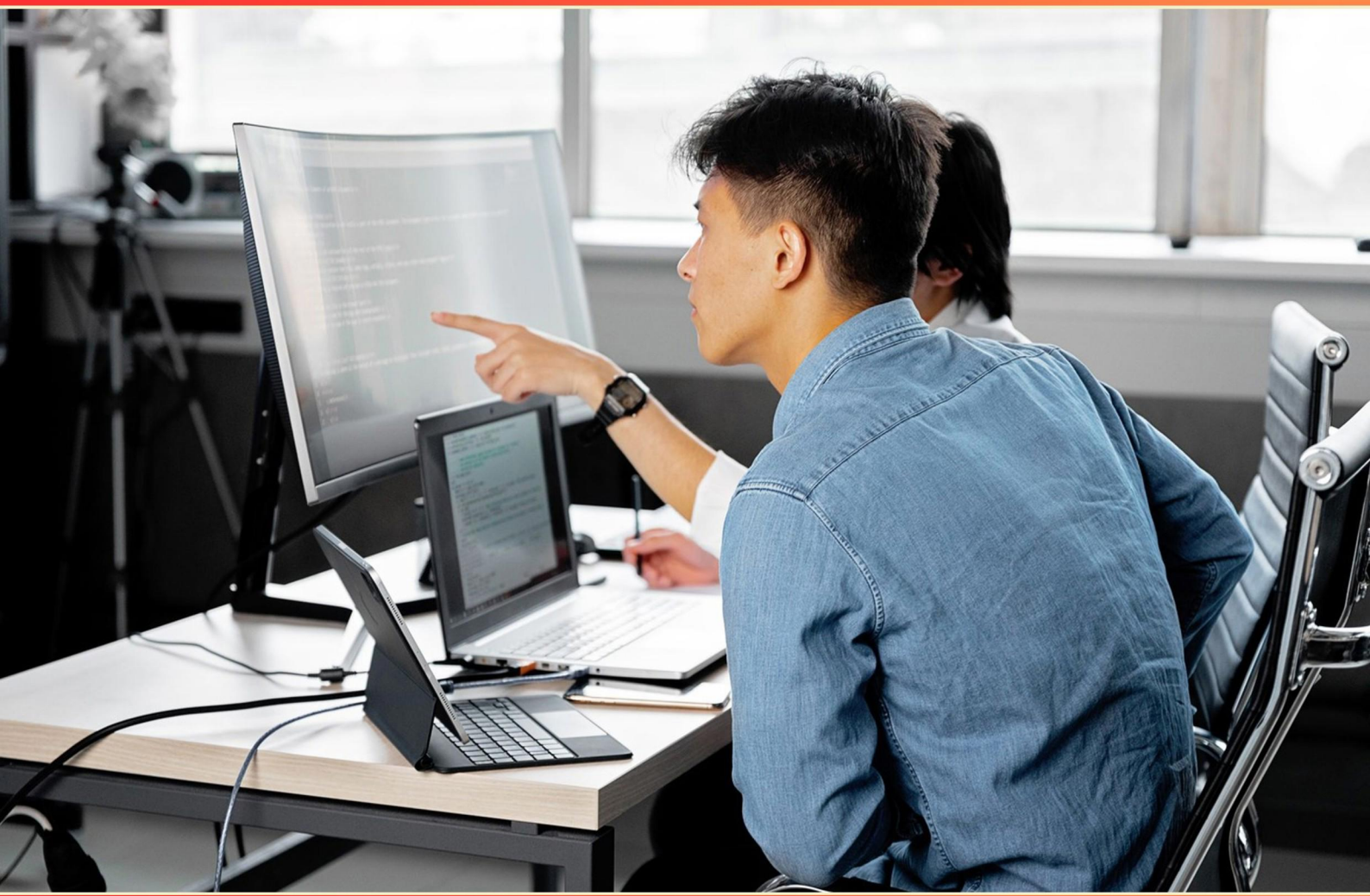
ISTQB AGILE TESTER PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. Which testing technique is targeted at specific types of defects?

A. Defect-based test design technique

B. Functional testing

C. Boundary value analysis

D. Regression testing

2. What characterizes a quality attribute?

A. It defines the minimum specification of a product

B. It affects an item's quality

C. It dictates the user experience

D. It relates to the system's marketability

3. What is the primary focus of functional testing?

A. Performance analysis

B. User experience

C. Specification compliance

D. Security vulnerabilities

4. What is the software lifecycle?

A. The time a product is on the market

B. The timeframe from conception to obsolescence of a software product

C. The duration of testing phases only

D. The time it takes to develop a software feature

5. What is the methodology called where test cases are developed before the software is created?

A. Test-driven development

B. Test-first approach

C. Test strategy

D. Test session

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6. What is the name given to a scenario that describes the expected execution of test in structured sequences?

