

1. Which is one of the four integrated elements within PRINCE2®?

- A. Processes
- B. Timescale
- C. Customization
- D. Quality

Explanation: The PRINCE2® method addresses project management with four integrated elements of principles, themes, processes and the project environment.

2. What PRINCE2® does NOT provide?

- A. Roles and Responsibilities
- B. Timescales
- C. Leadership Skills
- D. Quality

Explanation: PRINCE2® does not provide: 1. Specialist aspects such as industry specific activities, 2. Detailed techniques such as earned value analysis, and 3. Leadership and motivational skills

3. A PRINCE2® method does not control

- A. Risk
- B. Profit
- C. Benefit
- D. Change

Explanation: The six aspects of project performance are: cost, benefits, quality, scope, risks and timescales.

4. Which PRINCE2® principle ensures that the project is viable, achievable and desirable?

- A. Continued Business Justification
- B. Focus on Products
- C. Defined Roles and Responsibilities
- D. Manage by Stages

Explanation: A PRINCE2® project has continued business justification and that justification should remain valid throughout the life of the project.

5. Where the justification for a PRINCE2® project is documented?

- A. Business Case
- B. PID
- C. Stage Plan
- D. Project Brief

Explanation: A PRINCE2® project has continued business justification. The justification is documented in a business case.

6. Which of the PRINCE2® principles supports the definition of tolerances for the six project objectives?

- A. Learn From Experience
- B. Continued Business Justification
- C. Manage by Stages
- D. Manage by Exceptions

Explanation: Manage by exception principles: A PRINCE2® project has defined tolerances for each project objective to establish limits of delegated authority.

7. The three primary stakeholder in the PRINCE2® project are?

- A. Business, Users and Suppliers
- B. Business, Users and Customers
- C. Users, Suppliers and Customers
- D. Customers, Business and Trader

Explanation: All projects have three primary stakeholders: 1. Business, 2. User, and 3. Supplier

8. Which PRINCE2® theme supports 'Defined Roles and Responsibilities' Principle?

- A. Change
- B. Organization
- C. Progress
- D. Plan

Explanation: PRINCE2® Organization Theme defines the roles and responsibilities

9. Outline Business Case is developed in which Process?

- A. Starting Up
- B. Initiating a Project
- C. Directing a Project
- D. Managing Stage Boundary

Explanation: Outline Business Case is developed in Starting Up a Project Process

10. Which is a Benefits Review Plan used to assess?

- A. The effectiveness of the project strategies
- B. The suitability of the project management team structure and membership
- C. How the project's products have performed when in operational use**
- D. The progress of the project against its plans

Explanation: Benefit Review Plans are used to assess how the project's products have performed when in operational use

11. What is the Purpose of Organization Theme in PRINCE2®?

- A. Define and establish the project's Quality Standards
- B. Define and establish the project's Risk Management Procedure
- C. Define and establish the project's structure of accountability and responsibilities.**
- D. Define and establish the project's Plan

Explanation: Benefit Review Plans are used to assess how the project's products have performed when in operational use

12. Which Role Provides the necessary skills and produce the project product?

- A. Executive
- B. Senior Supplier**
- C. Senior User
- D. Vendor

Explanation: Senior Supplier Provides the necessary skills and produce the project product.

13. Who is accountable for demonstrating the realization of benefits?

- A. Project Board
- B. Senior User**
- C. Senior Supplier
- D. Executive

Explanation: Senior User is accountable for demonstrating the realization of benefits.

14. Which is a responsibility of the Project Board?

- A. Monitoring that the project stays within time and cost**
- B. Agreeing a Work Package with the Project Manager
- C. Reviewing project status via Checkpoint Reports
- D. Controlling the project on a day-to-day basis

Explanation: Monitoring that the project stays within time and cost is one of the responsibilities of the Project Board.

15. Which is a purpose of the Quality theme?

- A. Control uncertainty to improve the ability of the project to succeed
- B. Establish the mechanisms to judge whether a project is desirable and achievable
- C. Establish mechanisms to control any unacceptable deviation
- D. Look for ways to improve the effectiveness of the management of the project**

Explanation: Purpose of quality theme is to define and implement the means by which the project will create and verify products that are fit for purpose.

16. Who carries out audits that are independent of the project?

- A. Project Assurance
- B. Project Board
- C. Quality Assurance**
- D. Project Manager

Explanation: Quality Assurance is independent of Project Management and directly managed by Corporate or Program Management

17. What do customer's quality expectations identify?

- A. Reviewer names for each product
- B. Measurable definitions of the attributes required for a set of products to be acceptable to the customer
- C. Skills required to develop the project product
- D. Standards that must be used in order to meet the level of quality needed**

Explanation: Customer's quality expectations identifies the standards that must be used in order to meet the level of quality needed

18. Which is the first plan to be created?

- A. Initiation Stage Plan**
- B. Exception Plan
- C. Stage Plan
- D. Project Plan

Explanation: An exception plan is a plan prepared for the appropriate management level to show the actions required to recover from the effect of a tolerance deviation.

19. Which is a type of issue?

- A. A request for change**
- B. An Exception Report
- C. A risk with an estimated high impact
- D. A Lesson

Explanation: Three Types of Issues are: Problem/Concern, Off-Specifications and Request for Change

20. Differentiate management and technical stages?

- A. Technical stages require resources and management stages do not**
- B. Management stages deliver products and technical stages do not
- C. Technical stages can overlap and management stages cannot
- D. Management stages require planning and technical stages do not

Explanation: Technical stages can overlap and management stages cannot