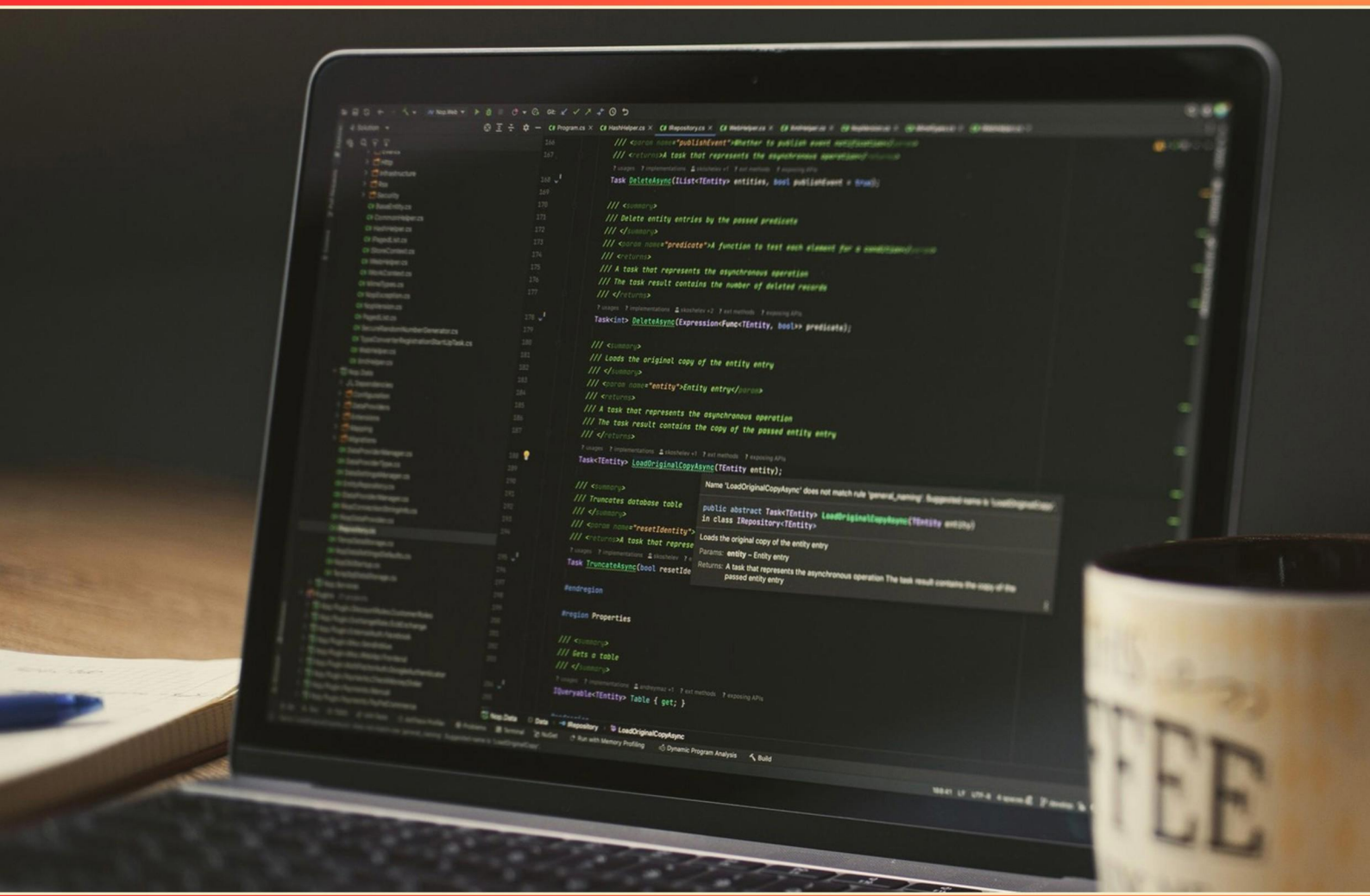
ISTQB CERTIFIED TESTER FOUNDATION LEVEL (CTFL) PRO PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://istqbctflpro.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 16

SAMPLE

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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. Hand over of Testware is part of which phase of testing?

