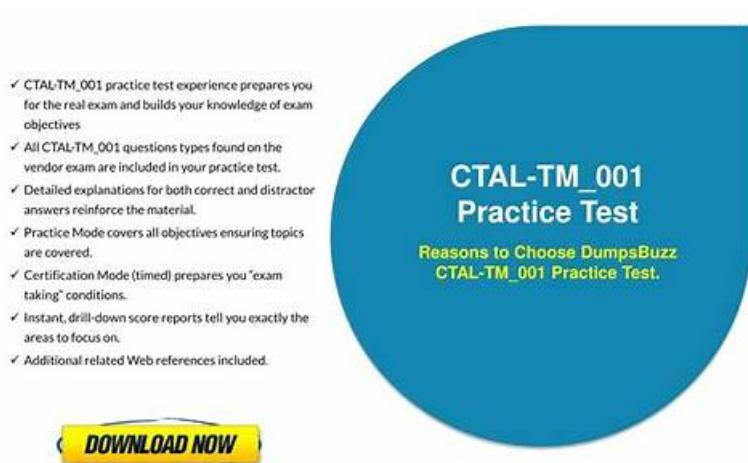# CTAL-TM-001認證考古試題及參考答案

2025 PDFExamDumps最新的CTAL-TM-001 PDF版考試題庫和CTAL-TM-001考試問題和答案免費分享：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1-1LHfeMYLcoiGd-E8BoT_JbXedK0FR4j

在生活中我們不要不要總是要求別人給我什麼，要想我能為別人做什麼。工作中你能為老闆創造很大的價值，老闆當然在乎你的職位，包括薪水。一樣的道理，如果我們一直屈服於一個簡單的IT職員，遲早會被淘汰，我們應該努力通過IT認證，一步一步走到最高層，PDFExamDumps ISTQB的CTAL-TM-001考試認證的練習題及答可以幫助我們快捷方便的通往成功的道路，而且享受保障政策，已經有很多IT人士在行動了，就在PDFExamDumps ISTQB的CTAL-TM-001考試培訓資料，當然不會錯過。

ISTQB CTAL-TM-001 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	• Managing the Product: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Test Analyst and focuses on the artefacts under test and the metrics that describe them. Examinees show how to define and collect test metrics to monitor quality and progress, estimate effort and resources for different test scopes, and organize defect management workflows that fit sequential, iterative, or hybrid lifecycles. The aim is to ensure test outcomes align with objectives and inform stakeholders through clear reporting, while using estimation techniques and defect data to guide ongoing test and process improvements.
主題 2	• Managing the Test Activities: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Test Manager and covers the end?to?end coordination of testing work. Candidates must demonstrate how to plan testing—defining objectives, scope, resources, schedule, and risk treatments—then how to monitor progress against those plans, control deviations through corrective actions, and conclude testing with completion reports, archival of testware, and lessons?learned sessions. The syllabus also explores tailoring test activities to project context, applying risk?based testing to focus effort where it matters most, shaping a coherent project test strategy, leading process?improvement initiatives, and selecting and managing test tools throughout their lifecycle.
主題 3	• Managing the Team: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Test Lead and addresses the human side of test management. Candidates must demonstrate how to identify the skills required for each project, assess and develop team competence, and apply motivating leadership practices. The syllabus also covers stakeholder relationship management, understanding interests and influence, articulating the business case for testing, and balancing cost?of?quality considerations to ensure testing is properly resourced, communicated, and valued within the wider project.

>> CTAL-TM-001認證考試解析 <<

CTAL-TM-001認證資料，最新CTAL-TM-001題庫

隨著CTAL-TM-001考試的變化，PDFExamDumps已經跟新了考試問題和答案，包括一些新增的問題，通過使用更新版本的ISTQB CTAL-TM-001考古題，您可以輕鬆快速的通過考試，還節約寶貴的時間。獲得CTAL-TM-001認證之后，您的職業生涯也將開始新的輝煌時期。購買我們的ISTQB CTAL-TM-001題庫資料可以保證考生一次性通過考試，這是值得大家信賴的題庫網站，可以幫大家減少考試成本，節約時間，是上班族需要獲取CTAL-TM-001認證的最佳選擇。

最新的 ISTQB Test Manager Advanced CTAL-TM-001 免費考試真題 (Q171-Q176):

問題 #171
Which of the following are primary activities in conducting product risk analysis? [1]

- A. Risk testing, risk management
- B. Risk identification, risk assessment
- C. Risk identification, risk testing
- D. Risk management, risk assessment

