

Quiz 2026 CTFL-AcT: ISTQB Foundation Level - Acceptance Testing High Hit-Rate Exam Preparation



CTFL-AcT

ISTQB Foundation Level - Acceptance Testing



ISQI CTFL-AcT certification exam is a very difficult test. Even if the exam is very hard, many people still choose to sign up for the exam. As to the cause, CTFL-AcT exam is a very important test. For IT staff, not having got the certificate has a bad effect on their job. ISQI CTFL-AcT certificate will bring you many good helps and also help you get promoted. In a word, this is a test that will bring great influence on your career. Such important exam, you also want to attend the exam.

The CTFL-AcT exam covers various topics such as the principles of acceptance testing, test planning and design, test execution, and test closure. It also focuses on the different types of acceptance testing, including user acceptance testing, operational acceptance testing, and contractual acceptance testing. CTFL-AcT exam is an entry-level certification that can help individuals demonstrate their proficiency in acceptance testing and enhance their career prospects in the field of software testing.

ISQI CTFL-AcT (ISTQB Foundation Level - Acceptance Testing) Exam is a certification exam that is designed to test your knowledge and understanding of acceptance testing. It is an entry-level exam that is ideal for beginners who want to start a career in software testing. CTFL-AcT exam covers the fundamental concepts, principles, and techniques of acceptance testing, as well as the various types of testing that are commonly used in the software development lifecycle.

The CTFL-AcT Certification Exam is ideal for professionals who are involved in software development, quality assurance, and software testing. ISTQB Foundation Level - Acceptance Testing certification is also suitable for individuals who are interested in pursuing a career in software testing or improving their skills in this area. By passing the CTFL-AcT certification exam, professionals can demonstrate their expertise in acceptance testing and gain a competitive edge in the job market. Overall, the CTFL-AcT certification is an excellent way for professionals to enhance their knowledge and skills in acceptance testing and advance their careers.

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ISQI ISTQB Foundation Level - Acceptance Testing Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

NEW QUESTION # 53

Why can it be a good practice to draw business process models that only partially cover the behavior of related software systems?

- A. It is impossible to describe the complete workflow
- B. The model should focus on what is to be tested
- C. They should be exactly one model per requirement

- D. The model will contain too many model elements

Answer: B

Explanation:

In business process modeling for testing purposes, especially in acceptance testing, it is not always necessary or practical to model the entire system or process in exhaustive detail. ISTQB and the CTFL-BAT (Business Analysis Testing) extension emphasize that test models - including business process models - should serve specific testing objectives.

Focusing the model on what needs to be tested allows the test team to:

Avoid unnecessary complexity,
 Highlight relevant paths and decisions,
 Derive precise and efficient test cases,
 Facilitate stakeholder understanding and validation.

According to the ISTQB Foundation Level Extension - Business Analysis syllabus:

"Process models used in testing should represent the business behavior relevant to the test scope. Including too many irrelevant paths and decisions can lead to inefficient test case design and may distract from the core validation goals." Therefore, Option A is correct because limiting the scope of the business process model to the parts that are relevant for testing is a best practice, especially in acceptance testing where focus is on verifying that business needs are met.

Options B, C, and D are not strong justifications:

B suggests avoiding complexity but not purpose-driven modeling.
 C incorrectly implies impossibility rather than pragmatic scope.

NEW QUESTION # 54

Which one of the following statements describes the collaboration between business analysts and testers BEST?

- A. Once the requirements and acceptance criteria have been defined, business analysts are no longer involved in testing activities.
- **B. Business analysts collaborate on test planning and risk analysis to ensure that further on, appropriate test cases are developed and prioritized.**
- C. Business analysts usually cannot review acceptance tests, because they do not understand the technical details.
- D. Testers participate in identifying business needs of stakeholders to better understand the business needs and related requirements.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The ISTQB CTFL Acceptance Testing Syllabus emphasizes the importance of collaboration between business analysts and testers throughout the testing lifecycle, especially during test planning and risk identification.

Business analysts contribute domain knowledge and business context, which is crucial in identifying business- critical areas, defining priorities, and ensuring that acceptance tests align with business goals.

Option A correctly identifies this collaboration. During test planning, business analysts help define acceptance criteria, identify risks from a business perspective, and support test prioritization to focus on high-value features. Their early involvement ensures that acceptance tests are meaningful and support stakeholder expectations.

Option B is incorrect as business analysts actively review acceptance tests to confirm alignment with business rules, regardless of technical complexity.

Option C is inaccurate because although testers seek to understand business needs, the responsibility for identifying those needs lies with business analysts.

Option D is incorrect; business analysts remain engaged throughout the project lifecycle, including test support and defect triage.

Exact Reference - ISTQB CTFL Acceptance Testing Syllabus (Section 1.4):

"Testers and business analysts collaborate during test planning and analysis activities to ensure the tests meet business needs and risk areas are adequately covered." Therefore, A provides the most accurate and comprehensive description.

NEW QUESTION # 55

Which one of the following statements describes correctly how acceptance testing may be augmented with other test techniques or approaches?

- A. In a risk-based testing approach, acceptance criteria are derived from the tester's experience and intuition.
- **B. In a model-based testing approach, acceptance tests are generated from graphical or textual models.**
- C. In a black-box testing approach, acceptance test scenarios follow the implemented sequence of function calls in the code.

