



The PRINCE2 Agile® Practitioner Examination

Sample Paper 1

Question Booklet

Multiple Choice

Examination Duration: 2 hours and 30 minutes

Instructions

1. You should attempt all 50 questions. Each question is worth one mark.
2. There is only one correct answer per question.
3. You need to answer 30 questions correctly to pass the exam.
4. Mark your answers on the answer sheet provided. Use a pencil (NOT pen).
5. You have 2 hours and 30 minutes to complete this exam.
6. This is an 'open book' exam. You can use the *PRINCE2 Agile* guidance.
7. No other material is allowed.
8. Read the 'Project Scenario' in the *Scenario Booklet*.
9. You will also need the 'Additional Information' in the *Scenario Booklet* to answer some questions. This is indicated before the question.
10. Each question is separate. Do not use information from one question to answer another question.

- 1) Which describes lean startup?
 - A. An approach to system improvement which controls how much work is underway at any one time.
 - B. An approach that creates IT services through enhanced collaboration between development and operations.
 - C. An approach to applying agile across an entire organization for large scale and complex work.
 - D. An approach to delivering new products quickly, initially based on setting up new companies.

- 2) Which type of change should PRINCE2 Agile be used for?
 - A. Prioritizing ideas in order to enhance or continuously improve a product.
 - B. Developing a new service which is not yet understood or fully defined.
 - C. Responding to simple requests for change received from sales staff.
 - D. Resolving a long list of minor upgrades that is regularly added to.

- 3) Which describes an agile approach which can be integrated with PRINCE2 Agile?
 - A. Limiting the amount of work under way and using visualization to show progress.
 - B. Comprising a sequence of phases such as design, build and test.
 - C. Prioritizing and delivering frequent requests to improve existing operational products.
 - D. Representing the intended long-term product functionality in a diagram and making it visible to the project team.

- 4) Which describes the PRINCE2 method of project management according to the eight guidance points?
 - A. It follows the traditional need for detailed design before development starts.
 - B. It requires completion of work in a linear, sequential manner phase-by-phase.
 - C. It recommends a flexible, delegated approach to project management.
 - D. It works effectively with agile approaches when some areas of guidance are removed.

- 5) How might a PRINCE2 organization gain by using PRINCE2 Agile?
- A. It benefits from understanding what agile is and how it works.
 - B. It benefits from the advantages of integrating agile into their existing PRINCE2 practices.
 - C. It benefits from adopting an industry standard approach to project management.
 - D. It benefits from understanding PRINCE2 Agile and how to add it to their existing ways of working.
- 6) How does a delivery team 'blend and weave' PRINCE2 with agile ways of working?
- A. By self-organizing within authority limits set by the project manager.
 - B. By using rich communication more effectively on team projects.
 - C. By prioritizing requirements using MoSCoW.
 - D. By using stages in place of timeboxes in order to manage projects.

Using the Project Scenario and Rebranding Additional Information, answer the following questions:

- 7) The 'Chesterton's Cheese? Yes please!' project retrospective concluded that despite the campaign being successful, the company has a recognition problem in its non-English speaking markets. It was recommended that future campaigns make use of uniquely distinguishable branding.

Which PRINCE2 principle being applied?

- A. Focus on products.
- B. Learn from experience.
- C. Continued business justification.
- D. Manage by stages.

- 8) The project manager has authorized the 'Collateral' work package which must be delivered by the end of Week 5. It includes the following requirements:

- Corporate signage - Should Have;
- Website look and feel - Must Have;
- Letterheads - Must Have.

The corporate signage is not thought to add as much value as the other products.

Why does this represent a good application of the 'manage by exception' principle?

- A. Prioritized requirements enable Brand-u-Like to plan their delivery within the limits agreed with the project manager.
- B. Setting zero time tolerance empowers Brand-u-Like to deliver by the end of Week 5.
- C. Combining the corporate image/logo and the collateral into one stage forms a single release.
- D. After Week 5 the value delivered by the 'Collateral' work package can be assessed.

- 9) A marketing campaign to promote Chesterton Blue will target a non-English speaking country in order to determine whether the proposed new corporate logo is sufficiently unique and recognizable. The senior user will approve the chosen logo. During Brand-u-Like's most recent daily stand-up meeting, a number of observations were made.

Which observation should be recorded as an item that that may potentially block the team's progress?

- A. Targeting the Netherlands could increase awareness, resulting in a favourable outcome at the International Cheese Festival.
 - B. The chosen logo may not be sufficiently unique and recognizable, having a negative impact at the International Cheese Festival.
 - C. The Chesterton Blue marketing campaign will require an increase in the marketing budget.
 - D. The senior user has reported that they may have limited availability over the next three months.
- 10) During Stage 4, the Cheese Marketing Association informed Brand-u-Like that Chesterton's Cheese is allowed to use its quality accreditation logo as part of its branding on all of their marketing materials and products.

How should this be managed by Brand-u-Like?

- A. Adopt a dynamic approach to this branding change.
- B. Redesign corporate brand standards, implement them, and seek feedback.
- C. Produce an exception report to inform the project board.
- D. Raise an issue to inform the project manager.

