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**AYT TARAMA TESTİ-20**  
**MATEMATİK**

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**1.** Aşağıdaki koordinat düzleminde  $f$  fonksiyonunun birinci türevinin grafiği verilmiştir.

Buna göre  $y = f(x)$  fonksiyonu ile ilgili aşağıdaki ifadelerden hangisi doğrudur?

A)  $[-3, 2]$ 'de artandır.  
B)  $[2, 4]$ 'de azalır.  
C) Her iki minimum noktasının apsisler toplamı  $4/3$ 'tür.  
D) En büyük minimum noktasının apsisler toplamı  $-4/3$ 'tür.  
E) Her iki maksimum noktasının apsisler toplamı  $2/3$ 'tür.

**1.** İkinci koordinat düzleminde  $2, 4$ 'ün  $f$  ve  $g$  fonksiyonlarının grafiği verilmiştir.

Buna göre

I.  $f'(x) = g(x)$   
II.  $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$   
III.  $f(x) = g(x)$

fonksiyonlarından hangileri aynı aralıkta değişim artar?

A) I ve II    B) II ve III    C) I ve III  
D) I ve III    E) I, II ve III

**1.**  $f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 2$  olduğuna göre,  $f'(x)$  fonksiyonunun azalan olduğu en geniş aralık aşağıdakilerden hangisidir?

A)  $[-1, 1]$     B)  $[-1, 1] \cup [3, 4]$   
C)  $[-1, 2] \cup [3]$     D)  $[1, 4]$   
E)  $[-1, 4]$

**2.** Gerçek sayılar kümesinde bir  $a$  kümesinde tanımlı fonksiyonu  $f(x) = \frac{2x-4}{3x+4}$  biçiminde tanımlayalım.  $f$  fonksiyonu değişim artan olduğuna göre,  $a$ 'nın en geniş değer aralığı aşağıdakilerden hangisidir?

A)  $(-1, 6)$     B)  $(-4, 4)$     C)  $(4, 12)$   
D)  $(4, -1)$     E)  $(12, -1)$

**4.**  $f(x) = x^2 - 6x - 7$  biçiminde bir  $f$  fonksiyonu tanımlayalım.

Buna göre,  $f$  fonksiyonunun ekstremum noktalarının apsisler toplamı kaçtır?

A) 3    B) 6    C) 7    D) 9    E) 12

**5.**  $x, y$  ve  $z$  gerçel sayılar olmak üzere,  $f(x) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + x + y + z$  fonksiyonunun  $(-1, 1)$ 'de azalan ve  $f$  fonksiyonunun en büyük minimum değeri  $8$  olduğu bilindiğine göre,  $f$  fonksiyonunun  $12$  değer kaçtır?

A) 3    B) 4    C) 6    D) 8    E) 10

**2.** Gerçek sayılar kümesinde tanımlı  $f$  fonksiyonunun birinci türevinin grafiği aşağıda verilmiştir.

$f(x)$  fonksiyonunun mutlak maksimum değeri  $3$  olduğuna göre  $f(2)$  ve  $f(1) + f(0) + 1$  olduğuna göre,  $a, b, c, d$  gerçel sayılarının sıralanması aşağıdakilerden hangisi olabilir?

A)  $a < b < c < d$     B)  $b < c < a < d$     C)  $a < c < d < b$   
D)  $d < a < b < c$     E)  $a < c < b < d$

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## ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL v4.0) Sample Questions (Q230-Q235):

### NEW QUESTION # 230

Which statement best describes the key difference between a mindset for test activities and a mindset for development activities?

- A. A tester is interested in building solutions while a developer is concerned with verifying the product
- B. A tester is concerned with verifying the product while a developer possesses professional pessimism
- C. A tester possesses professional pessimism while a developer is concerned with validating the product
- **D. A tester is concerned with finding defects while a developer is interested in designing solutions**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The key difference between the mindsets for test activities and development activities lies in the objectives: a tester is primarily concerned with finding defects to ensure product quality, while a developer focuses on designing and building solutions. This distinct focus helps ensure thorough quality checks and balances within the software development life cycle (ISTQB not-for-profit association). References:

\* ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0: [https://istqb-main-web-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/media/documents/ISTQB\\_CTFL\\_Syllabus-v4.0.pdf](https://istqb-main-web-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/media/documents/ISTQB_CTFL_Syllabus-v4.0.pdf)

### NEW QUESTION # 231

Given the following examples of entry and exit criteria:

1. A defined level of code coverage has been achieved
  2. The test automation tool has been installed and properly configured
  3. The number of unresolved defects is within the predefined limit
  4. The performance test environment has been set-up and is available
  5. The user stories have proper acceptance criteria defined
  6. The testing budget has been spent and the project sponsor bears the risk of not testing any further
- Which of the following BEST categorizes them as entry and exit criteria:

- **A. Entry criteria - 2, 4, 5 Exit criteria - 1, 3, 4**
- B. Exit criteria - 1,3,6 Exit criteria - 2, 5, 6
- C. Exit criteria - 1,3,5 Exit criteria - 1,3
- D. Entry criteria - 2, 4 Exit criteria - 2, 4, 5, 6

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Entry and exit criteria are used to determine when to start and stop testing, respectively.

\* Entry Criteria:

\* These are conditions that should be met before testing begins.

\* Examples:

\* 2. The test automation tool has been installed and properly configured

\* 4. The performance test environment has been set-up and is available

\* 5. The user stories have proper acceptance criteria defined

\* Exit Criteria:

\* These are conditions that should be met before testing concludes.

