

# ISTQB AGILE TESTER PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

## STUDY GUIDE



## SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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<https://istqbagiletester.examzify.com>



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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.

# 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!

## Questions

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- 1. Which aspect is NOT part of test management?**
  - A. Monitoring test progress
  - B. Evaluating test execution results
  - C. Designing test cases
  - D. Allocating resources for testing
- 2. What is the focus of test case development?**
  - A. Creating test documentation
  - B. Designing test sequences
  - C. Formulating requirements
  - D. Developing new software features
- 3. Which testing type focuses on verifying that the system functions fulfill user and task objectives?**
  - A. Regressive testing
  - B. Exploratory testing
  - C. Suitability testing
  - D. Performance testing
- 4. What term describes a person's perceptions and responses resulting from the use or anticipated use of a software product?**
  - A. User experience
  - B. User interface
  - C. User story
  - D. White-box testing
- 5. Which term refers to the percentage of decision outcomes that have been exercised by a test suite?**
  - A. Decision coverage
  - B. Code coverage
  - C. Branch coverage
  - D. Test coverage

- 6. What is the role of the test analyst in the testing process?**
- A. To perform manual testing only
  - B. To define objectives and create test cases
  - C. To manage the testing team
  - D. To handle client communications
- 7. What is a generally recognized rule of thumb that helps to achieve a goal?**
- A. Best practice
  - B. Heuristic
  - C. Guideline
  - D. Framework
- 8. What does 'test process' generally include?**
- A. Just test execution and reporting
  - B. Test planning and control, analysis, implementation, and closure
  - C. Test resource allocation only
  - D. Monitoring test activities without control
- 9. What is involved in test analysis?**
- A. Executing test cases
  - B. Defining test objectives from the test basis
  - C. Comparing results to expected outcomes
  - D. Determining resource allocation
- 10. Which choice represents a vital part of the test execution process?**
- A. Developing new testing software
  - B. Documenting test objectives
  - C. Producing actual results
  - D. Preparing test data



## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. Which aspect is NOT part of test management?

- A. Monitoring test progress
- B. Evaluating test execution results
- C. Designing test cases**
- D. Allocating resources for testing

*In the context of test management, it primarily involves the planning, monitoring, and controlling of testing activities and not the actual design of test cases. Test management includes aspects such as monitoring test progress, evaluating test execution results, and allocating resources for testing, which all contribute to overseeing the testing process as a whole. When it comes to designing test cases, this activity is typically more associated with the detailed process of testing itself rather than the broader scope of management. Test case design relates to creating specific scenarios or conditions to validate the software, which falls under the domain of test design rather than management. Thus, the choice regarding designing test cases does not fit within the core activities of test management.*

## 2. What is the focus of test case development?

- A. Creating test documentation
- B. Designing test sequences**
- C. Formulating requirements
- D. Developing new software features

*The focus of test case development is primarily on designing test sequences that will effectively explore the functionality of the software to ensure it meets its requirements and behaves as expected. This involves understanding the requirements, identifying testing objectives, and creating systematic test cases that cover various scenarios, including both positive and negative conditions. When developing test cases, testers need to ensure that each case is clear, concise, and designed to achieve specific testing goals, such as identifying defects, verifying functionality, or validating performance. Test sequence design is crucial because it provides a structured way to approach testing, allowing for comprehensive coverage and the ability to trace back the test cases to requirements. While creating test documentation and formulating requirements are important aspects of the overall testing process, they are not the central focus during the development of test cases. Documentation supports the testing effort by providing necessary context, but the act of developing test cases specifically concentrates on the design of sequences that will execute those tests. Developing new software features is outside the scope of test case development, as it pertains to coding rather than testing.*

**3. Which testing type focuses on verifying that the system functions fulfill user and task objectives?**

- A. Regressive testing
- B. Exploratory testing
- C. Suitability testing**
- D. Performance testing

