

# Valid ISTQB CT-UT Real Testing Environment & Professional DumpsReview - Leader in Certification Exam Materials



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## ISTQB CT-UT Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Risks in Usability, User Experience and Accessibility: This domain assesses the ability of Risk Analysts to identify and analyze common risks that can affect usability, user experience, and accessibility. It differentiates between product risks—such as users being unable to use a product effectively—and project risks, including lack of expertise or insufficient usability evaluation processes. Understanding these risks helps in planning effective usability testing and evaluation.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Usability Testing: This section measures the practical knowledge of Usability Testers in planning, conducting, analyzing, and reporting formal usability test sessions with users. It outlines test preparation activities including writing test plans, test scripts, and tasks, as well as considerations for test locations and pilot sessions. It explains how to moderate sessions, analyze findings, classify problems by severity, and communicate results effectively to stakeholders.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Selecting Appropriate Methods: This domain helps Test Managers make decisions on which usability evaluation methods to apply depending on project context, resources, and maturity. It discusses criteria for selecting usability, user experience, and accessibility evaluation methods suited to different stages of development and organizational needs, including agile development scenarios.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• User Surveys: This part assesses the ability of Usability Test Analysts to design and use surveys to gather user feedback on software usability. It describes how to prepare user surveys, select appropriate questionnaires, and analyze survey responses to measure user satisfaction and other quality attributes from the user's perspective.</li></ul>

Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Basic Concepts:</b> This section measures the skills of Usability Analysts and covers fundamental definitions and ideas related to usability, user experience, and accessibility. It explains what usability means in terms of effectiveness, efficiency, and satisfaction within software products. User experience concepts related to emotions, perceptions, and responses before, during, and after use are included. It also addresses accessibility, focusing on usage by people with diverse abilities.</li> </ul>
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## >> CT-UT Real Testing Environment <<

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### ISTQB Certified Tester Usability Tester Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

#### NEW QUESTION # 17

During a usability test, a user suggested that a quick search box on every page would help a lot for several of the main tasks. You added this finding to the list.

What's the correct classification for these kinds of findings?

- A. Functional problem
- B. Positive finding
- C. Usability problem
- **D. Good idea**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

In usability evaluations, a distinction is made between actual usability problems (where a user struggles to complete a task or is confused by the interface) and suggestions or ideas that users provide based on their preferences or perceived improvements. When a participant offers a new feature idea (such as a quick search box), this is classified as a "good idea" or "feature suggestion," not necessarily a usability problem. It may inform future design enhancements but does not indicate a failure in usability for existing functionality.

References:

Usability.gov: Types of Usability Findings

Nielsen Norman Group: Reporting Usability Test Results

ISO 25062:2006 - Usability Test Reports

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#### NEW QUESTION # 18

A company distributes its products over a web shop where users can put items in their shopping cart. After they click on "checkout", the checkout process starts and users cannot go back anymore to correct possible mistakes. The only way is to hit the "back" button of the browser, which might lead to an expired session and therefore losing all items in the shopping cart.

Which of the following heuristics would best describe this usability issue?

- **A. User control and freedom**
- B. Visibility of system status
- C. Help and documentation
- D. Aesthetic and minimalist design

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The described issue violates the usability heuristic "User control and freedom," as defined by Jakob Nielsen.

This principle emphasizes that users should have the ability to undo and redo actions and navigate freely without being trapped in irreversible sequences. In the scenario, users are forced into the checkout process without a clear way to return or correct mistakes, except through the unreliable and disruptive back button.

This design flaw undermines user autonomy and can result in lost progress or frustration.

References:

Nielsen Norman Group: 10 Usability Heuristics for User Interface Design ISO 9241-110:2020 - Interaction Principles

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### NEW QUESTION # 19

You are asked to evaluate the usability of a software application for a law firm. Due to time and budget constraints, it is not possible to include users in the evaluation process.

Which of the following is a valid approach for evaluating the usability in this case?

- A. Accessibility Evaluation
- **B. Usability Review**
- C. Usability testing
- D. User surveys

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

When actual users cannot be included, a usability review (often an expert or heuristic evaluation) is the most practical method.

Trained evaluators examine the interface against usability principles and standards to identify potential issues. Surveys require user input, and usability testing cannot proceed without users.

Accessibility evaluation targets inclusivity for users with impairments, which is related but not a substitute for overall usability evaluation. Therefore, option A is the only valid method under these constraints.

References:

Nielsen Norman Group: Heuristic Evaluation

Usability.gov: Expert Reviews and Inspections

ISO 9241-110 - Usability Principles

### NEW QUESTION # 20

As an expert for usability, you're in charge of the usability part of the development of a business application for a large customer. You have worked as a usability expert with the development team for two years and are operating well together; the developers value your feedback and give their bests implementing your suggestions. The product is in an early stage, so there's only a rudimentary prototype available.

Given this information, what is the best approach to verify the usability at the current stage?

- A. Usability test in the lab
- B. Unmoderated usability test
- **C. Usability review**
- D. Usability maturity assessment

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

At an early development stage where only a rudimentary prototype exists, a usability review (e.g., expert or heuristic review) is the most effective method. It allows usability specialists to identify potential usability issues without the need for a fully functioning product. Reviews can provide immediate, actionable feedback to guide design improvements before moving into more resource-intensive usability testing. An unmoderated usability test (B) or lab test (D) may be impractical at this stage due to limited interactivity. A usability maturity assessment (C) evaluates organizational processes and is not applicable to evaluating a specific prototype.

References:

Nielsen Norman Group: When to Use Heuristic Evaluation

ISO 9241-210:2019 - Human-Centered Design Processes

Usability.gov: Usability Evaluation Types

### NEW QUESTION # 21

Which of the following statements about usability test plans is true?

- A. It should contain the briefing instructions
- **B. It contains a schedule**
- C. It contains the results of the test sessions
- D. It should be very elaborate and at least 10 pages

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

A usability test plan is a foundational document created before conducting usability testing. It outlines the objectives, scope, methodology, participants, tasks, and schedule for the testing activities. One of its essential components is the schedule, which details when and how test sessions will occur to ensure proper resource allocation and time management. Including a schedule helps coordinate between test moderators, participants, observers, and stakeholders, making the testing process organized and efficient. While briefing instructions (Option B) may be related to the usability test, they are typically documented separately or included in participant materials rather than the formal test plan itself. The test plan should be concise and focused; it need not be overly elaborate or lengthy (Option C), as clarity and usability of the plan are more important than length. The results of the test sessions (Option D) are not included in the test plan but rather compiled afterward in a test report or analysis document. Therefore, the correct statement is that the usability test plan contains a schedule, ensuring a structured timeline for the usability testing activities.

References:

Usability.gov, Usability Testing Plan Template

Nielsen Norman Group, Usability Test Planning

ISO 9241-210:2019 Ergonomics of human-system interaction - Usability testing process

### NEW QUESTION # 22

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