



Free Questions for **ISTQB-CTFL**

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which ONE of the following statements does NOT describe how testing contributes to higher quality?

Options:

- A- Properly designed tests that pass reduce the level of risk in a system.
- B- The testing of software demonstrates the absence of defects.
- C- Software testing identifies defects, which can be used to improve development activities.
- D- Performing a review of the requirement specifications before implementing the system can enhance quality.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The testing of software does not demonstrate the absence of defects, but rather the presence of defects or the conformance of the software to the specified requirements¹. Testing can never prove that the software is defect-free, as it is impossible to test all possible scenarios, inputs, outputs, and behaviors of the software². Testing can only provide a level of confidence in the quality of the software, based on the coverage, effectiveness, and efficiency of the testing activities³.

The other options are correct because:

A .Properly designed tests that pass reduce the level of risk in a system, as they verify that the system meets the expected quality attributes and satisfies the needs and expectations of the users and clients⁴. Risk is the potential for loss or harm due to the occurrence of an undesirable event⁵. Testing can help to identify, analyze, prioritize, and mitigate the risks associated with the software product and project⁶.

C .Software testing identifies defects, which can be used to improve development activities, as they provide feedback on the quality of the software and the effectiveness of the development processes⁷. Defects are flaws or errors in the software that cause it to deviate from the expected or required results or behavior. Testing can help to detect, report, track, and resolve the defects, and prevent them from recurring in the future.

D . Performing a review of the requirement specifications before implementing the system can enhance quality, as it can ensure that the requirements are clear, complete, consistent, testable,

and aligned with the needs and expectations of the users and clients. Requirements are the specifications of what the software should do and how it should do it. Testing can help to validate that the requirements are met by the software, and verify that the software is implemented according to the requirements.

Reference=

1ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 10

2ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 11

3ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 12

4ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 13

5ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 97

6ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 98

7ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 14

[8] ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 15

[9] ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 16

[10] ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 17

[11] ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 18

[12] ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 19

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is NOT a product risk?

Options:

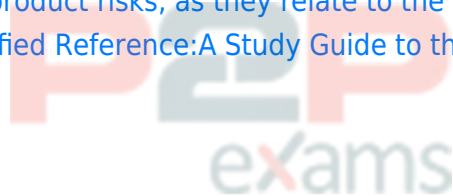
- A- Poor software usability
- B- Failure-prone software is delivered
- C- Problems in defining the right requirements
- D- Software does not perform the intended functions

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Problems in defining the right requirements is not a product risk, but rather a project risk. A product risk is a risk that affects the quality or performance of the software product itself, such as poor usability, failure-prone functionality, security vulnerabilities, compatibility issues, etc. A project risk is a risk that affects the management or delivery of the software project itself, such as unrealistic schedule, insufficient resources, unclear scope, changing requirements, etc. The other options are examples of product risks, as they relate to the software product's characteristics or features. Verified Reference: A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 12.



Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What type of testing measures its effectiveness by tracking which lines of code were executed by the tests?

Options:

- A- Acceptance testing
- B- Structural testing
- C- Integration testing
- D- Exploratory testing



Answer:

B

Explanation:

Structural testing is a type of testing that measures its effectiveness by tracking which lines of code were executed by the tests. Structural testing, also known as white-box testing or glass-box testing, is based on the internal structure, design, or implementation of the software. Structural testing aims to verify that the software meets the specified quality attributes, such as performance, security, reliability, or maintainability, by exercising the code paths, branches, statements, conditions, or data flows. Structural testing uses various coverage metrics, such as

function coverage, line coverage, branch coverage, or statement coverage, to determine how much of the code has been tested and to identify any untested or unreachable parts of the code. Structural testing can be applied at any level of testing, such as unit testing, integration testing, system testing, or acceptance testing, but it is more commonly used at lower levels, where the testers have access to the source code.

