

# **Free Questions for TMMi-P\_Syll2.1**

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# Question 1

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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The Learning phase completes the improvement cycle. One of the goals of the IDEAL model is to continuously improve the ability to implement change. Which of the following activities is part of the Learning phase?

**Options:**

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- A- Develop Recommendations
- B- Refine Solution
- C- Analyse and Validate
- D- Propose Immediate Actions

**Answer:**

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C

**Explanation:**

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In the Learning phase of the IDEAL model, one of the critical activities is 'Analyse and Validate'. This involves reviewing the entire improvement process to determine whether the intended goals were achieved and identifying what worked well and what could be

improved. The objective is to learn from the experience to enhance future improvement initiatives and continually refine the ability to implement change.

## Question 2

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which of the following activities are part of the Acting phase of a test improvement cycle?

- i. Refine solutions
- ii. Develop Approach
- iii. Implement Solution
- iv. Develop Recommendations
- v. Analyze and Validate

**Options:**

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A- i, h and v

B- i and iii

C- ii and iv

D- ii, iv and v

**Answer:**

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B

**Explanation:**

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In the Acting phase of the IDEAL model, the focus is on the implementation of the proposed solutions. Activities such as refining the solution and implementing the solution are key components of this phase. These actions are based on the plan developed in the earlier phases, and they are designed to apply the solutions to achieve the desired improvements. Specifically:

Refine solutions (i) refers to improving or adjusting the solution based on feedback from pilots or initial tests.

Implement Solution (iii) refers to the full implementation of the refined solution across the test process or organisation.

## Question 3

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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During a TMMi assessment the percentage of process achievement for the Test Policy and Strategy process area has been determined at 40%.

Which of the following compliance ratings would you assign to the Test Policy and Strategy process area?

**Options:**

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- A- Not achieved
- B- Partly achieved
- C- Largely achieved
- D- Fully Achieved

**Answer:**

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B

**Explanation:**

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For the Test Policy and Strategy process area, with a 40% achievement, the appropriate compliance rating is 'Partly achieved'. According to TMMi, a process area is rated as 'partly achieved' when a portion of the practices has been implemented, but significant improvements are still needed.

## Question 4

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Consider the following characteristics of an assessment:

- the assessment is performed by an accredited TMMi assessor
- only interviews are used for collecting evidence.

To which type of assessment do these characteristics relate?

**Options:**

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- A-** Informal TMMi assessment
- B-** Formal TMMi assessment
- C-** Both formal and informal TMMi assessments
- D-** Neither formal nor informal TMMi assessments based on TAMAR

**Answer:**

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A

**Explanation:**

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The assessment described, where only interviews are used to collect evidence, aligns with an informal TMMi assessment. Informal assessments are more flexible and do not require documentary evidence to corroborate interview data. They provide an indicative view of the organisation's maturity but do not result in a formal maturity rating or certification.

## Question 5

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which type(s) of evidence collection is required with a formal TMMi assessment?

**Options:**

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- A- Staff interviews
- B- Document study
- C- Customer surveys

D- Staff interviews and document study

**Answer:**

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D

**Explanation:**

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For a formal TMMi assessment, both staff interviews and document study are required to collect sufficient evidence. The assessment must adhere to the TMMi Assessment Method Accreditation Requirements (TAMAR), which state that formal assessments require the corroboration of interview data with documentary evidence (artifacts). These can include documents, templates, or screenshots, ensuring that the evaluation is robust, repeatable, and auditable.

## Question 6

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Test Organization is an often misunderstood process are

a. Many read this as the TMMi requires an independent test group that does independent testing. As much as this is a possibility, there are also other organizational models that comply with the TMMi requirements.



Which of the following is a typical format that a test organization may take in an Agile context?

**Options:**

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- A- Test Centre of Excellence
- B- SCRUM team
- C- Test guild
- D- Test Process Group

**Answer:**

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B

**Explanation:**

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In an Agile context, the SCRUM team model is a typical format for a test organisation. Testing is integrated into the cross-functional SCRUM team, with testers working alongside developers and product owners throughout the sprint. This ensures that testing is a continuous activity, rather than a separate phase. The test organisation in Agile environments focuses on collaboration and team-based activities, rather than a separate or independent test group.

## Question 7

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which of the following is an Agile technique that can be applied as a way to establish test estimates (SG3) in the context of the Test Planning process area?

### Options:

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- A- Risk poker
- B- Planning poker
- C- Iteration planning
- D- Exploratory testing

### Answer:

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B

### Explanation:

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Planning poker is an Agile technique commonly used to estimate effort, and it can be adapted for use in the Test Planning process area to help estimate test efforts (SG3: Establish Test Estimates). This collaborative technique brings stakeholders together to estimate the effort required for tasks by assigning numerical values in a consensus-driven manner. It is particularly effective in Agile environments

where estimation is iterative and frequently updated based on evolving project needs.