- 11) It was recommended that a marketing campaign to promote Chesterton Blue is used to determine whether the proposed new corporate logo is sufficiently unique and recognizable. The customer subject matter expert (CSME) in the Brand-u-Like team has added this new marketing campaign to the Marketing Team's product backlog.

How effectively does this apply the change theme?

- A. It applies it well because empowered self-organizing teams should be free to handle change dynamically.
 - B. It applies it well because work should be prioritized in a product backlog on an ongoing manner, based on value.
 - C. It applies it poorly because the change needs to be managed at the appropriate level.
 - D. It applies it poorly because a burn-up chart should be used where the amount of work changes.
- 12) During Brand-u-Like's most recent daily stand-up meeting, a rumour that one of their suppliers may become insolvent was reported. As a result, it was agreed that a safe-to-fail experiment should be conducted to determine the likelihood of this occurring.

How effectively does this apply the risk theme?

- A. It applies it well because a safe-to-fail experiment can be used to assess the impact of major changes to scope.
- B. It applies it well because the person who is managing the team is responsible for managing risk at the delivery level.
- C. It applies it poorly because it should be managed as an impediment, rather than as a risk.
- D. It applies it poorly because a safe-to-fail experiment is NOT designed for determining risk probabilities.

- 13) The collateral work package is dependent upon the redesign of the corporate logo. In addition, the marketing campaign and 'Story of Cheese' are both dependent upon the outputs of the rebranding work.

How should the Brand-u-Like team respond to this during the 'accepting a work package' stage?

- A. Record each of the dependencies as a risk 'cause' in the project risk register.
 - B. Ensure that the dependencies are specified as development interfaces in the work packages.
 - C. Document the purpose of each of the products in the appropriate product description.
 - D. Prioritize the work that needs to be undertaken using Brand-u-Like's product backlog.
- 14) The products produced by Brand-u-Like will be delivered in stage 2 only. The project board has agreed to visit the board room to review the burn charts each week.

Which reason BEST explains whether this is a suitable approach for the 'directing a project' process?

- A. It is a good approach because decision-making may be informed by information pulled from the project.
- B. It is a good approach because the executive will be able to provide direction to the project manager and the teams.
- C. It is a poor approach because the project manager should be reviewing the burn charts and escalating any exceptions.
- D. It is a poor approach because the project board should only review information at the end of a stage.

- 15) The project manager has worked with Brand-u-Like to create a work package which releases the collateral items in weeks 4 and 5. The stage plan shows the collateral items as a list in the form of a backlog. Brand-u-Like has produced a release backlog which covers two sprints each of one week duration.

Which statement BEST explains why this approach is appropriate for the 'managing product delivery' process?

- A. All the rebranding work is contained within one stage so sprint planning is not necessary.
 - B. Within an agile project a team plan should always be in the same format as a stage plan.
 - C. Release and sprint backlogs can be used effectively to plan the work required in a work package.
 - D. The work package definition should include the preferred size of the timeboxes.
- 16) At the start of the project the Agilometer was used and the 'advantageous environmental conditions' slider was set at a high level across all sliders and all work streams. When reviewing the project's performance at the end of week 14, this was felt to have been too optimistic. Throughout the project it was found that Brand-u-Like was not willing to change their approach and would not commit to their work until it was fully documented and authorized.

In which report should this information be included?

- A. Checkpoint report.
- B. Exception report.
- C. End project report.
- D. Product status account.

- 17) When contributing to the development of the change control approach, Brand-u-Like wish to specify how changes to the detailed brief they have produced will be managed. They can then charge for changes made to it.

Which reason BEST explains whether the change control approach should be used in this way?

- A. It is suitable because the rebranding brief will require a formal configuration item record.
- B. It is suitable because the development of the change control approach should be collaborative and include the views of stakeholders.
- C. It is unsuitable because change should be allowed for at the product delivery level by trading requirements.
- D. It is unsuitable because a change control approach is redundant if Brand-u-Like wishes to become more agile.

- 18) The acceptance criteria relating to the new logo have been set at a high level in the project product description (PPD). The introduction section of the quality management approach contains the objective of ensuring that this standard is achieved.

Which BEST explains why this statement should be included in the introduction section of the quality management approach?

- A. Brand-u-Like need to ensure that the agile ways of working documented in the quality management approach will achieve the appropriate level of quality.
- B. This objective corresponds to the reputation Brand-u-Like has for producing work to a high level of quality.
- C. All of Chesterton's requirements are driven by the high standards needed by food production regulations.
- D. When working in basic agile environments a lot of emphasis should be placed on quality planning during the initiation stage.

Using the Project Scenario and Marketing Campaign Additional Information, answer the following questions:

- 19) The Marketing Team believes that the most successful viral marketing videos are normally uploaded to YouTube® and shared by people using Twitter®. Videos on Facebook® have much less impact. Adding pictures from the video onto Instagram® could also improve the take-up rate. The acceptance criteria need to be set for where the video is made available.

Which tolerance level is MOST suitable for the acceptance criteria, in order to comply with the 'protect the level of quality' target?