The other options are not correct because they are not types of testing that measure their effectiveness by tracking which lines of code were executed by the tests. Acceptance testing is a type of testing that verifies that the software meets the acceptance criteria and the user requirements. Acceptance testing is usually performed by the end-users or customers, who may not have access to the source code or the technical details of the software. Acceptance testing is more concerned with the functionality, usability, or suitability of the software, rather than its internal structure or implementation. Integration testing is a type of testing that verifies that the software components or subsystems work together as expected. Integration testing is usually performed by the developers or testers, who may use both structural and functional testing techniques to check the interfaces, interactions, or dependencies between the components or subsystems. Integration testing is more concerned with the integration logic, data flow, or communication of the software, rather than its individual lines of code. Exploratory testing is a type of testing that involves simultaneous learning, test design, and test execution. Exploratory testing is usually performed by the testers, who use their creativity, intuition, or experience to explore the software and discover any defects, risks, or opportunities for improvement. Exploratory testing is more concerned with the behavior, quality, or value of the software, rather than its internal structure or implementation. Reference= ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 syllabus, Chapter 4: Test Techniques, Section 4.3: Structural Testing Techniques, Pages 51-54; Chapter 1: Fundamentals of Testing, Section 1.4: Testing Throughout the Software Development Lifecycle, Pages 11-13; Chapter 3: Static Testing, Section 3.4: Exploratory Testing, Pages 40-41.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following definitions is NOT true?

Options:

- A- Test data preparation tools fill databases, create files or data transmissions to set up test data to be used during the execution of tests.
- B- Test execution tools execute test objects using automated test scripts.
- C- Test Management tools monitor and report on how a system behaves during the testing activities.
- D- Test comparators determine differences between files, databases or test results.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Test Management tools are designed to support the planning, execution, and monitoring of the testing process. They provide features for managing test cases, test runs, tracking defects, and reporting on testing activities. However, the statement in option C describes Test Management tools as monitoring and reporting on the system's behavior during testing activities, which is not accurate. Test Management tools focus on the testing process itself rather than on the behavior of the system under test.

Test data preparation tools (A) indeed create and manage test data for use during test execution.

Test execution tools (B) automate the execution of test cases and the comparison of actual outcomes against expected results.

Test comparators (D) are tools that compare actual outcomes with expected outcomes, highlighting discrepancies.

Therefore, option C is the correct answer as it inaccurately describes the function of Test Management tools.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements about test reports are TRUE?

I Test reports shall be approved by the test team.

II Test reports shall give stakeholders information as basis for decisions.

III Test reports shall summarize what happened through a period of testing.

IV Test reports shall be approved by the development team, the test team and the customer

V Test reports shall include information about remaining risks.

Options:

A- II, III, V

- B- I, II, IV
- C- I, III, v
- D- II, III, IV

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Statements II, III and V are true about test reports. Test reports are documents that provide information on the results and status of testing activities for a given period or phase. Test reports should give stakeholders information as basis for decisions, such as whether to release the software product, whether to continue testing, whether to change the scope or priorities of testing, etc. Test reports should summarize what happened through a period of testing, such as what test cases were executed, what defects were found, what risks were identified, what issues were encountered, what achievements were made, etc. Test reports should include information about remaining risks, such as what defects are still open, what test cases are still pending, what functionalities are still untested, what uncertainties are still unresolved, etc. Statements I and IV are not true about test reports. Test reports do not need to be approved by the test team, the development team, or the customer, unless it is specified by the test policy or the test plan. Test reports only need to be reviewed and verified by the test leader or the test manager before being distributed to the intended recipients. Verified Reference: A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 141.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements best describes the way in which decision coverage is measured?

Options:

- A- Measured as the number of statements executed by the tests, divided by the total number of executable statements in the code.
- B- Measured as the number of lines of code executed by the tests, divided by the total number of lines of code in the test object.
- C- Measured as the number of decision outcomes executed by the tests, divided by the total number of decision outcomes in the test object.
- D- It is not possible to accurately measure decision coverage.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Decision coverage, also known as branch coverage, is measured as the number of decision outcomes executed by the tests divided by the total number of decision outcomes in the test object. It ensures that every possible branch (true/false) decision in the code has been executed at least once. Reference: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus V4.0, Section 4.3.2



Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In which one of the following test techniques are test cases derived from the analysis of the software architecture?

Options:

- A- Black-box test techniques.
- B- Experience-based test techniques.
- C- Checklist-based test techniques.
- D- White-box test techniques.

Answer:

D



Explanation:

White-box test techniques are test design techniques where the test cases are derived from the internal structure of the software, including its architecture, code, and logical flow. These techniques involve the tester having knowledge of the internal workings of the software to create test cases that ensure all possible paths and conditions are tested. This is in contrast to black-box test techniques, which focus on input-output behavior without considering the internal structure. Reference: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus V4.0, Section 4.3

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements about estimation of the test effort is WRONG?

