

Valid CTFL-AcT Test Blueprint, Latest CTFL-AcT Material

Answers:

1	C	11	A	21	C	31	C
2	D	12	A	22	C	32	C
3	C	13	B	23	A	33	D
4	C	14	D	24	A	34	C
5	A	15	D	25	D	35	A
6	B	16	A	26	A	36	A
7	B	17	B	27	C	37	D
8	B	18	C	28	B	38	B
9	A	19	A	29	A	39	B
10	C	20	B	30	D	40	A

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There is no doubt that in the future information society, knowledge and skills will be a major driver for economic growth and one of the major contributors to the sustainable development of the information industry. And getting the related ISTQB Foundation Level - Acceptance Testing certification in your field will be the most powerful way for you to show your professional knowledge and skills. However, it is not easy for the majority of candidates to prepare for the exam in order to pass it, if you are one of the candidates who are worrying about the exam now, congratulations, there is a panacea for you--our CTFL-AcT Study Tool.

ISQI CTFL-AcT (ISTQB Foundation Level - Acceptance Testing) Certification Exam is a globally recognized certification that is designed for individuals who are interested in building a career in software testing. ISTQB Foundation Level - Acceptance Testing certification exam is designed to validate the candidate's knowledge and understanding of acceptance testing, which is an essential component of software testing. CTFL-AcT Exam covers various topics such as test planning, test case design, and test execution, among others.

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ISQI CTFL-AcT (ISTQB Foundation Level - Acceptance Testing) exam is a certification exam for individuals who want to demonstrate their competence in acceptance testing. CTFL-AcT exam is designed to test the candidate's knowledge and skills in the principles and practices of acceptance testing, including test planning, design, execution, and evaluation.

To prepare for the CTFL-AcT exam, candidates can take advantage of a range of study materials and training courses. The ISTQB offers a variety of resources, including textbooks, e-learning modules, and practice exams. In addition, there are many training providers who offer courses specifically focused on the CTFL-AcT Exam. These courses can be delivered online or in-person, and may include hands-on exercises and case studies to help candidates develop practical skills.

ISQI ISTQB Foundation Level - Acceptance Testing Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

NEW QUESTION # 45

Which of the following techniques is most likely applied to ensure the quality of acceptance testing activities?

- A. Verification of the traceability between user stories and test cases to make sure it is up to date.
- B. Checklist-based verification of requirements to ensure their completeness and quality.
- C. Eye tracking to verify the feasibility of previously defined user acceptance tests.
- D. Review of the source code to ensure traceability of user stories to system components.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Ensuring traceability between requirements (user stories) and test cases is a cornerstone of quality assurance in acceptance testing. It confirms that all business needs are covered by corresponding tests and helps assess the impact of changes. Traceability matrices or tools are used to track these links throughout the lifecycle.

Option B is correct because regularly verifying and updating traceability ensures that acceptance test coverage remains aligned with evolving requirements - a best practice in quality assurance.

Other options:

A (review of source code) is a white-box technique, more suitable for unit or integration testing.

C (checklist-based verification of requirements) is useful but focuses on requirement quality, not directly on testing activities.

D (eye tracking) is a usability evaluation technique and not standard for verifying test case feasibility.

B). Verification of the traceability between user stories and test cases to make sure it is up to date.

NEW QUESTION # 46

Which one of the following statements regarding the quality of requirements is MOST correct?

- A. In Agile development lifecycle models, requirement engineering becomes less important due to the product owner role.
- B. INVEST is a technique that ensure the quality of user stories or requirements, thus replacing regular reviews.
- C. Testers may complete unclear requirements by assumptions, as long as they discuss those assumptions with at least one stakeholder.
- D. Vague or ambiguous requirements may lead to misunderstandings both during implementation and testing.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 47

Which of the following activities is most likely performed by the business analyst as part of defect analysis?

- A. Identify the requirements / user stories that are not satisfied.
- B. Assess the impact of corrective actions on other parts of the system's implementation.
- C. Check, whether other paths in the business process model perform as intended.
- D. Analyze the function that failed step by step to identify the cause of the defect.

Answer: A

Explanation:

During defect analysis in the context of acceptance testing, the business analyst plays a key role in mapping test results back to business needs and requirements. If a defect is identified during acceptance testing, the business analyst typically evaluates which requirement, user story, or business rule was not fulfilled. This helps determine whether the issue is critical from a business perspective and what corrective action is required.

Option A is correct because it is the primary responsibility of the business analyst to assess unmet requirements or user stories in the event of a defect.

Other options:

B is typically a developer or architect's responsibility, as it involves evaluating the technical impact.

C is part of root cause analysis, usually performed by developers or technical leads.

D refers to broader testing scope and could be part of test analysis but is less specific to the business analyst's role in defect analysis.

NEW QUESTION # 48

As a part of a travel expense reimbursement management system, the following business process is defined:

* After receipt of the expense report, a new account must be created if the employee does not already have one. The report is then reviewed.

* Amounts less than \$200 are automatically approved, while amounts equal to or greater than \$200 must be approved by the supervisor. If the request is rejected, the employee is informed. The employee is reimbursed by payment to his or her bank account.

* If the request is not processed within 7 days, the employee receives an "ongoing" e-mail. If the request is not completed within 30 days, then the process is stopped, and the employee receives a cancellation e-mail asking her/him to resubmit the refund request. The following BPMN model has been submitted for review. Which of the following comments is MOST Likely to have been made on this BPMN model?

- A. After "Advise Employee to Start Again" the flow should go to an "end" event
- B. The "Supervisor Review" activity should be positioned after the "Send for Payment" activity
- C. This BPMN model is correct, so there should not be any review comments
- D. The second timing event should be "30 days" instead of "23 days"

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation:

According to the scenario described in the question, the business process for expense reimbursement includes two key timing constraints:

If the request is not processed within 7 days, an "ongoing" email is sent to the employee.

If the request is not completed within 30 days, the process is canceled and the employee is asked to resubmit the request.

However, in the BPMN model presented in the image, the second timing event (clock icon near "Approval in Progress") incorrectly shows 23 days instead of 30 days. This discrepancy misrepresents the actual business rule and violates the accuracy required in process modeling.

ISTQB Foundation Level Extension - Acceptance Testing syllabus and the Certified Tester Foundation Level Business Process Testing (CTFL-BAT) emphasize that a process model should correctly reflect the specified behavior, rules, and constraints of the business scenario. An incorrect timer can lead to miscommunication between stakeholders and incorrect automation or implementation logic.

Therefore, Option A is the most likely review comment since it directly points to this inconsistency in the model.

NEW QUESTION # 49

What is considered as good practice regarding business process modeling?

- A. Links to requirements or risks should be well separated from the workflow description.
- B. Keeping all model element in one diagram considerably improves the readability of BPMN models.
- C. Business analysts should finalize their process models before showing them to acceptance testers.
- D. BPMN diagrams and DMN tables should include information such as traceability to user stories.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Traceability is a key principle in requirements and test management. It ensures that all features, requirements, and tests are linked and accounted for. Including traceability to user stories in BPMN diagrams or DMN tables supports transparency, auditability, and maintenance.