*Suitability testing is specifically designed to evaluate how well a system meets the needs of its users and whether it fulfills the intended tasks and objectives. This type of testing assesses the alignment of the software's functionality with user expectations, ensuring it is appropriate for its intended purpose. Through this process, the testing team can gather feedback from actual users to determine if the system satisfies predefined requirements and user demands. This focus on user-centered evaluation distinguishes suitability testing from the other options. For instance, regressive testing primarily concerns itself with ensuring that new changes or defects introduced do not affect existing functionalities negatively, rather than verifying task fulfillment. Exploratory testing emphasizes ad-hoc investigation and exploration without predetermined tests, and while it can inform about suitability, it doesn't specifically target user objective fulfillment. Performance testing, on the other hand, is concerned with the responsiveness and stability of a system under varying conditions and loads, rather than directly verifying that it meets user expectations and task objectives.*

**4. What term describes a person's perceptions and responses resulting from the use or anticipated use of a software product?**

- A. User experience**
- B. User interface
- C. User story
- D. White-box testing

*User experience refers to the overall feeling a person gets when using a software product, shaped by various factors such as usability, accessibility, and the interactions they have with the software. This term embodies all aspects of a user's interaction with the system, including their perceptions, emotions, and satisfaction. It encompasses the journey a user undergoes, from their initial exposure to the product through to their ongoing engagement, anticipating how features will meet their needs and expectations. This concept is critical in software development, particularly in Agile environments, where understanding user experience helps teams create products that are not only functional but also enjoyable and intuitive to use. The goal is to design software that resonates with users, leading to positive perceptions and fostering loyalty. In contrast, the other options refer to different concepts. The user interface pertains specifically to the visual design elements and controls users interact with, such as buttons and menus, while a user story is a tool used to capture requirements from the perspective of the end-user, focusing on their needs and the value provided by the software. White-box testing, on the other hand, is a testing technique that involves examining the internal workings of the application, which is unrelated to the users' perceptions or experiences.*

**5. Which term refers to the percentage of decision outcomes that have been exercised by a test suite?**

- A. Decision coverage**
- B. Code coverage
- C. Branch coverage
- D. Test coverage

The correct answer is "Decision coverage," which refers specifically to the metric that measures the percentage of decision outcomes (true or false) that have been tested within a software application. In the context of testing, decisions typically come from conditional statements, such as if-else statements or switch-case constructs. By using decision coverage as a metric, testers can ensure that they have evaluated all the logical paths in the code, providing a clear picture of the thoroughness of their tests concerning the decisions made in the code. Decision coverage is crucial because it helps identify potential defects that may arise from different logical outcomes. A test suite that achieves high decision coverage indicates that various scenarios have been validated, which reduces the risk of runtime errors caused by untested logic. In contrast, the other terms relate to different aspects of code testing. Code coverage measures the overall lines of code that have been executed during the tests but does not specifically address the decisions within those lines. Branch coverage is similar but focuses on the execution of all branches within control structures, ensuring every route through those structures is tested. Test coverage, on the other hand, is a more general term that encompasses various testing metrics, including functional tests, but does not specifically target decision outcomes.

**6. What is the role of the test analyst in the testing process?**

- A. To perform manual testing only
- B. To define objectives and create test cases**
- C. To manage the testing team
- D. To handle client communications

The role of the test analyst in the testing process is centered around defining the objectives of testing and creating test cases that align with the requirements and specifications of the project. This involves a thorough understanding of the software being tested, as well as the needs and expectations of stakeholders. By establishing clear objectives, the test analyst ensures that the testing efforts are focused and effective, targeting specific functional and non-functional areas that need verification. Once the objectives are defined, the test analyst proceeds to create comprehensive test cases that encapsulate various test scenarios, including positive, negative, boundary, and edge cases. These test cases serve as a blueprint for the execution phase, ensuring that all critical aspects of the application are validated against its expected behavior. This structured approach helps in identifying defects early and contributes to improving the overall quality of the software. While the other roles mentioned may be part of the broader testing ecosystem, such as managing a team or communicating with clients, they do not specifically define the primary responsibilities of a test analyst. The essence of the test analyst's position lies in the meticulous formulation and management of testing objectives and cases, which ultimately drive the testing process forward.

