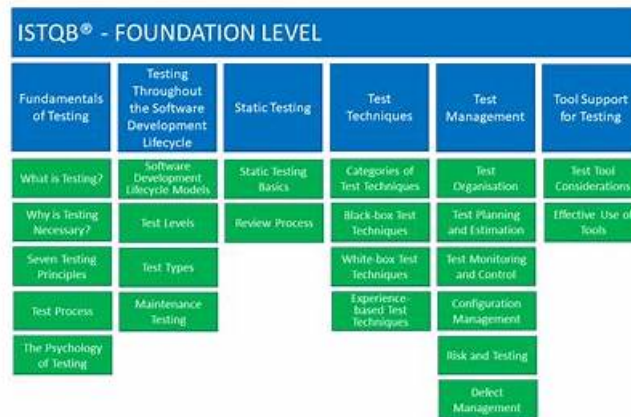


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The CTFL-AcT Exam consists of 40 multiple-choice questions that need to be completed within 60 minutes. CTFL-AcT exam is computer-based and can be taken at any authorized testing center. To prepare for the CTFL-AcT Exam, ISQI offers various training courses and study materials, including online courses, textbooks, and practice exams. Candidates can choose the option that suits them best and prepare for the exam at their own pace.

The CTFL-AcT exam covers a range of topics related to acceptance testing, including the principles and concepts of acceptance testing, the acceptance testing process, and the techniques and tools used in acceptance testing. CTFL-AcT exam also covers the roles and responsibilities of the acceptance tester, as well as the importance of communication and collaboration in the acceptance testing process.

ISQI CTFL-AcT Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business Process and Business Rules Modeling: Here, the focus is on modeling business processes and rules, and deriving acceptance tests directly from these models for streamlined testing processes.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptance Testing for Non-Functional Requirements: This topic explores testing non-functional requirements such as usability, performance efficiency, and security, emphasizing quality in use and user experience.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborative Acceptance Testing: This topic details how teams collaborate effectively during acceptance testing to ensure comprehensive test coverage and quality assurance.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction and Foundations: This topic covers fundamental relationships in software development and business analysis, along with the principles of acceptance testing.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptance Criteria, Acceptance Tests and Experience-Based Practices: This topic includes writing acceptance criteria, designing acceptance tests, and utilizing experience-based approaches for effective acceptance testing.

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ISQI ISTQB Foundation Level - Acceptance Testing Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

NEW QUESTION # 18

As an acceptance tester you want to test the \$100 withdrawal process described by the following Business Process Model and Notation (BPMN) model.

You would like to achieve the following coverage criterion "execute all possible process tasks". Consider the following test cases:

Test 1: balance = \$100, receipt = YES

Test 2: balance = \$120, receipt = NO

Test 3: balance = \$85

Test 4: balance = \$20, receipt = YES

Which of the following is the minimal set of test cases allowing to achieve required coverage?

- A. Test 1, Test 3
- B. Test 2, Test 4
- C. Test 1, Test 2, Test 3
- D. Test 1, Test 2, Test 4

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 19

Which of the following statements BEST describes the relationship between beta testing and acceptance testing?

- A. Beta testing and acceptance testing mean the same, but acceptance testing is the term used in Agile projects
- B. Beta testing is often used for acceptance testing of Software as a Service (SaaS) platforms
- C. Beta testing and acceptance testing are distinct testing techniques and have nothing to do with each other
- D. Beta testing is a specific form of acceptance testing required for Commercial Off-the-Shelf Software

Answer: B

Explanation:

Beta testing is a type of acceptance testing performed by end users in a real-world or production-like environment. It is especially relevant for cloud-based and SaaS platforms where widespread feedback is required before release.

Option B is correct because SaaS platforms often release features to a subset of users (beta users) to test the software under actual operating conditions, get feedback, and fix any defects that were not found during internal testing. This allows vendors to validate functionality, performance, and usability in diverse environments.

Other options:

A: Beta testing is not limited to Commercial Off-the-Shelf (COTS) software.

C: Incorrect - beta testing is a form of acceptance testing, not a separate unrelated technique.

D: Incorrect - beta testing and acceptance testing overlap, but they are not synonyms; the terminology does not change based on the development approach (Agile or not).

B). Beta testing is often used for acceptance testing of Software as a Service (SaaS) platforms

NEW QUESTION # 20

Which one of the following statements regarding the graphical representation of business processes is true?

- A. Graphical representations of business processes must describe the complete workflow in detail, including alternative and error scenarios.
- B. For acceptance testing, graphical business process models should focus on the user workflows to be tested.

- C. Business processes should be described graphically using the DMN standard and completed with decision tables.
- D. Using decision tables in BPMN allows defining test conditions corresponding to the business rules under test.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 21

How are beta testing and acceptance testing related?

- A. Beta testing is a systematic approach to acceptance testing and provides measurable coverage of the user stories.
- B. Beta testing is a synonym for acceptance testing used in specific application domains.
- C. Beta testing should include predefined acceptance test scenarios based on acceptance criteria.
- D. Beta testing allows the product to be tested in realistic business configurations and contexts.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Beta testing is a type of external user acceptance testing performed by potential or existing customers in a real- world environment. It typically occurs after internal validation and acceptance tests have been passed. The purpose is to validate the product in realistic contexts, identify usability issues, uncover defects that may have been missed in lab settings, and gather feedback for improvements. Option C is correct because it best describes the intent and value of beta testing - to observe how the product performs in real-life configurations, which may include varying hardware, usage patterns, or business workflows.

Option A is incorrect - while some people use the terms loosely, beta testing is not a strict synonym for acceptance testing. Acceptance testing usually refers to more formal, criteria-driven testing (e.g., alpha or internal acceptance testing), while beta testing emphasizes broad, usage-based validation.

Option B is misleading - beta testers may follow scenarios, but beta testing is not typically based on predefined acceptance criteria alone. It emphasizes exploration in realistic use cases.

Option D is false - beta testing is not primarily about measuring test coverage. It is qualitative and feedback- driven rather than systematically structured.

Exact Reference - ISTQB CTFL Acceptance Testing Syllabus (Section 3.2):

"Beta testing is performed by users in their own environment and supports validation of the system in realistic operational conditions."

NEW QUESTION # 22

In a project to develop an online booking system, the team decided to strengthen collaborative work between the business analyst and the testers working on the project. Several concrete joint activities have been identified.

- A. Definition of Beta Testing sessions
- B. Development of acceptance criteria for user stories
- C. Business needs assessment
- D. Review of risk to prioritize acceptance test

Answer: B

Explanation:

Collaboration between business analysts and testers is critical in Agile and acceptance testing environments.

One of the most effective areas of cooperation is the joint development and review of acceptance criteria for user stories. This ensures that criteria are testable, clearly defined, and aligned with stakeholder expectations.

Option B is correct because creating acceptance criteria is where both business analysts (who understand the business needs) and testers (who ensure testability and clarity) contribute effectively.

Other options:

A (Business needs assessment) is typically a responsibility of business analysts, not a joint activity with testers.

C (Review of risk to prioritize acceptance tests) is a valuable activity but comes after criteria are defined.

While it can be collaborative, it's more specific to test planning.

D (Definition of Beta Testing sessions) is less relevant to ongoing collaborative work between testers and BAs - this involves users and release planning.

B). Development of acceptance criteria for user stories

NEW QUESTION # 23