Options:

- A- Once the test effort is estimated, resources can be identified and a schedule can be drawn up.
- B- Effort estimate can be inaccurate because the quality of the product under tests is not known.
- C- Effort estimate depends on the budget of the project.
- D- Experience based estimation is one of the estimation techniques.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Effort estimate does not depend on the budget of the project, but rather on the scope, complexity, and quality of the software product and the testing activities¹. Budget is a constraint that may affect the feasibility and accuracy of the effort estimate, but it is not a factor that determines the effort estimate. Effort estimate is the amount of work required to complete the testing activities, measured in terms of person-hours, person-days, or person-months².

The other options are correct because:

A .Once the test effort is estimated, resources can be identified and a schedule can be drawn up, as they are interrelated aspects of the test planning process³. Resources are the people, tools, equipment, and facilities needed to perform the testing activities⁴. Schedule is the time frame and sequence of the testing activities, aligned with the project milestones and deadlines⁵.

B .Effort estimate can be inaccurate because the quality of the product under tests is not known, as it affects the number and severity of the defects that may be found and the rework that may be needed to fix them⁶. Quality is the degree to which the software product satisfies the specified requirements and meets the needs and expectations of the users and clients⁷.

D . Experience based estimation is one of the estimation techniques, which relies on the judgment and expertise of the testers and other project stakeholders to estimate the test effort based on similar projects or tasks done in the past. Experience based estimation can be useful when there is a lack of historical data, formal methods, or detailed information about the software product and the testing activities.

Reference=

1ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 154

2ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 155

3ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 156

4ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 157

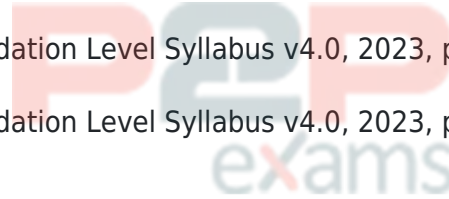
5ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 158

6ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 159

7ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 16

[8] ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 160

[9] ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 161



Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following activities is NOT a pan of the fundamental testing process?

Options:

- A- Archiving automation code
- B- Test status reporting
- C- Test process improvement
- D- Build release and maintenance



Answer:

D

Explanation:

The fundamental testing process includes activities that are directly related to the planning, preparation, execution, and evaluation of tests, as well as the closure activities of the testing phase. Option D, 'Build release and maintenance,' falls outside the scope of the fundamental testing process as it relates more to software development and operations rather than specific testing activities. Options A, 'Archiving automation code,' B, 'Test status reporting,' and C, 'Test process improvement,' are all activities that can be part of or associated with the fundamental

testing process. Archiving automation code is part of test closure, test status reporting is part of test monitoring and control, and test process improvement can be an outcome of test closure activities.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A software calculates the annual car tax using three inputs:

- E; the emission level of the vehicle
- P: the power of the vehicle
- T the type of the vehicle

The input value for P can be integer positive values between 15 and 350.

Which of the following answers contains a correct list of a boundary values for the P input?

Options:

- A- 14,351
- B- 14,15,350,351
- C- 15,350
- D- 5.175.500

Answer:

B

Explanation:

A correct list of boundary values for the P input should include the minimum and maximum values of the valid range (15 and 350), as well as the values just below and above the boundaries (14 and 351). Boundary value analysis is a test design technique that involves testing the values at or near the boundaries of an input domain or output range, as these values are more likely to cause errors than values in the middle. Option B satisfies this condition, as it has all four boundary values (14, 15, 350, 351). Option A has only two boundary values (14 and 351), option C has only two boundary values (15 and 350), and option D has no boundary values at all. Verified Reference: A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 34.

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your manager asked you when testing will be complete. In order to answer this question, you'll most likely use:

Options:

- A- Test progress reports
- B- Your colleagues advice
- C- A conversion spreadsheet
- D- A Test Oracle



Answer:

A

Explanation:

When a manager asks when testing will be complete, the most appropriate and informative resource to provide an answer is test progress reports (Option A). Test progress reports contain detailed information on the status of testing activities, including what has been accomplished, what remains to be done, the results of the tests conducted, and any issues or risks that might impact the completion of testing. These reports allow for an informed assessment of the testing progress and estimation of when testing might be completed. Options B, C, and D do not provide the structured, detailed, and specific information required to accurately answer the manager's question about the completion of testing.



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