- D. In a priority-based testing approach, prioritization of acceptance tests depends on identified product risks.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Model-Based Testing (MBT) is a test design technique in which test cases are derived from a model that describes some aspects of the system's behavior. In the context of acceptance testing, MBT can be used to generate high-level acceptance test cases automatically from business process models, use case diagrams, state models, or decision tables.

Option A is correct because MBT supports the systematic generation of acceptance test cases from these models, enabling better coverage of business rules and workflows while maintaining traceability to the requirements.

Other options:

B is close but slightly off: prioritization of acceptance tests in a priority-based approach depends on business value or stakeholder-defined priorities, not strictly on product risks.

C is incorrect. Risk-based testing relies on structured risk assessment, not just intuition or experience.

D is false. Black-box testing focuses on inputs and outputs without referencing the internal structure (such as function calls), which is characteristic of white-box testing.

Exact Reference - ISTQB CTFL Acceptance Testing Syllabus (Section 2.3):

"Model-based testing can be used to generate acceptance test cases systematically based on models representing business processes or system behavior."

NEW QUESTION # 56

Assume you are testing functionality of the interface of an elevator. One of the requirements is that the elevator can work only if the total weight of the passengers does not exceed 200 kg. The elevator can reach the following floors: Ground Floor, 1st floor and 2nd floor. You want to create an acceptance test using the Gherkin language. You can use the following phrases for this purpose:

- i.the total weight of passengers is greater than 200 kg
- ii.the elevator is on the Ground Floor
- iii.a button '1st floor' was pressed
- iv.the elevator goes to the 1st floor
- v.a passenger standing at the 2nd floor calls the elevator
- vi.a message 'too many passengers' is displayed on the screen

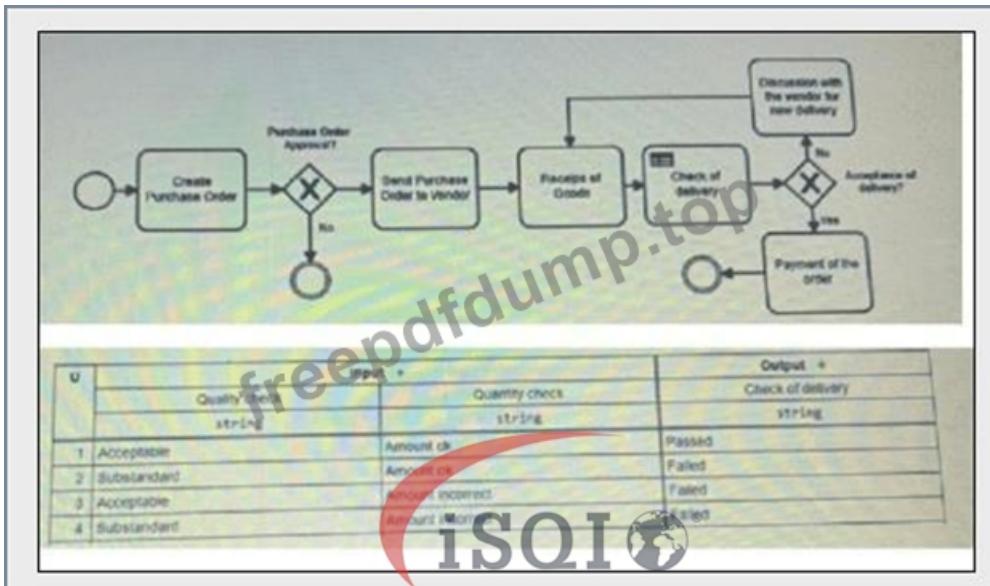
Which of the following statements correctly matches constructs of Given/When/Then with a relevant phrase in order to create a correct test case for the given requirement?

- A. GIVEN ii)
WHEN iv)
THEN v)
- B. GIVEN ii)
WHEN v) AND vi) THEN i)
- C. GIVEN iii)
WHEN ii)
THEN iv)
- D. GIVEN ii)
WHEN i)
THEN vi)

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 57

Consider the following BPMN model and the related DMN model describing the decision rules associated to the "Check of delivery" activity. What is the minimum number of test cases required to cover all paths without repeated loops in the BPMN model AND all decisions in the DMN table?



- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: A

Explanation:

To determine the minimum number of test cases needed to cover:

All unique paths (without repeating loops) in the BPMN process model.

All decision rules (combinations) in the DMN decision table.

Let's break it down:

BPMN Paths:

If the purchase order is not approved # process ends # 1 path

If approved:

Goods received # "Check of delivery" # Acceptance YES # Payment # 1 path Goods received # "Check of delivery" # Acceptance NO # Discussion # End # 1 path

= Total distinct BPMN paths: 3

DMN Table:

There are 4 rules based on two inputs (Quality check and Quantity check):

Acceptable + Amount ok # Passed

Substandard + Amount ok # Failed

Acceptable + Amount incorrect # Failed

Substandard + Amount incorrect # Failed

You must execute 4 combinations to cover all decision rules.

To cover both all BPMN flows and all DMN rules, you need a minimum of 4 test cases (each using a different rule from the DMN table and associated BPMN path). Paths may overlap, but all rules must be exercised.

NEW QUESTION # 58

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Questions Answers