- A. A tolerance range set for the video and/or photos to be available on as many social media platforms as possible.
- B. Zero tolerance on the need for Twitter® to be able to share with all social media applications.
- C. Zero tolerance on the need for the video to be available on YouTube®, Facebook® and Instagram®.
- D. Zero tolerance on the need for the video to be on YouTube® with a tolerance range of 1-5 photos on Instagram®.

- 20) The Marketing Team is working on the advertisements in the first timebox but there is not enough time to complete them all. The remaining requirements to be completed for this timebox are:

- Must have advertisements in the 'Good Food' and 'Great International Food' magazines;
- Should have advertisements in 'Cook Organic' and 'The Vegetarian' magazines.

How should the team respond, taking into account the 'five targets'?

- A. Deliver the 'must have' advertisements as required and as many 'should have' advertisements as possible.
- B. Deliver as many advertisements as possible on both 'must and should have' advertisements equally.
- C. Deliver only the 'must have' advertisements and remove all of the 'should have' advertisements from project scope.
- D. Deliver one 'must have' and one 'should have' advertisement in the first timebox and the remainder in the second.

- 21) The business case identifies that the marketing campaign must achieve a minimum of a 10% increase in sales within three months to be viable, and it would also like to achieve a wider awareness of Chesterton's to improve their long-term sales.

Two television advertisements should achieve the highest increase in awareness but the sales increase is forecast to be approximately 5%. A promotion in magazines is forecast to increase the overall sales by 12% in the short term but is not expected to improve awareness. The Marketing Team is assessing the compromise between the numbers of television advertisements to run against the promotion in magazines.

How should the team respond taking into account the 'five targets'?

- A. Make the long-term benefits gained from television advertisements a higher priority than the magazine promotion benefits.
- B. Fix the benefits from both campaign approaches and escalate to the project board the need to provide more funding.
- C. Adjust the benefits from both campaign approaches and adjust the risk that the sales forecasts may be inaccurate.
- D. Ensure the magazine promotion achieves a 10% sales increase and reduce the television advertisement benefits.

22) The Marketing Team is planning the work for the first timebox in Stage 3. At the end of this two-week timebox, the following campaigns are planned to be released:

- Social media - it is thought that this campaign will generate the greatest response from potential customers and is critical;
- Newspaper - the target market for Chesterton's cheeses is thought to be strongly influenced by newspaper advertisements;
- Radio - this is seen as less critical as radio advertisements are on local stations and reach a more restricted audience.

The Marketing Team manager has identified that it will not be possible to deliver all of the above campaigns in the current timebox. As a result, the team manager has consulted the CSME and they have agreed that the radio campaign should be delayed until timebox 2 in the current stage.

Which reason explains why the team manager should 'be on time and hit deadlines' rather than deliver the entire scope?

- A. Publishing of the social media and newspaper advertisements allows rich communication with potential customers.
- B. Generating increased cheese sales will give the project board early confidence in the ongoing business case viability.
- C. Delivering all three campaigns would have reduced testing and increased the risk of errors in the advertisements.
- D. Focusing on the critical requirements allows the Marketing Team to collaborate more effectively during the timebox.

- 23) The project product description for the Golden Clog project includes the following acceptance criterion in relation to the marketing campaign:

‘The marketing campaign must accurately describe the ingredients and characteristics of the 5 most popular cheeses to generate enquiries about these cheeses at the International Cheese Festival.’

Which reason explains why the team manager should ‘protect the level of quality’ of the marketing campaign?

- A. The impact of each marketing campaign needs to be established early in the project to generate enquiries.
 - B. The marketing campaign must be delivered before the International Cheese Festival to generate enquiries.
 - C. There will be confusion from customers at the International Cheese Festival if the campaign does not advertise the cheeses accurately.
 - D. The acceptance criterion represents the Minimum Viable Product to be delivered by the Golden Clog project.
- 24) One purpose of the marketing campaign is to promote awareness of the Chesterton’s Blue cheese, using advertisements based on the smell of the cheese. There is a negative reaction from the public to the first advertisement. Further research identified that this is because the public dislikes the photographs of noses on the advertisement.

The Marketing Team decide to immediately change from using photographs of noses to new ones based on smiling faces in the next timebox.

Which BEST describes why this change complies with the ‘embrace change’ target?

- A. The team made the decision to change and take action collaboratively.
- B. The cost of ownership of the marketing campaign will be reduced.
- C. Revision to the advertisement removes features that the customer did not want.
- D. Making changes according to feedback should result in a more successful product.

25) The CSME on the Marketing Team who is responsible each day for updating social media for the Golden Clog project is on holiday during weeks 8-9. Brand-u-Like, who is rebranding Chesterton's Cheese, has several trainees and has offered to transfer these trainees at a reduced rate to the Marketing Team to assist in this work.

Why should the project manager resist this request in accordance with the 'keep teams stable' target?

- A. It should be possible for other people in the team to do this work in order to maintain effective working relationships.
- B. The additional cost of employing temporary staff for two weeks should be avoided by the team.
- C. Team members should remain unchanged throughout all stages of a PRINCE2 Agile project.
- D. Brand-u-Like will benefit from the trainee being able to learn about Chesterton's business and the agile way of working.