## 7. What is a generally recognized rule of thumb that helps to achieve a goal?

- A. Best practice
- B. Heuristic**
- C. Guideline
- D. Framework

*The concept of a heuristic refers to a practical approach or a rule of thumb that is used to make decisions and solve problems efficiently, especially in situations where an exhaustive search or analysis is impractical. Heuristics are particularly valuable in agile environments, where speed and adaptability are crucial. They help teams navigate complexities and uncertainties by offering simplified methods for getting to a solution or achieving a goal without needing a comprehensive understanding of all aspects involved. In an agile context, heuristics facilitate quick decision-making and allow teams to leverage past experiences to inform current practices. This leads to more efficient problem-solving and can enhance collaboration and iterative development. While the terms "best practice," "guideline," and "framework" are closely related and often used in similar contexts, they don't capture the same essence of flexibility and practicality that heuristics embody. Best practices typically represent established methods that are proven to be effective, guidelines offer general recommendations without the adaptive nature of heuristics, and frameworks provide a structure for processes without being a simple rule of thumb.*

## 8. What does 'test process' generally include?

- A. Just test execution and reporting
- B. Test planning and control, analysis, implementation, and closure**
- C. Test resource allocation only
- D. Monitoring test activities without control

*The concept of 'test process' encompasses a comprehensive range of activities that ensure effective testing throughout the software development lifecycle. The correct answer highlights that the test process includes several critical phases: test planning and control, analysis, implementation, and closure. Test planning and control involves defining the scope and objectives of testing, identifying resources, estimating timelines, and establishing metrics for measuring progress. Analysis refers to understanding the requirements and designing test cases accordingly. Implementation is about executing the tests, which includes setting up the test environment, running test scripts, and logging findings. Finally, closure involves evaluating completed testing activities, documenting results, and ensuring that necessary reports are generated for stakeholders. These stages collectively ensure that testing is conducted systematically, allowing for better management of quality assurance activities. They contrast with other options that either narrow the focus to a limited aspect of the test process or omit critical components necessary for comprehensive testing strategies. For instance, merely considering execution and reporting overlooks essential activities such as planning and analysis, which are vital for effective test management.*

## 9. What is involved in test analysis?

- A. Executing test cases
- B. Defining test objectives from the test basis**
- C. Comparing results to expected outcomes
- D. Determining resource allocation

*Test analysis is a critical phase in the software testing lifecycle where the focus is on understanding what needs to be tested based on the test basis, which includes requirements and specifications. This stage involves defining test objectives, aligning them with the project goals, and ensuring that all necessary aspects of the application or system are covered. By deriving test objectives from the test basis, the team can prioritize testing efforts, identify risk areas, and ensure that the most critical functionalities are adequately evaluated. This step is fundamental in creating effective test cases that directly address the requirements and expectations of stakeholders, leading to a more targeted and efficient testing process. While executing test cases and comparing results to expected outcomes are essential parts of the testing process, they occur later in the cycle after the objectives have been established. Determining resource allocation, although necessary for planning and organization, does not directly relate to the analytical aspect of defining what to test. Therefore, defining test objectives stands out as the primary focus of the test analysis phase.*

## 10. Which choice represents a vital part of the test execution process?

- A. Developing new testing software
- B. Documenting test objectives
- C. Producing actual results**
- D. Preparing test data

*Producing actual results is a vital part of the test execution process because it involves executing test cases and obtaining the outcomes that will be assessed against the expected results. This step is crucial as it provides the empirical data needed to determine whether the software behaves as intended and meets the defined requirements. The actual results serve as a basis for identifying defects, validating functionality, and overall assessing the software's quality. During test execution, testers compare these actual results to the expected results outlined in the test cases. This comparison helps in identifying discrepancies that might indicate issues within the application. A thorough and accurate production of actual results is essential for ensuring that the testing process delivers meaningful insights into the software's reliability and performance. In contrast, while developing new testing software, documenting test objectives, and preparing test data are all important activities in the testing lifecycle, they do not directly represent the execution of tests. Instead, they support the test execution process, facilitating effective and efficient testing but not constituting the core of executing tests where actual software performance is observed and recorded.*



## 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](mailto: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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