A. Test Analysis and Design

B. Test Planning and Control

C. Test Closure Activities

D. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

2. What is not an advantage of white box testing?

A. It can uncover hidden errors.

B. It is thorough in its testing of logic paths.

C. It usually has lower costs than black box testing.

D. It helps with optimizing code.

3. Which of the following defines the expected result of a test?

A. Test case

B. Test procedure

C. Test execution schedule

D. Test condition

4. Which factor is most likely to lead to a revised view of product risk?

A. Concerns over user interface may lead to changes that cannot be implemented on time.

B. Concerns over user interface raises risk likelihood and increases test effort needed.

C. The delivery of application without interface changes may upset the user community.

D. The method used for test estimation exceeds its budget.

5. How many test cases are needed for 100% decision coverage in a given pseudo code?

A. 1.

B. 2.

C. 3.

D. 4.

SAMPLE

6. Which type of testers typically has the highest level of independence?

A. Independent testers within the development teams.

B. Independent testers from the user community.

C. Independent test specialists for specific test types.

D. Code tested by another developer from the development team.

7. Which options best describe characteristics of structure-based testing?

A. Information about how the software is constructed is used to derive test cases, Statement coverage and/or decision coverage can be measured for existing test cases.

B. Statement coverage and/or decision coverage can be measured for existing test cases, Knowledge and experience of people are used to derive test cases.

C. Knowledge and experience of people are used to derive test cases, Test cases are derived from a model or specification of the system.

D. Information about how the software is constructed is used to derive test cases, Knowledge and experience of people are used to derive test cases.

8. Which of the following describes a test case?

A. A set of conditions or variables under which a tester assesses whether a system or software application is working correctly.

B. A document that describes the objectives and expected outcomes of the testing process.

C. A listing of defects found during testing.

D. A measurement of the software's performance under specific conditions.

9. Which of the following best describes retesting?

A. Running tests to ensure no new errors are introduced

B. Re-running the same test to reproduce the problem

C. Verifying that bug fixes are effective

D. Conducting wide tests without focusing on any criteria

10. What is an essential part of the discussion regarding tool implementation?

A. How will the implementation be organized?

B. When the training sessions will take place?

C. Who will be the users of the new tool?

D. What the total cost of the tools will be?

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Hand over of Testware is part of which phase of testing?

A. Test Analysis and Design

B. Test Planning and Control

C. Test Closure Activities

D. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

The handover of testware is a critical activity that occurs during the Test Closure Activities phase. This phase involves finalizing all testing-related activities after the execution of tests has been completed. During this time, testers ensure that all testware—such as test cases, test scripts, and test data—is properly documented and transferred to the relevant stakeholders, which may include project management or maintenance teams. This handover ensures that all artifacts produced during the testing phase are preserved, accessible, and understandable for future reference. It also plays a crucial role in knowledge transfer, making sure that insights gained during testing are communicated effectively, which can benefit future projects or iterations of the software. In summary, the handover of testware is an essential component of the Test Closure Activities as it encompasses the finalization of test documentation and the communication of key findings, which is crucial for continuous improvement within the testing process.

2. What is not an advantage of white box testing?

A. It can uncover hidden errors.

B. It is thorough in its testing of logic paths.

C. It usually has lower costs than black box testing.

D. It helps with optimizing code.

In the context of white box testing, the fact that it usually has lower costs than black box testing is not considered an advantage. White box testing involves in-depth knowledge of the internal workings of the application, which typically requires skilled personnel to write and execute tests. This often leads to higher labor costs associated with the specialized skills needed. On the other hand, the ability to uncover hidden errors is a significant advantage of white box testing. Because testers have access to the internal code and logic, they can identify issues that may not be visible through external testing methods. Thoroughness in testing logic paths is another key benefit. White box testing allows for comprehensive execution of various code paths, which ensures that edge cases and complex logical scenarios are properly tested, reducing the likelihood of undetected bugs. Additionally, the capability to optimize code through white box testing is notable. Since testers evaluate the internal logic and structure, they can recommend improvements that enhance performance and maintainability. Thus, while the other aspects highlight the strengths of white box testing, the assertion that it usually has lower costs compared to black box testing does not accurately reflect its typical advantages or cost structure.