A. Test result

B. Test scope

C. Test specification

D. Test session

7. What process involves identifying risks using techniques such as brainstorming and checklists?

A. Risk analysis

B. Risk identification

C. Risk assessment

D. Risk management

8. Which of the following includes acceptance criteria as part of its definition?

A. User interface

B. User experience

C. User story

D. V-model

9. What is the purpose of a build verification test?

A. To verify the final product's user acceptance

B. To validate integration of various components

C. To validate the integrity of each new build's key functionality

D. To assess overall system performance

10. What term describes the conditions agreed upon with stakeholders that allow a process to be officially completed?

A. Exit criteria

B. Entry criteria

C. Approval criteria

D. End conditions

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Answers

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1. A
2. B
3. C
4. B
5. A
6. C
7. B
8. C
9. C
10. A

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Explanations

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1. Which testing technique is targeted at specific types of defects?

A. Defect-based test design technique

B. Functional testing

C. Boundary value analysis

D. Regression testing

The defect-based test design technique is aimed specifically at identifying and targeting particular types of defects that have been previously observed, documented, or predicted based on project experience or historical data. This approach relies on understanding common error patterns in order to create test cases that are strategically focused on these known issues. By doing so, testers can more effectively uncover these defects during the testing phase, thereby enhancing the overall quality of the software being developed. This method contrasts with other techniques, such as functional testing, which primarily focuses on validating the functionality of the system against its requirements, without narrowing down on specific defect types. Similarly, boundary value analysis is a black-box testing technique that concentrates on boundary values of input domains rather than targeted defects. Regression testing is primarily concerned with verifying that recent changes have not adversely affected existing functionality and does not inherently focus on specific defect types. The targeted nature of the defect-based test design technique specifically makes it the most suitable choice for identifying particular kinds of defects in software testing.

2. What characterizes a quality attribute?

A. It defines the minimum specification of a product

B. It affects an item's quality

C. It dictates the user experience

D. It relates to the system's marketability

A quality attribute is a feature or characteristic of a system that reflects its quality, primarily focusing on how well the system performs in specific areas. When considering the characteristics of quality attributes, it is essential to understand that they directly influence an item's quality, which encompasses various dimensions such as performance, reliability, security, maintainability, and usability. Quality attributes serve as measurable criteria that define how a system behaves under certain conditions, impacting the overall effectiveness and satisfaction of the user's experience. Therefore, the correct option highlights the essential role that quality attributes play in assessing and defining the quality of a product, as they provide insight into how well the system meets the needs and expectations of its users. The other options present valid considerations regarding the implications of quality attributes but don't fully capture their central role in affecting quality itself. While some quality attributes can influence specifications, user experience, and marketability, the defining characteristic remains their direct relationship with the core quality of the item.

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3. What is the primary focus of functional testing?

A. Performance analysis

B. User experience

C. Specification compliance

D. Security vulnerabilities

The primary focus of functional testing is to verify that the software behaves according to the specified requirements and functions as intended. It involves checking the application's features and functionalities against the defined specifications or use cases. This type of testing ensures that each function of the software operates in conformance with the requirements outlined for it, confirming that all features work correctly in various scenarios. In contrast, performance analysis is oriented towards evaluating how the system performs under various conditions, such as load and stress tests. User experience focuses on how satisfying and intuitive the application is for its users, which is more qualitative in nature. Security vulnerabilities pertain to identifying weaknesses in the software that could be exploited, which is a specialized area that often overlaps with functional testing but does not encompass its primary purpose. By ensuring that the software meets its specifications through functional testing, developers can provide a reliable and effective product to users.

4. What is the software lifecycle?

A. The time a product is on the market

B. The timeframe from conception to obsolescence of a software product

C. The duration of testing phases only

D. The time it takes to develop a software feature

The software lifecycle encompasses the entire duration from the initial conception of a software product through its development, testing, deployment, maintenance, and eventual obsolescence. This comprehensive perspective includes all the phases that a software product undergoes throughout its existence, highlighting the importance of understanding how all stages interact to deliver a successful product. This definition reflects the life of a software product, covering everything from requirements gathering and design to implementation, verification, maintenance, and retirement. By considering the full lifecycle, teams can better manage changes, ensure quality throughout development, and plan for future updates or replacements. The other options represent narrower views. The first option pertains only to the time a product is available on the market, lacking consideration for what happens before and after that period. The third choice limits the focus solely to testing phases, which does not encompass the entire lifecycle. Finally, the fourth option restricts the view to only the time required for developing a single feature, ignoring broader lifecycle aspects such as planning, design, and maintenance activities. These narrower views do not adequately capture the full scope of the software lifecycle as option B does.

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5. What is the methodology called where test cases are developed before the software is created?

A. Test-driven development

B. Test-first approach

C. Test strategy

D. Test session

Test-driven development (TDD) is the methodology where test cases are written before any software code is developed. In TDD, developers first define a test for a new function or feature, then write the minimal amount of code necessary to pass that test, followed by refactoring the code to improve its structure or performance without altering its behavior. This cycle of writing tests before coding encourages better test coverage and helps ensure that the software meets its requirements from the very beginning of the development process. This approach fosters a clear understanding of what the code is supposed to do, guiding developers throughout the implementation phase. As a result, it can lead to higher quality software, as both the tests and code evolve in tandem. The other options represent different concepts in testing and development. The test-first approach, while similar to TDD, usually lacks the strict methodology that TDD emphasizes. A test strategy refers to a high-level plan or approach for testing during a software project, encompassing various testing types and levels, but does not specifically address the timing of test case development in relation to coding. Test sessions pertain to a collaborative testing process but do not inherently involve pre-defining test cases before coding.