26) The project is now in stage 4 and the marketing campaign has led to a significant increase in demand for a wider range of cheeses. However, the radio campaign was not delivered during stage 3 and at the current rate of progress it is unlikely that all of the following remaining campaigns will be delivered during the stage:

- Radio;
- Television;
- Video sharing using social media.

The CSME has confirmed that the video sharing is now seen as equally important to the other remaining campaigns and the Marketing Team should deliver everything from all three campaigns in the current timebox.

Which reason explains how this applies the 'accept that the customer doesn't need everything' target?

- A. It applies the target well because the CSME has confirmed that the customer needs all three campaigns to be delivered.
- B. It applies the target well because the level of quality should be reduced to deliver the campaigns before the International Cheese Festival.
- C. It applies the target poorly because requirements should be broken down and prioritized in order to deliver on time to quality.
- D. It applies the target poorly because the decision to deliver all three campaigns should have been taken collaboratively with the team.

Using the Project Scenario and website Additional information, answer the following questions:

27) Web&Go are working on the ordering timebox which includes:

- Incorporating the new branding;
- A cheese search and filter function;
- A downloadable catalogue of cheeses.

The most important deliverable for this timebox is to demonstrate how the new branding will be used on the website.

How should the 'manage by exception' principle be applied to this work?

- A. Ensure that an initial forecast to exceed the time tolerance in this timebox is escalated to the project manager.
- B. Ensure that a prototype is delivered in the first timebox, integrating the new branding with zero time tolerance.
- C. Ensure that if Web&Go can only deliver the rebranding in the timebox then this is escalated to the project manager.
- D. Ensure that this timebox only includes the rebranding with the other requirements included in later timeboxes.

28) Web&Go is using a Kanban approach to delivery. The following three requirements have been specified on a backlog:

1. Change customer details - Effort: Large
2. Incorporate new branding - Effort: Large
3. Cheese catalogue download - Effort: Medium

Note: Large effort - relates to a lead time of 10 days or more. Medium effort - relates to a lead time of 5 - 10 days.

Web&Go has started work on all three requirements simultaneously.

Why is this a poor application of the 'focus on products' principle?

- A. Work within stage 3 should be divided into timeboxes with requirements prioritized as must/should/could have.
- B. Work within stage 3 should be broken down to enable prioritization and the amount of work in progress to be controlled.
- C. The internal IT Team is not using Kanban; therefore Web&Go should adopt the same agile approaches.
- D. Retrospectives should be held after each product is delivered to focus the learning on the products.

29) Web&Go is using Kanban to deliver the ordering work package in stage 3.

How should the organization theme be tailored for this team?

- A. No change is required to the roles defined in PRINCE2.
- B. By appointing the Scrum Master of the Web&Go Team to act as team manager for the ordering work package.
- C. By showing the Golden Clog Project organization chart on the Web&Go team's Kanban board.
- D. By ensuring that the Web&Go team works closely with the project manager of the Golden Clog project.

30) The Web&Go team are delivering the ordering work package stage using a Kanban approach. The work package includes the following requirements:

- Create an order for some cheese - Must have;
- Change an existing open order that has been submitted - Should have;
- Create a customer account/login - Must have.

How should Web&Go estimate the delivery of this work package so that the plans theme is tailored appropriately?

- A. Use rationalism to estimate how long the 'must haves' and 'should haves' will take to deliver.
- B. Use the previous lead times from similar work items for other customers to estimate the three requirements.
- C. Use empiricism to estimate the effort to deliver the three requirements based on what happened in stage 2.
- D. Estimate the effort needed to design each of the three requirements in the first timebox.

31) When preparing the business case, the project manager asked Web&Go to estimate the effort required for the customer account/login function. Web&Go has been asked to provide estimates based on a best-case scenario for each of the following:

- Customer name, title and gender;
- Delivery address and delivery preferences e.g. time of day;
- Billing address;
- Contact details including email, home telephone, work telephone and mobile/cell phone;
- Password and 'forgot my password'.

What BEST explains how this approach tailors the business case theme?

- A. It tailors the theme well because a best-case and worst-case scenario business case should be produced.
- B. It tailors the theme well because the best-case scenario includes the delivery of all of the specified requirements.
- C. It tailors the theme poorly because the project board should focus on the expected-case most likely to be delivered.
- D. It tailors the theme poorly because a high level requirement to create a customer account/login should have been used.

32) The IT team is using a burn-down chart for the Story of Cheese work package. The line showing the amount of work done is above the line showing the ideal rate of progress and is relatively flat.

The IT team manager concluded that the focus should now be on incorporating the new branding onto the website and the history of Chesterton's for the remainder of the timebox. Other, lower priority, requirements are not going to be delivered as a result.

What BEST explains why this response to the burn-down chart tailors the progress theme well?

- A. The IT team velocity is too slow to deliver all products at the current rate of progress.
- B. The burn-down chart is displayed so that progress is visible to the IT Team members.
- C. The burn-down chart shows how much work is left to be done during this timebox.
- D. The burn-down chart assumes that the amount of work stays the same during this timebox.

- 33) A business analyst has been collecting ideas from sales staff on ways to improve the sales process. These ideas have been collated onto a backlog. This list of possible changes is being discussed during the 'starting up a project' process along with other ideas to be included in the project.