SAMPLE

3. Which of the following defines the expected result of a test?

A. Test case

B. Test procedure

C. Test execution schedule

D. Test condition

The expected result of a test is defined by a test case. A test case outlines specific conditions and variables under which a tester will evaluate a system. It includes inputs, execution steps, and expected outcomes. The clear delineation of expected results is crucial because it allows testers to determine whether the actual results produced by the system match the anticipated results outlined in the test case. This alignment or discrepancy is fundamental in assessing the quality and functionality of the application being tested. The other options do not accurately define the expected result. A test procedure refers to the process or steps followed to execute the tests, rather than the anticipated outcome of those tests. A test execution schedule outlines when tests will be run but does not specify the expected results. A test condition indicates a specific requirement or feature that needs to be tested but does not detail the expected outcomes of testing that condition. Thus, a test case is the correct choice as it directly encompasses the expectations that are verified during testing.

4. Which factor is most likely to lead to a revised view of product risk?

A. Concerns over user interface may lead to changes that cannot be implemented on time.

B. Concerns over user interface raises risk likelihood and increases test effort needed.

C. The delivery of application without interface changes may upset the user community.

D. The method used for test estimation exceeds its budget.

The most appropriate choice revolves around the understanding of how risk assessment is influenced by the likelihood of risks and the subsequent implications for testing efforts. When concerns over the user interface rise, this indicates that the potential for issues becoming problematic has increased. As a result, not only does this heighten the likelihood of those risks manifesting, but it also necessitates a corresponding increase in the testing effort to ensure those user interface concerns are adequately addressed before the product is delivered. In this context, a revised view of product risk is driven primarily by the acknowledgment that user interface issues could lead to significant usability problems for end-users. This re-evaluation encompasses how these elements interplay within the overall product delivery and necessitate adjusting testing strategies to mitigate those identified risks. The other options introduce different scenarios involving risks related to delivery, user satisfaction, and budget concerns; however, these do not directly relate to the likelihood of risks and the requirement for increased testing effort. Thus, while they present valid concerns in their own right, they do not capture the essence of a revised view of product risk quite as effectively as the concern over increased risk likelihood and testing effort does.

SAMPLE

5. How many test cases are needed for 100% decision coverage in a given pseudo code?

A. 1.

B. 2.

C. 3.

D. 4.

To achieve 100% decision coverage, the goal is to ensure that every decision point in the code is evaluated to both true and false outcomes at least once. Decision coverage is focused on the branching statements that can lead to different control flows based on the evaluation of conditions. In a typical scenario involving pseudo code, if the code contains multiple decision points, each decision point needs to be exercised in such a way that both possible outcomes are accounted for. If the pseudo code includes logical conditions that can branch into two or more paths, each of those paths must be tested with cases that lead to all possible branches being executed. For example, if the pseudo code has a simple if-else block, two test cases would be necessary—one to cover the condition where the if statement evaluates to true and another for when it evaluates to false. When the pseudo code becomes more complex, incorporating additional conditions or nested decisions, the number of required test cases increases to ensure all branches are adequately tested. In the context of this question, achieving 100% decision coverage with three test cases implies the presence of at least two decision points resulting in a total of four outcomes (since each point needs to be tested for both true and false). Therefore, three strategically crafted test cases

6. Which type of testers typically has the highest level of independence?

A. Independent testers within the development teams.

B. Independent testers from the user community.

C. Independent test specialists for specific test types.

D. Code tested by another developer from the development team.

The highest level of independence among testers is typically found in independent test specialists for specific test types. This is because these specialists are focused solely on testing activities and are not directly involved in the development of the software. Their primary objective is to ensure that the software meets quality standards and requirements, free from any bias or influence from the development team. Independent test specialists bring a unique perspective and can provide an objective assessment of the software. Since they are not involved in the development process, they can identify issues and discrepancies that might be overlooked by those who are more closely tied to the project. Their specialized knowledge allows them to carry out focused testing activities effectively, such as performance testing, security testing, or usability testing, which require deeper expertise that may not be present within the development team. In contrast, other types of testers, such as independent testers within development teams or those from the user community, may have varying degrees of influence or involvement in the development process. This can lead to biases based on their roles or relationships, which can compromise the objectivity needed in testing.

SAMPLE

7. Which options best describe characteristics of structure-based testing?

A. Information about how the software is constructed is used to derive test cases, Statement coverage and/or decision coverage can be measured for existing test cases.

B. Statement coverage and/or decision coverage can be measured for existing test cases, Knowledge and experience of people are used to derive test cases.

