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ISQI CTFL-AT exam is an excellent certification for software testers who want to expand their knowledge and skills in agile testing methodologies. ISTQB Certified Tester - Foundation Level Extension - Agile Tester certification is highly regarded in the software testing industry and can open up new career opportunities for individuals who hold it.

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ISQI CTFL-AT (ISTQB Certified Tester - Foundation Level Extension - Agile Tester) Certification Exam is an important

certification for individuals who are involved in the agile development process. It assesses the candidate's knowledge and skills in agile testing, and is recognized globally in the software testing industry. ISTQB Certified Tester - Foundation Level Extension - Agile Tester certification can greatly enhance the candidate's career prospects and is a requirement for advanced certifications in the field of software testing.

## ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester - Foundation Level Extension - Agile Tester Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

### NEW QUESTION # 15

Which of the following describes the main purpose of a task management tool in agile projects?

- A. A task management tool allows developers to continuously integrate their code.
- **B. A task management tool is used to manage and track user stories, tests and other tasks.**
- C. A task management tool is used to store source code and automated tests.
- D. A task management tool is used by team members to share ideas and collaborate on assigned tasks.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

A task management tool is a software application that helps agile teams plan, organize, and monitor their work. A task management tool typically allows the team to create, assign, prioritize, update, and track user stories, tests, and other tasks that are part of the agile project. A task management tool can also provide various views and reports to visualize the progress and status of the project, such as Kanban boards, burndown charts, velocity charts, etc. Some examples of task management tools are Jira, Trello, Asana, and Monday.com<sup>1</sup>2345. References: ISTQB Foundation Level Agile Tester Syllabus, Section 2.1.1, page 13; ASTQB Agile Tester Certification Resources, Section 2.1.1, page 13.

### NEW QUESTION # 16

Which of the following statements about Agile retrospectives is true?

- A. Traditional projects require feedback from retrospectives; however, Agile retrospectives do not require follow-up activities
- B. Agile retrospectives should be focused on the team members and business representatives, and other participants should not attend or contribute
- C. Agile retrospectives should be focused mainly on obstructions and hindrances that are outside the control of the team because these issues are more challenging
- **D. Agile retrospectives should also provide feedback to the current iteration planning regarding planning accuracy, contents, and the efficiency of the work in the team**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

From the CTFL-AT Syllabus v4.0, Section 5.1, it states:

"The team uses the retrospective to review how they worked during the iteration, including planning accuracy and team collaboration, and to identify actionable improvements." Thus, Option D is correct - retrospectives help reflect on iteration planning accuracy, team dynamics, and efficiency to improve future iterations.

\* Option A is incorrect - retrospectives aim to focus on what the team can improve, not just on external hindrances.

\* Option B is false - Agile retrospectives require follow-up, often in the form of action items tracked in the next iteration.

\* Option C is incorrect - Product Owner and possibly others may contribute, depending on team context.

References:

CTFL-AT Syllabus v4.0, Section 5.1

Learning Objective (K2) - Understand retrospective purpose and follow-up actions

### NEW QUESTION # 17

Which statement about an Agile task board is CORRECT?

- **A. It provides detailed visual representation of the whole team's status.**
- B. It is a detailed visual representation of the status of testing.
- C. Only "in progress" tasks are shown on the task board.

- D. It is updated once at the end of each iteration.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Explanation

An Agile task board is a visual framework to display and sync up on the tasks moving between production steps. It is usually applied to the two most popular Agile development frameworks - Kanban and Scrum. Used by software developers and project managers, an Agile board helps manage workloads in a flexible, transparent, and iterative way<sup>1</sup>. An Agile task board provides a detailed visual representation of the whole team's status, showing which tasks remain to be started, which are in progress, and which are done. It also helps to track the progress of the current sprint, identify bottlenecks, and facilitate collaboration and communication among team members<sup>2</sup>. References:

1: ISTQB Foundation Level Agile Tester Syllabus, Version 2014, Section 2.1.1

2: ASTQB Agile Tester Certification Resources, Agile Testing Foundations, Chapter 2, Section 2.1.1: 6

### NEW QUESTION # 18

Which tasks are typically performed by a tester on an Agile project?

- 1) Implementing test strategy.
- 2) Documenting business requirements.
- 3) Measuring and reporting test coverage.
- 4) Coaching development team in relevant aspects of testing.
- 5) Executing test-driven development tests.

- A. 2, 4, 5
- B. 1, 3
- C. 1, 3, 4
- D. 2, 5

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Explanation

A tester on an Agile project typically performs the following tasks<sup>12</sup>:

Implementing test strategy: A tester helps to define and implement the test strategy for the Agile project, which includes the test approach, test levels, test types, test techniques, test tools, test environment, test data, test metrics, and test documentation.

Measuring and reporting test coverage: A tester measures and reports the test coverage of the product features and quality attributes, such as functionality, usability, performance, security, etc. Test coverage can be expressed in terms of test cases, test scenarios, test sessions, test conditions, test data, code, etc.

Coaching development team in relevant aspects of testing: A tester coaches the development team in relevant aspects of testing, such as test design, test execution, test automation, test-driven development, behavior-driven development, exploratory testing, etc. A tester also helps the development team to improve their testing skills and practices.

The following tasks are not typically performed by a tester on an Agile project:

Documenting business requirements: Business requirements are usually documented by the product owner or the business analyst, not by the tester. The tester may review and provide feedback on the business requirements, but the tester is not responsible for documenting them.

Executing test-driven development tests: Test-driven development tests are usually executed by the developers, not by the tester. The tester may assist the developers in creating and reviewing the test-driven development tests, but the tester is not responsible for executing them.

Therefore, the correct answer is C, as it contains the tasks that are typically performed by a tester on an Agile project. References: ISTQB Foundation Level Agile Tester Extension Syllabus<sup>1</sup>, pages 14-15, 18-19, 22-23; ISTQB Agile Tester Sample Exam<sup>2</sup>, question 17.

### NEW QUESTION # 19

Which of the following is the best example of a testable acceptance criterion for test-related activities?

- A. 100% of the source code must be statically analyzed against some of the known major security vulnerabilities and no errors/warnings must be reported
- B. The application's user interface for the checkout process shall be clear and intuitive to the users
- C. The application shall calculate the volume of the solid shapes (cones, pyramids) with reasonable accuracy