## Question 8

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which of the following statements is NOT true regarding test documentation in an Agile context?

### Options:

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- A-** In an Agile context test process improvers should make improvement suggestions which call for more rigorous and thorough test documentation
- B-** In an Agile context there may be a single combined 'Mest document' covering the essential elements of a test policy, test strategy and even high-level test plan
- C-** In an Agile context the lightweight test processes must be supported by mentoring and on-the-job assistance especially during the period of initial deployment
- D-** In an Agile context during a TMMi assessment the focus to gather evidence will shift towards doing more interviews instead of studying artifacts

**Answer:**

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A

**Explanation:**

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In an Agile context, the emphasis is typically placed on lightweight, flexible documentation. Test documentation should be 'just enough' to support the test process, and excessive documentation may be seen as unnecessary overhead. Therefore, calling for more rigorous and thorough documentation is not in line with Agile principles. Instead, Agile favours working software and collaboration over comprehensive documentation, supported by mentoring and just-in-time guidance rather than formalised documentation.

## Question 9

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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How do TMMi based organizations benefit from the Agile way of thinking?

**Options:**

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**A-** Within Agile test improvements will typically take place through an organization-wide Test Process Group that can take rapid action

- B-** By using TMMi as a reminder of critical testing practices that are often not defined or 'forgotten' in Agile development methodologies
- C-** The Agile way of thinking typically brings out the initiative to further detail the test processes as they are currently defined
- D-** By only focusing on team-based related test process areas, and omitting anything that is related to improving testing at an organizational level.

**Answer:**

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B

**Explanation:**

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Agile organisations often focus on rapid iterations and minimal documentation, which can lead to the omission or underuse of structured testing practices. TMMi serves as a valuable guide for Agile teams by highlighting critical testing practices that might be overlooked, ensuring that essential quality processes such as risk analysis, peer reviews, and test planning are not neglected.

This reminder ensures that teams maintain a disciplined approach to testing while still benefiting from Agile flexibility.

## Question 10

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Map the following TMMi level 5 specific goals to the appropriate TMMi level 5 process area:

Specific Goals

I . New Testing Technologies are Evaluated to Determine their Impact on the Testing Process

Ii . Determine Common Causes of Defects

Iii . Establish a Statistically Controlled Test Process

Process Areas

A . Defect Prevention

B . Quality Control

C . Test Process Optimization

**Options:**

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**A-** A-i, B-ii,C-iii

**B-** A-ii, B-i, C-iii

**C-** A-ii, B-iii, C-i

**D-** A-iii. B-I, C - ii

**Answer:**

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B

**Explanation:**

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The three TMMi Level 5 process areas are as follows:

Defect Prevention (A): The key specific goal here is to determine common causes of defects. This process involves analysing defect patterns and establishing actions to prevent similar defects in the future.

Quality Control (B): This area focuses on evaluating new testing technologies to determine their impact on the testing process. Statistical methods help predict product quality, and these evaluations drive improvements in the test process.

Test Process Optimization (C): The goal here is to establish a statistically controlled test process, where baselines are set, and improvements are implemented in an orderly manner.

## Question 11

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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The three TMMi level 5 process areas. Defect Prevention, Quality Control and Test Process Optimization, all provide support

for continuous process improvement.

Which of the following statements on the relationship between these process areas is correct?

**Options:**

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- A-** Quality Control supports Defect Prevention by implementing test improvement proposals
- B-** Quality Control supports Defect Prevention by evaluating new testing technologies and determining their impact on the testing process.
- C-** Test Process Optimization supports Quality Control by analysing outliers to process performance and by implementing practices to prevent defect re-occurrence.
- D-** Defect Prevention supports Test Process Optimization by submitting test improvement proposals

**Answer:**

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D

**Explanation:**

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At TMMi Level 5, the process areas Defect Prevention, Quality Control, and Test Process Optimization work together to support continuous process improvement. Specifically:



Defect Prevention focuses on identifying and analysing common causes of defects and proposing corrective actions to prevent them from recurring. This includes submitting test improvement proposals, which help Test Process Optimization fine-tune the testing process through these insights.

While Quality Control supports Defect Prevention through statistical methods and analysis, the correct relationship between Defect Prevention and Test Process Optimization involves submitting test improvement proposals to optimise the process.

## Question 12

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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An organization is trying to achieve TMMi level 4 compliance. Which of the following process areas is NOT in the scope of the test improvement program

### Options:

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- A- Product Quality Evaluation
- B- Test Process Optimization
- C- Advanced Reviews

## D- Test Lifecycle and Integration

### **Answer:**

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D

### **Explanation:**

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At TMMi Level 4, the scope includes process areas like Test Process Optimization, Product Quality Evaluation, and Advanced Reviews. However, Test Lifecycle and Integration is part of TMMi Level 3 and focuses on aligning test processes with development processes, not on Level 4. Therefore, it is not within the scope of a test improvement program aimed at achieving TMMi Level 4.

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