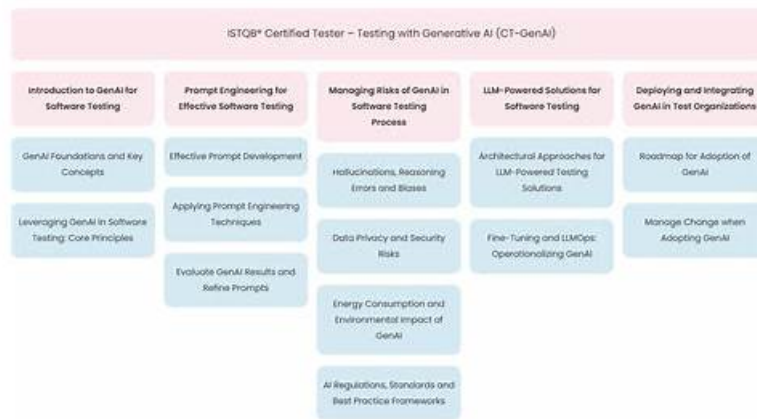


CT-GenAI日本語サンプル & CT-GenAI参考資料



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CT-GenAI参考資料 & CT-GenAI試験解答

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ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Testing with Generative AI (CT-GenAI) v1.0 認定 CT-GenAI 試験問題 (Q15-Q20):

質問 # 15

How do tester responsibilities MOSTLY evolve when integrating GenAI into test processes?

- A. Transitioning from manual execution to complete automation with no human oversight
- B. Replacing existing test coverage validation with automated summary reports generated by AI
- C. Moving from black-box exploratory testing toward exclusively performing code-based white-box checks
- **D. Shifting from test execution toward reviewing, refining, and validating AI-generated testware**

正解: D

解説:

As Generative AI is integrated into the testing lifecycle, the role of the human tester undergoes a significant shift from "author" to "orchestrator and reviewer." In traditional testing, a significant portion of a tester's time is spent manually drafting test cases, scripts, and documentation. With GenAI, these artifacts can be generated in seconds. Consequently, the tester's responsibility shifts toward reviewing, refining, and validating the AI-generated testware to ensure accuracy, relevance, and compliance with project

goals. This "Human-in-the- Loop" (HITL) approach is critical because LLMs are prone to hallucinations and may lack the deep domain context of a human expert. Testers must apply their critical thinking to verify that the AI-generated scripts actually cover the necessary edge cases and do not contain logical errors. This evolution does not mean the end of human oversight (Option B) or a move exclusively to white-box testing (Option C). Instead, it elevates the tester to a higher-level analytical role, focusing on quality strategy and the final verification of AI outputs rather than the repetitive task of initial content creation.

質問 # 16

A prompt section states: "Web checkout module v3.2; focus on coupon application; existing regression suite IDs T-112-T-150; recent defect ID BUG-431." Which component is this?

- A. Input data
- B. Output format
- C. Constraints
- D. Instruction

正解: A

解説:

In a structured prompt, "Input Data" (or Reference Data) provides the specific subject matter that the model must process or analyze. The statement provided consists of factual identifiers and specific entities related to the System Under Test (SUT), such as the version number, the specific module name, reference IDs for existing tests, and a specific defect record. These elements serve as the raw material for the LLM's task. This differs from "Instructions" (Option C), which would be the command (e.g., "Analyze the following.."), or

"Constraints" (Option B), which would define the boundaries of the task (e.g., "Do not include T-115").

"Output Format" (Option D) would define how the result should look (e.g., "Provide a JSON list"). By clearly labeling this section as Input Data, the tester helps the model distinguish between the "what" (the data) and the "how" (the instructions), which is a key principle of structured prompt engineering aimed at improving the accuracy of AI-generated analysis.

質問 # 17

What distinguishes an LLM-powered agent from a basic AI chatbot in test processes?

- A. Ability to trigger automated actions beyond conversation
- B. Ability to respond to prompts without explicit user instructions
- C. Reliance on predefined templates to generate short, factual answers
- D. Use of a conversational tone and improved response personalization

正解: A

質問 # 18

Who typically defines the system prompt in a testing workflow?

- A. CI server automatically without human input
- B. A tester configuring the assistant
- C. Product owner in user stories only
- D. End user during normal chat use

正解: B

解説:

In professional Generative AI applications, the system prompt (sometimes called the system message) is the foundational set of instructions that defines the AI's persona, boundaries, and overall behavior. In a testing workflow, this is typically defined by a tester or test engineer who is configuring the AI assistant for a specific project. Unlike the user prompt, which changes with every interaction, the system prompt remains relatively static and acts as a "guardrail" to ensure the model stays in its role (e.g., "You are an expert in ISO

26262 automotive testing standards"). By defining the system prompt, the tester ensures that the model consistently uses specific terminology, adheres to data privacy constraints, and formats its output according to the team's requirements. While end users (Option B) provide the task-specific input, they do not usually have the permissions or technical need to alter the underlying system-level instructions. Similarly, while CI servers (Option C) might trigger the prompt, they do not "define" the human-centric logic

contained within it.

Properly crafting the system prompt is a core part of setting up an AI-augmented test environment.

質問 # 19

In the context of software testing, which statements (i-v) about foundation, instruction-tuned, and reasoning LLMs are CORRECT?

- i. Foundation LLMs are best suited for broad exploratory ideation when test requirements are underspecified.
- ii. Instruction-tuned LLMs are strongest at adhering to fixed test case formats (e.g., Gherkin) from clear prompts.
- iii. Reasoning LLMs are strongest at multi-step root-cause analysis across logs, defects, and requirements.
- iv. Foundation LLMs are optimal for strict policy compliance and template conformance.
- v. Instruction-tuned LLMs can follow stepwise reasoning without any additional training or prompting.

- A. i, ii, iii (Duplicate entry in original source)
- B. i, iii, v
- C. i, ii, iii
- D. ii, iii, iv

正解: C

解説:

Understanding the hierarchy of LLM types is vital for selecting the right tool for specific testing tasks.

Foundation LLMs are trained on massive datasets to predict the next token; they excel at broad, creative

"ideation" (Statement i) but often struggle with following specific instructions or constraints (making Statement iv

incorrect). Instruction-tuned LLMs have undergone additional training (Fine-tuning) to follow explicit commands and templates. They are highly effective at structured tasks like converting requirements into Gherkin feature files (Statement ii). Reasoning LLMs (or those utilizing specialized prompting like Chain-of-Thought) are designed to handle complex, multi-stage logic. This makes them the superior choice for diagnostic tasks like root-cause analysis, where the model must synthesize information across logs and requirements to find a defect's origin (Statement iii). Statement v is incorrect because while instruction-tuned models are capable, complex "stepwise reasoning" usually requires specific prompting techniques or the inherent logic of specialized reasoning models. Therefore, the combination of i, ii, and iii represents the correct alignment of model capability to testing functionality.

質問 # 20

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