The value of each of these ideas needs to be understood by the members of the project board.

How should the project management team BEST present the project brief to the project board in order to achieve this?

- A. By issuing it to the project board along with the backlog showing the risks, benefits and costs of each idea.
 - B. By issuing it to the project board with an invitation to call the project manager if information on risks, costs and benefits is needed.
 - C. By discussing it along with the risks, costs and benefits of each idea displayed in the board room with the project board.
 - D. By discussing it with the executive, enabling the executive to present the findings to the project board.
- 34) At the end of week 14, the project manager is getting ready to complete the 'closing a project' process. The rebranding, marketing and premises move have all been completed. The website is now fully operational and the project manager wants to review how well the project has delivered the website in order to pass on lessons to future projects.

How should the project manager complete the 'closing a project' process?

- A. By completing a full review of each release of the website to obtain user acceptance.
- B. By checking that lessons from website retrospectives, have been actioned in later timeboxes.
- C. By handing over the website to operations staff in a formal handover ceremony.
- D. By writing the handover documentation for the operations staff who maintain the website.

35) At the end of week 7, the first timebox relating to the ordering on the website has been completed. The Web&Go team manager has been planning a retrospective with an independent facilitator. They have spent two hours planning with the following conclusions:

- All team members working on the ordering work package stage (including staff from Web&Go) should attend as well as the project manager;
- At the retrospective, the focus should be on establishing how rich communication has contributed to a successful delivery of the timebox and how it should be used going forward.

Which BEST explains how well this tailors the 'controlling a stage' process?

- A. It tailors the process well because the retrospective workshop should be planned using an independent facilitator.
- B. It tailors the process well because the retrospective should focus on understanding how team behaviors can be improved.
- C. It tailors the process poorly because the retrospective should involve internal staff rather than external suppliers.
- D. It tailors the process poorly because the retrospective should focus on the quality of the delivered website.

36) Web&Go are working on the payment timebox. The timebox includes the following requirements:

- Secure payment - Must have;
- Allow payment by credit card/debit card - Must have;
- Allow payment by PayPal - Should have.

How should Web&Go start delivering the team plan where the work in progress (WIP) limit on the build column of the Kanban board is 2?

- A. By identifying at the beginning of the timebox that requirement 3 is unlikely to be delivered.
- B. By measuring the number of customer requests for secure payments that are successful.
- C. By pulling requirements 1 and 2 onto the Kanban board first, ready to start work on them.
- D. By starting work on all three requirements at the same time to ensure that at least 2 are delivered within the timebox.

37) During stage 4, work on the Story of Cheese is due to commence. The IT team are delivering this work package which includes the following requirements:

- Incorporation of the new branding;
- History of cheese;
- History of Chesterton's.

How should the work package for this timebox be authorized?

- A. The team manager should estimate the lead times for each requirement in order to limit the amount of work in the timebox.
- B. The project manager should agree the content of the work package with the IT Team at a timebox planning meeting.
- C. The team manager should produce three separate work packages for the requirements, issuing them to the project manager for authorization.
- D. The project manager should specify the order in which each requirement included in the work package should be delivered.

38) The following risk has been identified during the assessment of the Agilometer and entered into the risk register. The risk register is displayed on the information radiator in the board room.

'As Web&Go are using a Kanban approach and the IT Team are using a basic agile approach using different terminology, there is a risk that it may result in poor communication, leading to the failure to integrate the products effectively into a single, coherent website.'

What BEST explains how this tailors the risk register?

- A. It tailors the risk register well because it assesses the estimated impact that the risk might have on the project.
- B. It tailors the risk register well because it records the results of the agile risk assessment.
- C. It tailors the risk register poorly because the risk register should be maintained in a more formal manner.
- D. It tailors the risk register poorly because risks are avoided due to the use of agile approaches in a project.

Using the Project Scenario and Move Premises Additional Information, answer the following questions:

- 39) The project manager used the Agilometer to assess the prevailing agile environment in order to tailor PRINCE2 in the most effective way.

Due to the current production processes being located over several sites and the landlord of the new premises being in a time zone of over ten hours difference, it was observed that the 'Ease of Communication' slider is low.

Which action is an appropriate response to this observation?

- A. To have a work stream launch party to build a 'one-team' culture with the staff to be relocated.
 - B. To create an email distribution list to ensure the team is kept up-to-date on decisions and progress.
 - C. To ensure that the updated backlog is distributed weekly to the team and the landlord.
 - D. To use web-cams on calls to the team and landlord to enable face-to-face communication.
- 40) The premises team is made up of both operations and maintenance staff, assigned full-time to the team. The operations process must comply with hygiene regulations and therefore the operations staff is focused on delivering the required level of quality. The operations staff members feel that only they have the authority and knowledge to make the key decisions with respect to how the lines are set-up. They are unhappy that the maintenance staff members have, in the past, not appropriately implemented some minor operational requirements.

Which slider on the Agilometer would be MOST appropriate to give a low setting as a result of this behaviour?

- A. Level of collaboration.
- B. Ease of communication.
- C. Ability to work iteratively and deliver incrementally.
- D. Advantageous environmental conditions.

