

Reliable CTAL-TM-001 Dumps Sheet - Quiz 2026

Realistic ISTQB Preparation ISTQB Certified Tester

Advanced Level - Test Manager Store



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The services provided by our CTAL-TM-001 test questions are quite specific and comprehensive. First of all, our test material comes from many experts. The gold content of the materials is very high, and the updating speed is fast. By our CTAL-TM-001 exam prep, you can find the most suitable information according to your own learning needs at any time, and make adjustments and perfect them at any time. Our CTAL-TM-001 Learning Materials not only provide you with information, but also for you to develop the most suitable for your learning schedule, this is tailor-made for you, according to the timetable to study and review. I believe you can improve efficiency.

What is the duration, language, and format of CTAL-TM Exam

- Language: English
- Number of Questions: 65
- Format: Multiple choices Questions
- Passing score: 65%
- Length of Examination: 180 minutes

How to study the CTAL-TM Exam

There are two main types of resources for preparation of CTAL-TM certification exams first there are the study guides and books that are detailed and suitable for building knowledge from ground up then there are video tutorials and lectures that can somehow ease the pain of through study and are comparatively less boring for some candidates yet these demand time and concentration from the learner. Smart Candidates who want to build a solid foundation in all exam topics and related technologies usually combine video lectures with study guides to reap the benefits of both but there is one crucial preparation tool as often overlooked by most candidates the practice exams. Practice exams are built to make students comfortable with the real exam environment. Statistics have shown that most students fail not due to that preparation but due to exam anxiety the fear of the unknown. Itexamguide expert team recommends you to prepare some notes on these topics along with it don't forget to practice **CTAL-TM exam dumps** which

had been written by our expert team, Both these will help you a lot to clear this exam with good marks.

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Preparation CTAL-TM-001 Store, Test CTAL-TM-001 Pdf

The companies do not want to lose them and they offer a good package to convince the candidate to become a part of their organization. So, to fit in the game, you must go for the Itexamguide ISTQB CTAL-TM-001 Practice Exam that will show you where you stand and how hard you need to work to get the ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager (CTAL-TM-001) certification exam.

ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager Sample Questions (Q204-Q209):

NEW QUESTION # 204

The test team is using a distributed model for testing.

What is the primary factor you should consider with this model? [1]

- A. Provision of growth opportunities for the individual testers
- **B. Alignment of methodologies**
- C. Co-location of test team
- D. Planned vs. actual hours

Answer: B

Explanation:

A distributed model for testing is a testing model that involves testers working in different locations, time zones, or organizations, such as onshore, offshore, or nearshore¹. The primary factor that you should consider with this model is the alignment of methodologies, which means that the testers follow the same or compatible testing processes, standards, tools, and techniques, regardless of their location, time zone, or organization². The alignment of methodologies can help to ensure the consistency, quality, and efficiency of the testing activities, as well as to facilitate the communication, coordination, and collaboration among the testers³. Therefore, option A is the correct answer. Option B is incorrect because co-location of test team is not a factor that you should consider with a distributed model for testing, but rather a factor that is contrary to a distributed model for testing. Co-location of test team means that the testers work in the same physical location, which can have some advantages, such as easier communication, faster feedback, and stronger team spirit, but also some disadvantages, such as higher costs, limited resources, and less diversity⁴. Option C is incorrect because provision of growth opportunities for the individual testers is not a factor that you should consider with a distributed model for testing, but rather a factor that is relevant to any testing model. Provision of growth opportunities for the individual testers means that the testers are given the chance to learn new skills, gain new experiences, and advance their careers, which can have some benefits, such as increased motivation, productivity, and retention of the testers. Option D is incorrect because planned vs. actual hours is not a factor that you should consider with a distributed model for testing, but rather a factor that is relevant to any testing model. Planned vs. actual hours is a testing metric that compares the estimated and the actual effort spent on the testing activities, which can help to measure the accuracy of the test estimation, the efficiency of the test execution, and the variance of the test schedule. Reference: 1: ISTQB Glossary, Distributed Testing 2: Distributed Testing - Software Testing Fundamentals 3: ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus, Section 3.2.1 4: Co-located vs. Distributed Teams: What's the Difference? : How to Provide Growth Opportunities for Employees : Software Testing Metrics: What is, Types & Example

NEW QUESTION # 205

The test team is using a distributed model for testing.