\* Examples:

\* 1. A defined level of code coverage has been achieved

\* 3. The number of unresolved defects is within the predefined limit

\* 6. The testing budget (ISTQB not-for-profit association) spent and the project sponsor bears the risk of not testing any further

According to the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 syllabus, these criteria help in effectively managing the testing process. Source#

References:

Certified Tester Foundation Level v4.0

**NEW QUESTION # 232**

Which of the following should be included in a test status report?

- I. Estimation details
- II. Total number of open and closed defects
- III Actual effort spent
- IV. Defect reports
- V. Number of executed, failed, blocked tests

- A. II, III
- B. I. II. IV
- **C. II, III.V**
- D. III.V

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The following should be included in a test status report: total number of open and closed defects, actual effort spent, and number of executed, failed, and blocked tests. A test status report is a document that provides information on the results and status of testing activities for a given period or phase. A test status report should include information that is relevant, accurate, and timely for the intended audience and purpose. Some of the information that should be included in a test status report are: total number of open and closed defects, which can indicate the defect trend and defect density of the software product; actual effort spent, which can indicate the productivity and efficiency of the testing process; number of executed, failed, and blocked tests, which can indicate the test progress and test coverage of the software product. The following should not be included in a test status report: estimation details, defect reports, and impact analysis. Estimation details are not part of a test status report, but rather part of a test plan or a test estimation document. Estimation details provide information on the expected time, resources, and costs for testing activities, not on the actual results or status of testing activities. Defect reports are not part of a test status report, but rather separate documents that provide detailed information on individual defects found during testing. Defect reports include information such as defect description, defect severity, defect priority, defect status, defect resolution, etc.

Defect reports can be referenced or summarized in a test status report, but not included in full. Impact analysis is not part of a test status report, but rather part of a risk assessment or prioritization process. Impact analysis provides information on the potential effects or consequences of a change or a defect on the software product or project. Impact analysis can be used to evaluate the amount or scope of testing to be performed, but not to report the results or status of testing activities. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 141.

**NEW QUESTION # 233**

Consider a review for a high-level architectural document written by a software architect. The architect does most of the review preparation work, including distributing the document to reviewers before the review meeting. However, reviewers are not required to analyze the document in advance, and during the review meeting the software architect explains the document step by step. The only goal of this review is to establish a common understanding of the software architecture that will be used in a software development project.

Which of the following review types does this review refer to?

- **A. Walkthrough**
- B. Informal review
- C. Audit
- D. Inspection

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

This answer is correct because a walkthrough is a type of review where the author of the work product leads the review process and explains the work product to the reviewers. The reviewers are not required to prepare for the review in advance, and the main objective of the walkthrough is to establish a common understanding of the work product and to identify any major defects or issues. A walkthrough is usually informal and does not follow a defined process or roles. In this case, the review for a high-level architectural document written by a software architect matches the characteristics of a walkthrough. Reference: ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 2.4.2.2

### NEW QUESTION # 234

Which of the following statements about branch coverage is true?

- A. The minimum number of test cases needed to achieve full branch coverage, is usually lower than that needed to achieve full statement coverage
- B. If full branch coverage has been achieved, then all combinations of conditions in a decision table have surely been exercised
- C. If full branch coverage has been achieved, then all unconditional branches within the code have surely been exercised
- **D. Exercising at least one of the decision outcomes for all decisions within the code, ensures achieving full branch coverage**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Exercising at least one of the decision outcomes for all decisions within the code, ensures achieving full branch coverage, which is a test coverage criterion that requires that all branches in the control flow of the code are executed at least once by the test cases. A branch is a basic block of code that has a single entry point and a single exit point, and a decision is a point in the code where the control flow can take more than one direction, such as an if-then-else statement, a switch-case statement, a loop statement, etc. The decision outcomes are the possible paths that can be taken from a decision, such as the then branch or the else branch, the case branch or the default branch, the loop body or the loop exit, etc. The other statements are false, because:

\* The minimum number of test cases needed to achieve full branch coverage, is usually higher than that needed to achieve full statement coverage, which is a test coverage criterion that requires that all executable statements in the code are executed at least once by the test cases. This is because branch coverage is a stronger criterion than statement coverage, as it implies statement coverage, but not vice versa. For example, a single test case can achieve full statement coverage for an if-then-else statement, but two test cases are needed to achieve full branch coverage, as both the then branch and the else branch need to be exercised.

\* If full branch coverage has been achieved, then all unconditional branches within the code have not necessarily been exercised, as unconditional branches are branches that do not depend on any decision, and are always executed, such as a goto statement, a break statement, a return statement, etc.

Unconditional branches are not part of the branch coverage criterion, as they do not represent different paths in the control flow of the code. However, they are part of the statement coverage criterion, as they are executable statements in the code.

\* If full branch coverage has been achieved, then all combinations of conditions in a decision table have not necessarily been exercised, as a decision table is a test design technique that represents the logical relationships between multiple conditions and their corresponding actions, in a tabular format. A decision table can have more combinations of conditions than the number of decision outcomes in the code, as each condition can have two or more possible values, such as true or false, yes or no, etc. For example, a decision table with four conditions can have 16 combinations of conditions, but the corresponding code may have only two decision outcomes, such as pass or fail. To exercise all combinations of conditions in a decision table, a stronger test coverage criterion is needed, such as condition combination coverage, which requires that all possible combinations of condition outcomes in the code are executed at least once by the test cases. References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents:

\* ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.3.1, Test Coverage Criteria Based on the Structure of the Software

\* ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Branch Coverage, Statement Coverage, Branch, Decision, Decision Outcome, Unconditional Branch, Decision Table, Condition Combination Coverage

### NEW QUESTION # 235

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