41) The following requirement has been specified for the moving of premises:

As the operations manager responsible for all of the production lines;

- I want to have the production lines for all cheeses sold by Chesterton's to be located on one site, alongside the office functions;
- So that efficiencies can be achieved by managing staff and deliveries from a single location.

What is the MOST appropriate way to record this wording?

- A. As the project product description.
- B. As a product description.
- C. As a user story.
- D. As an epic.

42) The high-level requirement for the main store for the cheese is that it MUST be kept at a constant temperature of at least 10 °C. The cooling unit to achieve this temperature is much more expensive than expected so the requirement was revisited. Not all the cheeses need to be stored at the same temperature.

Which approach should be taken to deal with this issue?

- A. Escalate to the project board so the requirement is formally reassessed.
- B. Change the expected range of the temperature to identify cheaper units.
- C. Decompose the requirement to identify separate ranges for each cheese type.
- D. Use project cost tolerance to pay for a more expensive cooling unit.

43) The choice and order of which production line to move to the new premises may be affected by which cheeses Chesterton's decide to promote at the International Cheese Festival.

Which is the MOST appropriate way to convey the impact that this decision has on the premises team?

- A. Document the options and impact in the impact analysis section in an issue report.
- B. Record the options and choices in a visual decision tree and distribute this to all of the teams involved.
- C. Discuss at a workshop attended by the project board members where decisions can be made.
- D. Discuss in a meeting of the CSMEs from the premises and Marketing Teams.

44) The move of the first production line to the new premises has been completed.

Which feedback would be MOST useful according to the frequent releases focus area?

- A. The project board was pleased with the visible progress.
- B. The staff really liked the atmosphere of the new premises.
- C. The delivery lorries were unable to gain access to the site.
- D. Dispatching cheese was more complicated across both old and new sites.

45) The project manager used the Agilometer to assess the 'move premises' work stream. The Agilometer scored low for all sliders.

The project manager then discussed the results of the Agilometer further with the team moving premises and discovered that the team is cautious in its approach. They want to obtain sign-off of the technical design for all production lines before moving any of them. The design needs to include many mandatory hygiene, health and safety requirements. The team then wants to move and test each production line, one by one.

Which slider should the project manager set higher as a result of this discussion?

- A. 'Flexibility on what is delivered' because there are many requirements that need to be met when moving premises allowing flexibility in what is delivered first.
- B. 'Flexibility on what is delivered' because each production line will be tested to make sure it meets the requirements as soon as it has been moved.
- C. 'Ability to work iteratively and deliver incrementally' because the team is being cautious in its approach by signing off the technical design first.
- D. 'Ability to work iteratively and deliver incrementally' because moving each production line individually will enable learnings to be applied to other lines.

46) The premises team has just been appointed and is made up of operations and facilities staff.

Which characteristic justifies a high-level setting for the 'ease of communication' slider on the Agilometer for this part of the project?

- A. The operations manager walks around the production plant to manage the staff while the production lines are running.
- B. The operations staff monitors their performance and level of production achieved through a visible dashboard.
- C. The premises team has been trained in PRINCE2 Agile and is willing to be guided by others who have more experience.
- D. When the production lines are running, the operations staff happily helps each other out and step-in for others when needed.

47) As a: production line worker;

I want to: be able to transport the cheese into the refrigeration room located at the end of each production line;

So that: the time needed to move the cheese into the refrigeration room is as short as possible.

Which explains whether any part of this user story is appropriate?

- A. The 'who' is not appropriate because the role should be a manager rather than a staff member.
- B. The 'what' is not appropriate because it should contain quality criteria to assess the output against.
- C. The 'why' is not appropriate because the target should be defined in measurable terms.
- D. All parts are appropriate because a user story should be the starting point for discussions.

48) Twenty-two requirements have been identified for the cheese dispatch process, broken down by number as follows:

- Weighing cheeses - 2
- Wrapping cheeses - 2
- Labelling cheeses - 2
- Packing dispatch box - 4
- Weighing dispatch box - 2
- Addressing the dispatch box - 7
- Applying postage to dispatch box - 3

Which stage would the premises team MOST likely be in if they were applying the requirements focus area correctly?

- A. Pre-project stage because there are less than nine areas in the dispatch process.
- B. Initiation stage because there are between 10 and 100 requirements in the dispatch process.
- C. Delivery stages because the requirements have been decomposed with additional details.
- D. No specific stage because the whole scope of the work package needs to be addressed.

49) The premises team has decided to mark-out the production lines with cardboard boxes on the production room floor to validate that the production lines will fit.

Which BEST explains why this approach is a good application of the rich communication focus area?

- A. Benefits can be realized from this interim product.
- B. Demonstrations use visualization to convey more than facts.
- C. This representation documents the high-level requirement.
- D. This is a good example of a test-driven development.

50) The premises team has planned to move the production lines one-by-one over a series of timeboxes, rather than moving all lines at the same time in the last timebox. However, this approach means that the deliveries of ingredients and packaging and the dispatching the produced cheeses will be difficult to coordinate.

Which statement BEST explains how this approach applies the frequent releases focus area?