What is the primary factor you should consider with this model? [1]

- A. Provision of growth opportunities for the individual testers
- **B. Alignment of methodologies**
- C. Co-location of test team
- D. Planned vs. actual hours

Answer: B

Explanation:

A distributed model for testing is a testing model that involves testers working in different locations, time zones, or organizations, such as onshore, offshore, or nearshore¹. The primary factor that you should consider with this model is the alignment of methodologies, which means that the testers follow the same or compatible testing processes, standards, tools, and techniques, regardless of their location, time zone, or organization². The alignment of methodologies can help to ensure the consistency, quality, and efficiency of the testing activities, as well as to facilitate the communication, coordination, and collaboration among the testers³. Therefore, option A is the correct answer. Option B is incorrect because co-location of test team is not a factor that you should consider with a distributed model for testing, but rather a factor that is contrary to a distributed model for testing. Co-location of test team means that the testers work in the same physical location, which can have some advantages, such as easier communication, faster feedback, and stronger team spirit, but also some disadvantages, such as higher costs, limited resources, and less diversity⁴. Option C is incorrect because provision of growth opportunities for the individual testers is not a factor that you should consider with a distributed model for testing, but rather a factor that is relevant to any testing model. Provision of growth opportunities for the individual testers means that the testers are given the chance to learn new skills, gain new experiences, and advance their careers, which can have some benefits, such as increased motivation, productivity, and retention of the testers. Option D is incorrect because planned vs. actual hours is not a factor that you should consider with a distributed model for testing, but rather a factor that is relevant to any testing model. Planned vs. actual hours is a testing metric that compares the estimated and the actual effort spent on the testing activities, which can help to measure the accuracy of the test estimation, the efficiency of the test execution, and the variance of the test schedule. Reference: 1: ISTQB Glossary, Distributed Testing 2: Distributed Testing - Software Testing Fundamentals 3: ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus, Section 3.2.1 4: Co-located vs. Distributed Teams: What's the Difference? : How to Provide Growth Opportunities for Employees : Software Testing Metrics: What is, Types & Example

NEW QUESTION # 206

You are managing a project that will be using a model-based testing strategy.

Which of the following is an activity that will be needed in order to implement this strategy? [1]

- A. Conduct operational profiling to determine the expected usage of the system.
- B. Conduct a quality risk analysis with all affected stakeholders.
- C. Create the test charters for the exploratory testing sessions.
- D. Select an appropriate quality standard, such as ISO 9126, to be used to guide the testing.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A model-based testing strategy is a testing strategy that uses models to represent the desired behavior and structure of the system under test, and to derive test cases, test data, test procedures, and test oracles¹. A model-based testing strategy requires an activity to select an appropriate quality standard, such as ISO 9126, to be used to guide the testing. A quality standard is a set of criteria, guidelines, or characteristics that define the quality attributes of a software product, such as functionality, reliability, usability, efficiency, maintainability, and portability². A quality standard can help to define the quality requirements, objectives, and measures for the system under test, and to evaluate the quality of the test results and the test process³. Therefore, option C is the correct answer. Option A is incorrect because conducting a quality risk analysis with all affected stakeholders is not an activity specific to a model-based testing strategy, but rather a general testing activity that can be applied to any testing strategy. A quality risk analysis is a process of identifying and assessing the quality risks that may affect the system under test, and prioritizing them based on their impact and likelihood⁴. Option B is incorrect because conducting operational profiling to determine the expected usage of the system is not an activity specific to a model-based testing strategy, but rather an activity related to a usage-based testing strategy. An operational profile is a statistical representation of the relative frequencies of the inputs, operations, and operating conditions of a system in its operational environment. Option D is incorrect because creating the test charters for the exploratory testing sessions is not an activity specific to a model-based testing strategy, but rather an activity related to an exploratory testing strategy. A test charter is a document that defines the scope, objective, and approach of an exploratory testing session. Reference: 1: ISTQB Glossary, Model-Based Testing 2: ISTQB Glossary, Quality Standard 3: ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus, Section 1.3.1 4: ISTQB Glossary, Quality Risk Analysis : ISTQB Glossary, Operational Profile : ISTQB Glossary, Test Charter : Model-Based Tester - ISTQB not-for-profit association : ISTQB Model-Based Testing Certification - ISTQB Exams Worldwide - ISTQB ... : ISTQB - ABOUT MODEL-BASED TESTER EXT. : ISTQB Certified Tester - Model-Based Tester (CT-MBT)

NEW QUESTION # 207

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. Latents (High Influence, Low Interest)

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

In stakeholder matrix categorization, Defenders are stakeholders who have low influence but high 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 B is correct.

NEW QUESTION # 208

Refer to SCENARIO 1

Week 4 of test execution has been completed and the following test report has been produced

Test Suite	Test Type	Manual/ Automated	Run in Week	Status
TS1	Security	Automated	4	Fail
TS2	Performance	Automated	4	Pass
TS3	Functional	Automated	5	Not run
TS4	Functional Regression	Automated	1	Pass
TS5	Usability	Manual	5	Not run

Review this report against the organisational Test Strategy, what is the status of the Test Strategy objectives?

SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. Test strategy objective 1 and 2 have been met. Test strategy objective 3 has NOT been met.
- B. Test strategy objective 2 and 3 have been met. Test strategy objective 1 has NOT been met.
- C. Test strategy objective 1 and 3 have been met. Test strategy objective 2 has NOT been met.
- D. Test strategy objective 1, 2 and 3 have been met

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 209

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