

100% Pass Professional CTAL_TM_001 - Valid ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager Exam Pattern



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The ISTQB CTAL_TM_001 certification exam is one of the best credentials in the modern ISTQB world. The ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager (CTAL_TM_001) certification offers a unique opportunity for beginners or experienced professionals to demonstrate their expertise and knowledge with an industry-recognized certificate. With the ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager (CTAL_TM_001) exam dumps, you can not only validate your skill set but also get solid proof of your proven expertise and knowledge.

Topics of CTAL-TM Exam

Candidates must know the exam topics before they start of preparation. Because it will really help them in hitting the core. Our **CTAL-TM exam dumps** will include the following topics:

1. Testing Process

- Test planning, monitoring and control.
- test analysis and design
- Evaluating exit criteria and reporting.
- Test implementation and execution.
- Test closure activities

2. Test Management

- Test documentation.
- Test estimation and test metrics.
- Business value of testing.
- Distributed outsourced and insourced testing.

3. Reviews

- Managing formal reviews.
- Metrics for reviews.
- Managing reviews.
- Management reviews and audits.

4. Defect Management

- Accessing process capability with defect report.
- Defect lifecycle.
- Defect report information.

5. Improving the testing process

- Improving the testing process with CMMi, TPI, CTP, STEP.
- Test improvement process.

6. Test tool and automation

- Tool metrics
- Tool lifecycle
- Tool selection

7. People skills

- Fitting testing within an organization.
- Test team and dynamics.
- Motivation.
- Communication.
- Individual skills.

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The ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager (CTAL_TM_001) practice questions (desktop and web-based) are customizable, meaning users can set the questions and time according to their needs to improve their discipline and feel the real-based exam scenario to pass the ISTQB CTAL_TM_001 Certification. Customizable mock tests comprehensively and accurately represent the actual ISTQB CTAL_TM_001 certification exam scenario.

CTAL-TM Certification Path

6 months of experience in Software development/software testing. Successful completion of the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation level and a minimum of three years testing experience is recommended. The Intermediate Certificate may also be helpful but is not required.

ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager Sample Questions (Q125-Q130):

NEW QUESTION # 125

Instead of having an independent test team within the company, the company is considering to outsource testing. What are THREE key challenges that are typical for outsourcing? 1 credit

- A. Define expectation for tasks and deliverables
- B. Test environment more complex
- C. Audit trail from requirements to test cases
- D. Possibly different cultures
- E. Applying test automation
- F. Testing of non-functional requirements
- G. Clear channels of communications

Answer: A,D,G

Explanation:

Topic 7, Scenario 7 "Test Estimation"

You have been contracted to manage the acceptance testing of a new computer-based reservation system for a travel agency. You have provided an approximate budget estimate for the testing project based on previous experience with similar sized projects.

However, the management of the parent company of the travel agency will not commit to the budget until detailed cost estimates are provided.

The reservation system is being developed by a third party. However, detailed specifications of the software are available, as well as an estimate of the total effort that will be spent in developing the software. The software is to be delivered in four increments, and the functionality to be delivered in each increment has already been agreed on.

NEW QUESTION # 126

If the test manager must repeatedly step in to resolve conflicts within the team, what phase is the team in and what competencies are required from the test manager?

- A. Forming Professional
- B. Performing Methodological
- C. Storming Social
- D. Norming Personal

Answer: C

Explanation:

Understanding Team Development Phases:

The Storming phase is where team members often experience conflicts as they establish their roles and relationships.

Resolving conflicts in this phase is essential for team cohesion and productivity.

Competencies Required:

Social competencies are needed to mediate, facilitate communication, and encourage collaboration.

Evaluation of Options:

A. Forming Professional:

Incorrect. The Forming phase involves team orientation, not conflict resolution.

B. Storming Social:

Correct. This phase requires social skills to address conflicts and foster a productive environment.

C. Norming Personal:

Incorrect. The Norming phase focuses on team cohesion and process standardization.

D. Performing Methodological:

Incorrect. The Performing phase assumes the team is high-functioning and requires minimal intervention.

Syllabus Alignment:

ISTQB emphasizes understanding team dynamics and applying social skills for effective team management during challenging phases (TM-3.1.5).

Reference:

ISTQB Advanced Level Test Management Syllabus (TM-3.1.5)

NEW QUESTION # 127

Your team has been assigned to test a loyalty card program for a supermarket chain. Because this is a highly competitive market, significant investment has been made to determine the shortcomings of the products offered by competitors. While the feature sets are mostly the same, there is a wide variance in usability and performance, and the users' perceptions of these quality characteristics. Given only this information, what test approach would be most appropriate?

- A. Requirements-based
- B. Risk-based
- C. Experience-based
- D. Model-based

Answer: B

Explanation:

* Context Analysis:

* Competitive market conditions emphasize the importance of usability, performance, and user perceptions, highlighting risks to user satisfaction and product success.

* Evaluation of Test Approaches:

* A. Model-based:

* Incorrect. This approach is used for validating predefined models, not addressing specific usability and performance risks.

* B. Experience-based:

- * Incorrect. Useful for exploratory testing but does not directly align with prioritizing and addressing risks.
- * C. Risk-based:
- * Correct. Focuses on identifying and mitigating the highest risks, such as usability and performance in this context.
- * D. Requirements-based:
- * Incorrect. Emphasizes functional completeness, not specific quality characteristics like usability or performance.
- * Syllabus Alignment:
- * ISTQB Advanced Test Management syllabus highlights risk-based approaches as effective for addressing high-impact quality characteristics (TM-1.3.4).

References:

ISTQB Advanced Level Test Management Syllabus (TM-1.3.4)=====

NEW QUESTION # 128

As a result of the RAD based development approach, the test manager has decided to change the risk mitigation approach. Which test technique might be most appropriate to use? 2 credits

- A. Boundary Value Analysis
- B. Error Guessing
- C. Decision Table Testing
- D. Exploratory Testing

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION # 129

You are looking to improve the efficiency of testing. The developers have been claiming that the majority of defect reports they receive are invalid either due to the test environment or because the tester did not follow the right steps. In a standard defect management process where should you look for more information about these invalid defects?

- A. In the ones that are in the status Rejected or Closed without a fix
- B. In the ones that are stuck in the In Progress state
- C. In the ones that are Resolved but not Closed
- D. In the ones with the status of Re-Opened

Answer: A

Explanation:

* Context Analysis:

* The developers claim many defect reports are invalid. Reviewing defects that are rejected or closed without fixes can highlight issues like incorrect environment setup or missed testing steps.

* Evaluation of Options:

* A. In the ones that are stuck in the In Progress state:

* Incorrect. These defects are still being investigated, not confirmed as invalid.

* B. In the ones that are Resolved but not Closed:

* Incorrect. These defects have been fixed but not yet verified; they are not considered invalid.

* C. In the ones that are in the status Rejected or Closed without a fix:

* Correct. Rejected defects are marked invalid and are directly related to the problem described.

* D. In the ones with the status of Re-Opened:

* Incorrect. Re-opened defects indicate recurring or unresolved issues, not invalid reports.

* Syllabus Alignment:

* ISTQB highlights analyzing defect statuses to improve defect reporting and management processes (TM-2.3.5).

References:

ISTQB Advanced Level Test Management Syllabus (TM-2.3.5)

NEW QUESTION # 130