- A. It applies the focus area well because it will assist in defining the requirements of the interim products.
- B. It applies the focus area well because it will highlight early learnings with the moving of the production lines.
- C. It applies the focus area poorly because there will not be an opportunity to rework each production line.
- D. It applies the focus area poorly because it creates issues and extra costs when receiving goods and dispatching.



The PRINCE2 Agile® Practitioner Examination

Sample Paper 1

Answers and Rationales

The PRINCE2 Agile® Practitioner Examination

For exam paper: EN_P2A_PRAC_2015_SamplePaper1_QuestionBk_6.0

Q	A	Syllabus Ref	Rationale
1	D	1.1	<p>A. Incorrect. Kanban is a way to improve flow and provide system improvement through controlling work in progress. Ref tab 2.1</p> <p>B. Incorrect. DevOps is for IT work only. It is a collaborative approach between development and operations to creating a product or service where the two types of work and even the teams merge as much as possible. Ref tab 2.1</p> <p>C. Incorrect. SAFe (Scaled Agile Framework) is a large scale application of agile across an organization. Ref tab 2.1</p> <p>D. Correct. Lean Startup was originally an approach to creating and managing start-up companies, but is now applied to any business, so that they can deliver products quickly to the customer. Ref tab 2.1</p>
2	B	1.2	<p>A. Incorrect. In a business as usual environment, the list of work is prioritized in some form and may be batched into timeboxes. As the work is completed the existing product evolves over time. Ref 1.2.2</p> <p>B. Correct. An example of a project would be where a new product or service is being created and there may be a need to engage many stakeholders and a significant amount of uncertainty. PRINCE2 Agile is only suitable for use on projects. Ref 1.2, 1.2.2</p> <p>C. Incorrect. In a business as usual environment, the list of work is prioritized in some form and may be batched into timeboxes. As the work is completed the existing product evolves over time. Ref 1.2.2</p> <p>D. Incorrect. For business as usual there would usually be a long list of tasks that would arrive regularly throughout the lifespan of the product. PRINCE2 Agile is only suitable for use on projects. Ref 1.2, 1.2.1</p>
3	A	1.3	<p>A. Correct. Kanban is a way to improve flow and provoke system improvement through visualization and controlling work in progress. Ref tab 2.1</p> <p>B. Incorrect. A traditional waterfall lifecycle is broken down into 'technical' phases such as analysis, design, build, test and implement. Ref 6.4.2</p> <p>C. Incorrect. In a business as usual environment, the list of work is prioritized in some form and may be batched into timeboxes. As the work is completed the existing product evolves over time. Ref 1.2.2</p> <p>D. Incorrect. The product roadmap is a diagram or document that shows the intended development path for a product. This would typically be a long-range plan that may cover several months or years. Ref glossary</p>

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Q	A	Syllabus Ref	Rationale
4	C	2.2	<p>A. Incorrect. PRINCE2 should not be thought of as a 'traditional project management approach' being predominantly 'big design up front'. Ref tab 3.4</p> <p>B. Incorrect. PRINCE2 should not be thought of as a 'traditional project management approach' being predominantly 'waterfall'. The waterfall method is linear and sequential with distinct goals for each phase of development. Ref tab 3.4, glossary</p> <p>C. Correct. PRINCE2 should not be thought of as a 'traditional project management approach' being predominantly 'bureaucratic' and 'command and control'. Ref tab 3.4</p> <p>D. Incorrect. PRINCE2 is already enabled to work with agile and nothing needs to be removed or significantly changed. Ref tab 3.4</p>
5	B	2.3	<p>A. Incorrect. This is a benefit to those PRINCE2 organizations encountering agile – they understand it but do not integrate it. Ref tab 3.1</p> <p>B. Correct. A primary focus of PRINCE2 Agile is for those in the PRINCE2 community wanting to go agile. They wish to integrate agile into their existing PRINCE2 working practices in order to benefit from this way of working. Ref tab 3.1</p> <p>C. Incorrect. This is a benefit to those who are already agile and want to adopt PRINCE2. Ref tab 3.1</p> <p>D. Incorrect. A mature agile organization might wish to become familiar with PRINCE2 Agile in order to add to their existing body of knowledge. Ref tab 3.1</p>
6	A	2.4	<p>A. Correct. Those using agile to deliver need to integrate seamlessly with the PRINCE2 ethos of staying in control by empowering people and ensuring that the project remains viable. Ref 3.1</p> <p>B. Incorrect. Those directing and managing a project, in an agile context, need to adopt agile disciplines and behaviours. A team using agile approaches should already be using these behaviours. Ref 3.1, tab 2.2</p> <p>C. Incorrect. Those directing and managing a project, in an agile context, need to adopt agile disciplines and behaviours. A team using agile approaches should already be using these behaviours. Ref 3.1, tab 2.2</p> <p>D. Incorrect. PRINCE2 Agile is designed to be combined with the typical agile behaviours such as timeboxing. A team using agile approaches should already be using these behaviours. Ref 2.2, tab 2.2</p>