C. Knowledge and experience of people are used to derive test cases, Test cases are derived from a model or specification of the system.

D. Information about how the software is constructed is used to derive test cases, Knowledge and experience of people are used to derive test cases.

Structure-based testing, also known as white-box testing, involves a thorough understanding of the internal workings of a software application. This technique leverages knowledge about the software's construction, such as source code, data structures, and algorithms, to design test cases. By using this information, testers can identify specific paths and conditions within the code that need to be tested, which is fundamental to ensuring comprehensive coverage. The mention of statement coverage and decision coverage is pivotal; these are key metrics often utilized in structure-based testing. Statement coverage ensures that every possible executable statement in the code has been tested, while decision coverage checks that each decision point (such as conditional statements) has been exercised in both true and false scenarios. Both metrics help gauge the effectiveness of the test cases created based on the software's structure. This approach distinguishes structure-based testing from other forms of testing, such as black-box testing, where the test cases are derived from specifications or requirements without considering the internal code structure. Therefore, the correct answer encapsulates the essence of structure-based testing by emphasizing the use of software architecture information for test case derivation and measuring coverage metrics for existing tests.

8. Which of the following describes a test case?

A. A set of conditions or variables under which a tester assesses whether a system or software application is working correctly.

B. A document that describes the objectives and expected outcomes of the testing process.

C. A listing of defects found during testing.

D. A measurement of the software's performance under specific conditions.

A test case is primarily defined as a set of conditions or variables under which a tester assesses whether a system or software application is functioning as intended. It includes specific inputs, execution conditions, and expected results that allow testers to verify if the software behaves correctly. The structured approach of a test case enables testers to systematically check various aspects of application functionality, and interoperability, or to verify that changes to the code behave as expected. The other choices describe different testing concepts. For instance, a document that describes the objectives and expected outcomes of the testing process refers more to a test plan or test strategy rather than a specific test case. A listing of defects found during testing pertains to defect management and is typically documented in bug tracking systems, not in individual test cases. Lastly, a measurement of the software's performance under specific conditions aligns more with performance testing metrics rather than the structure of a test case itself. Therefore, the correct answer highlights the comprehensive nature of test cases as essential tools in the software testing process.

SAMPLE

9. Which of the following best describes retesting?

A. Running tests to ensure no new errors are introduced

B. Re-running the same test to reproduce the problem

C. Verifying that bug fixes are effective

D. Conducting wide tests without focusing on any criteria

Retesting is best described as the process of verifying that specific bug fixes are effective. This process involves executing the same tests that previously identified the defect to confirm that the reported issue has indeed been resolved after changes were made to the software. The essence of retesting lies in the idea that once a development team has addressed a defect, it's crucial to ensure that the fix works as intended. This helps ensure that the defect is no longer present in the software, thereby contributing to overall software quality. Retesting is typically focused on the exact conditions under which the defect was originally found, using specific test cases designed to validate the correction. In contrast, running tests to ensure no new errors are introduced pertains more to regression testing, which aims to verify that existing functionality remains unaffected after changes. Re-running the same test to reproduce the problem generally relates to debugging efforts, rather than the focused validation of a fix. Conducting wide tests without focusing on any criteria describes exploratory testing or unscripted testing, which is quite different from the structured approach of retesting.

10. What is an essential part of the discussion regarding tool implementation?

A. How will the implementation be organized?

B. When the training sessions will take place?

C. Who will be the users of the new tool?

D. What the total cost of the tools will be?

The organization of tool implementation is a critical factor because it lays the foundation for how the entire process will unfold. Proper organization ensures that there is a clear plan in place, which outlines the steps that need to be taken, the resources required, the responsibilities assigned to different team members, and the timeline for the implementation. This structured approach is vital for achieving a smooth transition to the new tool, ensuring that all stakeholders are on the same page and the implementation aligns with business objectives. Focusing on the organization of implementation allows for a thorough assessment of how the tool will fit into existing processes, how data will be migrated, and how potential challenges will be addressed. By addressing the organization first, all subsequent considerations, such as training schedules, user identification, and cost estimates, can be tackled within a well-defined framework. This holistic understanding can lead to more efficient use of resources and successful adoption of the tool in the long run.

SAMPLE

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://istqbctflpro.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE