase. It may have different levels of detail and content depending on the intended audience and purpose. A test summary report for executive-level employees is typically high-level and includes a status summary of defects by priority or budget. This type of report provides a concise overview of the quality and progress of testing without going into too much detail or technical information. Option A is incorrect, as it describes a test summary report for technical-level employees. A test summary report for technical-level employees is typically detailed and includes specific information on defects and trends. This type of report provides a comprehensive analysis of the quality and progress of testing with relevant data and metrics. Option B is incorrect, as it describes a test summary report that is neither suitable for executive-level nor technical-level employees. A test summary report that is detailed and includes a status summary of defects by priority or budget is too detailed for executive-level employees and too vague for technical-level employees. Option C is incorrect, as it describes a test summary report that is neither suitable for executive-level nor technical-level employees. A test summary report that is high-level and includes specific information on defects and trends is too high-level for technical-level employees and too specific for executive-level employees.

Reference: 3, Section 2.7

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following BEST describes exploratory testing?

Options:

- A- Exploratory testing is a suitable test technique which may replace both black-box and white-

box test techniques

- B- Exploratory testing requires both solid specifications and much project time available for test execution
- C- Exploratory testing is a valid and useful black-box test technique since it focuses on test cases related to the architecture and design of a system
- D- Exploratory testing may be used within defined time periods, during which the tester may follow a test charter as a guide

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The correct answer is D, as it describes exploratory testing. Exploratory testing is an experience-based test technique that involves simultaneous learning, test design, and test execution¹. Exploratory testing may be used within defined time periods, during which the tester may follow a test charter as a guide. A test charter is a document that specifies the scope, objective, and approach of an exploratory testing session¹. Option A is incorrect, as exploratory testing is not a suitable test technique that may replace both black-box and white-box test techniques, but a complementary technique that can be used along with other techniques¹. Option B is incorrect, as exploratory testing does not require both solid specifications and much project time available for test execution, but can be used in situations where specifications are incomplete or changing and where time is limited¹. Option C is incorrect, as exploratory testing is not a valid and useful black-box test technique since it focuses on test cases related to the architecture and design of a system, but an experience-based test technique that focuses on learning about the system and its behavior¹. Reference: ¹, Section 4.2.6

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is MOST likely to be an example of a PROJECT risk?

Options:

- A- A system architecture may not support some non-functional requirements
- B- A computation is not always performed correctly in some situations
- C- Team members' skills may not be sufficient for the assigned work
- D- Specific modules do not adequately meet their intended functions according to the user

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C, as it is an example of a project risk. A project risk is a risk that affects the management and control of the testing project, such as planning, budget, schedule, resources, quality, or scope¹. Team members' skills may not be sufficient for the assigned work is a project risk, as it affects the quality and efficiency of the testing activities¹. Option A is incorrect, as it is an example of a product risk. A product risk is a risk that affects the quality of the software product under test, such as functionality, reliability, usability, security, or performance¹. A system architecture may not support some non-functional requirements is a product risk, as it affects the reliability and performance of the software product¹. Option B is incorrect, as it is an example of a defect. A defect is a flaw in the software product that causes it to produce incorrect or unexpected results or behavior¹. A computation is not always performed correctly in some situations is a defect, as it causes the software product to produce incorrect results¹. Option D is incorrect, as it is an example of a defect. A defect is a flaw in the software product that causes it to produce incorrect or unexpected results or behavior¹. Specific modules do not adequately meet their intended functions according to the user is a defect, as it causes the software product to produce unexpected behavior¹. Reference: ¹, Section 2.8

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is by definition a reactive test approach?

Options:

- A- Risk-based testing
- B- Automation of regression tests
- C- Exploratory testing
- D- Requirements-based testing

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Exploratory testing is by definition a reactive test approach, because it involves designing and executing tests based on the tester's knowledge, experience and intuition, and reacting to the actual behavior and feedback of the system under test. Exploratory testing does not follow a predefined test plan or test cases, but rather adapts to the situation and learns from the results.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Why is measurement of code coverage Important?

Options:

- A- Because 100% code coverage implies 100% coverage of requirements
- B- Because 100% code coverage guarantees that there are no coding errors
- C- Because code coverage can be used to ensure that all code is exercised by tests
- D- Because code coverage can ensure that all decisions are correctly implemented in the code

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Code coverage can be used to ensure that all code is exercised by tests, because it measures how much of the code or functionality of the software under test has been exercised by the test cases . Code coverage can help to identify untested or dead code, improve test design, and assess test quality . The other options are not true statements about code coverage. Option A is false, because 100% code coverage does not imply 100% coverage of requirements, as there may be defects or gaps in the requirements or in the mapping between requirements and code . Option B is false, because 100% code coverage does not guarantee that there are no coding errors, as there may be logical or functional errors that are not detected by code coverage . Option D is false, because code coverage does not ensure that all decisions are correctly implemented in the code, as it only measures whether the decisions are executed or not, but not whether they produce the correct results .

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In which development life cycle model is regression testing an increasingly important activity as the project progresses?

Options:

- A- V-model.
- B- Waterfall.
- C- Scrum.
- D- Progressive.

P2P
exams

Answer:

C

Explanation:

In a Scrum development life cycle model, regression testing is an increasingly important activity as the project progresses. Scrum is an agile framework that follows an iterative and incremental approach to software development, where the software is delivered in small units called sprints. Regression testing is a type of testing that verifies that previously tested software still performs as expected after changes or modifications. Regression testing is essential in Scrum, as new features or functionalities are added or modified in each sprint, which can introduce new defects or affect existing ones. Therefore, regression testing should be performed at the end of each sprint, as well as before releasing the software, to ensure that the software meets the quality standards and user expectations.

P2P
exams

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which statement best describes the key difference between a mindset for test activities and a mindset for development activities?

Options:

- A- A tester is interested in building solutions while a developer is concerned with verifying the product
- B- A tester is concerned with finding defects while a developer is interested in designing solutions
- C- A tester is concerned with verifying the product while a developer possesses professional pessimism
- D- A tester possesses professional pessimism while a developer is concerned with validating the product

Answer:

B

Explanation:

According to the syllabus, a mindset is a set of attitudes, beliefs, and assumptions that influence how a person thinks, feels, and behaves. A mindset for test activities and a mindset for development activities are different and complementary, as they reflect different goals and perspectives of testing and development. A tester is concerned with finding defects while a developer is interested in designing solutions. This statement best describes the key difference between a mindset for test activities and a mindset for development activities. A tester's mindset is focused on identifying and reporting problems in the software product or system, such as errors, failures, or deviations from requirements or expectations. A tester's mindset is also characterized by professional skepticism, curiosity, creativity, and critical thinking. A developer's mindset is focused on creating and implementing solutions for the software product or system, such as features, functions, or enhancements. A developer's mindset is also characterized by professional optimism, confidence, logic, and analytical thinking. The other answers are incorrect because they either confuse the roles of testers and developers or use incorrect terms.

To Get Premium Files for CTFL_Syll2018 Visit

https://www.p2pexams.com/products/ctfl_syll2018

For More Free Questions Visit

<https://www.p2pexams.com/isqi/pdf/ctfl-syll2018>

20%
DISCOUNT

P2P
exams