答案：B

解題說明：
Product risk analysis is the process of identifying and assessing the product risks that may affect the quality or functionality of the software under test1. Product risk analysis involves two primary activities: risk identification and risk assessment. Risk identification is the activity of finding, naming, and describing the risks that might affect the software under test2. Risk assessment is the activity of estimating the impact and probability of occurrence (likelihood) of the identified risks, and prioritizing them based on these factors3. Therefore, option B is the correct answer. Option A is incorrect because risk testing and risk management are not primary activities of product risk analysis, but rather activities that follow or use the results of product risk analysis. Risk testing is the activity of designing, implementing, and executing tests based on the product risk levels to reduce the level of product risks and inform stakeholders of their status4. Risk management is the activity of planning, monitoring, and controlling the risks and the risk mitigation actions in the software project5. Option C is incorrect because risk identification and risk testing are not primary activities of product risk analysis, but rather activities that are part of product risk analysis and risk-based testing respectively. Option D is incorrect because risk management and risk assessment are not primary activities of product risk analysis, but rather activities that are part of risk management and product risk analysis respectively. Reference: 1: ISTQB Glossary, Product Risk Analysis 2: ISTQB Glossary, Risk Identification 3: ISTQB Glossary, Risk Assessment 4: ISTQB Glossary, Risk-Based Testing 5: ISTQB Glossary, Risk Management : Product Risk Analysis (PRA) | TMap : Risk-Based Testing | ISTQB Glossary : Risk Analysis | ISTQB Glossary

問題 #172
Which of the following is the proper order for the stages of a tool lifecycle?

- A. Acquisition Support Evolution Retirement
- B. Evolution Support Acquisition Retirement
- C. Acquisition Evolution Support Retirement
- D. Evolution Acquisition Retirement Support

答案：A

解題說明：
* Definition of Tool Lifecycle Stages:
* Acquisition:The tool is selected and procured.
* Support:Maintenance and updates are provided to ensure ongoing usability.
* Evolution:The tool is upgraded or adapted for new needs.
* Retirement:The tool is decommissioned when no longer useful.
* Evaluation of Options:
* A. Acquisition Support Evolution Retirement:
* Correct. This sequence reflects the natural progression of a tool lifecycle.
* B. Acquisition Evolution Support Retirement:
* Incorrect. Support should occur before evolution as maintenance ensures stability before upgrades.
* C. Evolution Acquisition Retirement Support:

* Incorrect. Evolution cannot occur before acquisition.
* D. Evolution Support Acquisition Retirement:
* Incorrect. Acquisition must come first.
* Syllabus Alignment:
* ISTQB highlights the lifecycle stages of tools in test environments as starting with acquisition and ending with retirement (TM-1.6.4).
References:
ISTQB Advanced Level Test Management Syllabus (TM-1.6.4)

問題 #173
You are assigned to test a new application being developed in-house and you have designed a set of test cases to specifically address key product risks. You will issue daily reports summarising how these test cases are progressing during test execution. When considering the audience for these reports, in which stakeholder matrix quadrant would the product's users reside?

- A. Promoters (High Influence, High Interest)
- B. Apathetic (Low Influence, Low Interest)
- C. Defenders (Low Influence, High Interest)
- D. Latents (High Influence, Low Interest)

答案：C

解題說明：
In stakeholder matrix categorization,Defendersare stakeholders who havelow influencebuthigh interest. End users usually have a strong interest in how the product performs, but less influence on project decisions.
"Stakeholders with high interest but low influence are likely to be end-users who rely on timely and accurate information." (Source: ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus 2012, Section 1.4.1) Thus,Option Bis correct.

問題 #174
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. Applying test automation
- B. Possibly different cultures
- C. Test environment more complex
- D. Testing of non-functional requirements
- E. Clear channels of communications
- F. Audit trail from requirements to test cases
- G. Define expectation for tasks and deliverables

答案：B,E,G

解題說明：
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.

問題 #175
Which statement about defect management in Agile software development is TRUE?

- A. Defect reports are not always necessary, but in some circumstances, they are needed
- B. Defect reports should be raised whenever actual results of a test do not match expected ones
- C. Defect reports are unnecessary because of the high level of collaboration within the team

- D. Defect reports are not required for defects that must be solved by a supplier

答案：A

解題說明：
In Agile, defects discovered within the same sprint may be fixed without formal reports, but:
"Defect reports are typically required for defects that cannot be fixed immediately, require additional discussion, or involve external parties."
-ISTQB CTFL Syllabus 2018, Section 3.2.4
Thus,Option Ais the accurate and practical reflection of Agile defect handling.

問題 #176
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人們相信需要一個標準化的、多國的、令人信服的考試來驗證個人在 ISTQB上技能的等級。同時，這個考試必須有利於公司雇用 ISTQB 方面專業人才。為了實現這壹目的，ISTQB 專家機構聯合多方力量設計和完善了 CTAL-TM-001 認證考試。ISTQB 專家機構通過全球的發展使之成為一個倍受公認和廣泛認可的 CTAL-TM-001 認證考試體系。用戶應該可以自由選擇，在認證 ISTQB 最高級工程師這壹關鍵領域不應固定於一個廠商。

CTAL-TM-001認證資料：https://www.pdfexamdumps.com/CTAL-TM-001_valid-braindumps.html