6. What is the name given to a scenario that describes the expected execution of test in structured sequences?

A. Test result

B. Test scope

C. Test specification

D. Test session

The term that describes a scenario outlining the expected execution of tests in structured sequences is known as a test specification. A test specification serves as a detailed document that defines the test conditions, test cases, and the execution process, enabling testers to understand how tests should be conducted and what outcomes are anticipated. In agile environments, effective test specifications are crucial for ensuring that scenarios are clear and that the testing process aligns with both user stories and acceptance criteria. This allows teams to ensure that the software meets its requirements and behaves as intended, thereby enhancing productivity and maintaining quality. Additionally, while other terms such as test result, test scope, and test session are relevant to testing, they do not encompass the full breadth that a test specification does. A test result details the outcomes after test execution, test scope defines the boundaries of testing, and a test session relates to a focused period of active testing rather than a detailed structured sequence.

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7. What process involves identifying risks using techniques such as brainstorming and checklists?

A. Risk analysis

B. Risk identification

C. Risk assessment

D. Risk management

The process of identifying risks is crucial in project management and testing environments, particularly in Agile contexts. Risk identification specifically involves discovering potential risks that could affect the success of a project or product. This process often makes use of various techniques, such as brainstorming sessions where team members collaboratively generate a list of possible risks, and checklists that help ensure that no common risk areas are overlooked. By distinguishing possible risks from more comprehensive analysis or management tactics, risk identification sets the foundation for further steps in the risk management process. Once risks are identified, they can then be analyzed in more detail to understand their potential impact and the likelihood of their occurrence. This leads into risk assessment, where prioritization and planning for mitigation or contingency can take place. Thus, the focus on specific techniques meant to uncover risks is what makes this process distinct and accurately defines it as risk identification.

8. Which of the following includes acceptance criteria as part of its definition?

A. User interface

B. User experience

C. User story

D. V-model

The correct choice is related to the concept of a user story, which is an integral part of Agile methodologies. In Agile development, a user story is a brief, simple description of a feature told from the perspective of the person who desires the new capability, typically a user or customer of the system. Acceptance criteria are essential elements that accompany user stories to specify the conditions under which the story can be considered complete. They outline the expected outcomes and ensure that all stakeholders have a shared understanding of what needs to be achieved. This helps in validating whether the functionality delivered in the iteration meets the needs of the users and adheres to the desired quality standards. Acceptance criteria serve as the basis for acceptance testing and guide the development team throughout the implementation process. The other options do not include acceptance criteria as part of their definition, focusing instead on different aspects. The user interface pertains to the specific elements through which users interact with the software, while user experience refers to the overall experience a user has while using a product, which encompasses usability but not specifically success criteria like acceptance criteria. The V-model is a software development paradigm that emphasizes planning and testing phases but does not incorporate acceptance criteria in the same direct way user stories do.

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9. What is the purpose of a build verification test?

A. To verify the final product's user acceptance

B. To validate integration of various components

C. To validate the integrity of each new build's key functionality

D. To assess overall system performance

The purpose of a build verification test is to validate the integrity of each new build's key functionality. This type of testing is typically conducted to ensure that the critical functionalities of the application are working as expected after a new build is created. It acts as a quick check-up to confirm that no major defects have been introduced and that the build is stable enough for further testing. It is an essential part of the continuous integration and continuous delivery processes in agile environments, allowing teams to promptly identify issues and maintain a high-quality codebase. In contrast to this, user acceptance testing focuses more on determining whether the final product meets the user's needs and requirements, rather than assessing the build immediately after technical changes. While validating the integration of various components is relevant, it falls more under integration testing rather than specific build verification. Lastly, assessing overall system performance is beyond the scope of build verification tests, which are aimed at rapidly confirming the functioning of critical features rather than measuring performance metrics.

10. What term describes the conditions agreed upon with stakeholders that allow a process to be officially completed?

A. Exit criteria

B. Entry criteria

C. Approval criteria

D. End conditions

The term that describes the conditions agreed upon with stakeholders that allow a process to be officially completed is known as exit criteria. Exit criteria are the specific conditions that must be met for a process or stage in a project to be considered complete. This typically includes requirements such as the successful completion of tests, stakeholder sign-off, or the fulfillment of specific deliverables. Establishing clear exit criteria ensures that all stakeholders have a shared understanding of what constitutes completion, thus facilitating better communication and agreement on progress. It helps in evaluating whether the necessary quality and performance standards have been achieved before moving on to the next phase of the project. Understanding exit criteria is crucial in an Agile context where iterative and incremental development occurs. It helps teams avoid assumptions and ensures that all parties have a clear and mutual expectation regarding what needs to be accomplished for a phase to be considered done.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://istqbagiletester.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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