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Q	A	Syllabus Ref	Rationale
7	B	5.2	<p>A. Incorrect. The 'focus on products' principle is related to product descriptions, quality criteria and quality tolerances. These can be flexed to focus on the delivery of value. Ref tab 7.1</p> <p>B. Correct. The team learned that the company has a recognition problem in its non-English speaking markets. In response, a recommendation has been made. Ref tab 7.1</p> <p>C. Incorrect. The team learned that the company has a recognition problem in its non-English speaking markets. In response, a recommendation has been made. Ref tab 7.1</p> <p>D. Incorrect. A project retrospective takes place as part of the 'closing a project' process rather than at the end of a stage. Ref tab 22.1</p>
8	A	5.3	<p>A. Correct. The 'manage by exception' principle is at the heart of empowering people to self-organize and stay in control with the appropriate level of governance. Working in an agile way places greater emphasis on allowing tolerance on what is delivering and restricting the tolerance on time and cost. Ref tab 7.1</p> <p>B. Incorrect. Time tolerance should be set to zero on all levels of a plan. Working in an agile way places greater emphasis on allowing tolerance on what is delivering and restricting the tolerance on time and cost. Ref tab 7.1, tab 6.1</p> <p>C. Incorrect. According to the 'manage by stages' principle, releases should be carefully planned to integrate with and fit into stages. Ref tab 7.1</p> <p>D. Incorrect. Assessing value delivered at the end of a stage is applying the 'continued business justification' principle rather than the 'manage by exception' principle. Ref tab 7.1</p>
9	D	5.4	<p>A. Incorrect. The outcome at the Cheese Festival is outside the scope of rebranding. This is a project 'opportunity' and is unlikely to block the rebranding team's progress. It should be escalated to the project manager. Ref 13.3</p> <p>B. Incorrect. The outcome at the Cheese Festival is outside the scope of rebranding. This is a project 'threat' and is unlikely to block the rebranding team's progress. It should be escalated to the project manager. Ref 13.3</p> <p>C. Incorrect. The marketing campaign is outside the scope of rebranding. This is a project issue and is unlikely to block the rebranding team's progress. The project manager should already be aware of this. Ref 13.3</p> <p>D. Correct. In stand-up meetings it is good practice to also ask if they are aware of anything that 'may potentially' block their progress. Ref 13.3</p>

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Q	A	Syllabus Ref	Rationale
10	D	5.4	<p>A. Incorrect. While it is true that empowered self-organizing teams should be free to handle change dynamically at the detailed level, this change would affect more than one work package and team. As a result, it is not at the detailed level. Ref 14.3</p> <p>B. Incorrect. This is in keeping with the PRINCE2 Agile behaviour of 'exploration'. However, it is not appropriate, because this change would affect more than one work package and team. As a result, it is not at the detailed level. Ref 13.3, 14.4.1</p> <p>C. Incorrect. Exception reports to the project board would, if necessary, be raised by the project manager in the 'controlling a stage' process. Ref 19.5, fig 10.2, tab 19.1</p> <p>D. Correct. This change would affect more than one work package and team. As a result, it is not at the detailed level. The resulting issue needs to be escalated quickly to ensure that sprint and release goals are not compromised. Ref 13.3, 14.4.1, 19.3, tab 20.1</p>
11	C	5.5	<p>A. Incorrect. While it is true that empowered self-organizing teams should be free to handle change dynamically at the detailed level, this is a change of scope and needs to be handled formally; decisions need to be made by the appropriate level of management. Ref 14.3</p> <p>B. Incorrect. While it is true that work should be prioritized in a product backlog by a product owner, in an ongoing manner, based on value and maximizing that value, this is a change of scope and needs to be handled formally. Ref 9.2, 14.3</p> <p>C. Correct. Empowered self-organizing teams should be free to handle change dynamically at the detailed level. However, is a change of scope and needs to be handled formally and it is very important to deal with change at the appropriate level of management. Ref 14.3</p> <p>D. Incorrect. While it is true that if the amount of work is likely to change, or does change, then this will not be picked up by a burn-down chart easily and hence, a burn-up chart should be used. This is a change of scope and needs to be handled formally; decisions need to be made by the appropriate level of management. Ref 14.3, 15.4.1</p>

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Q	A	Syllabus Ref	Rationale
12	D	5.5	<p>A. Incorrect. A safe-to-fail experiment is one that is designed to have only limited impact on a system or the plan in the event of failure. Ref tab 13.1, glossary</p> <p>B. Incorrect. While it is true that it is the responsibility of the role that is managing the team (i.e. the team manager) to manage risk at the delivery level, a safe-to-fail experiment is one that is designed to study impacts (i.e. limited impacts) on a system or plan in the event of failure, not probabilities of an uncertain event occurring. Ref 13.3, tab 13.1, glossary</p> <p>C. Incorrect. This is a 'cause' or source of a risk to the successful completion of the teams work. As a result, it should be managed as a risk. Ref 13.3</p> <p>D. Correct. A safe-to-fail experiment is one that is designed to study impacts (i.e. limited impacts) on a system or plan in the event of failure, not the probability of an uncertain event occurring. Ref 13.3, tab 13.1, glossary</p>
13	B	5.6	<p>A. Incorrect. Dependencies may be the cause of risks. However, risks between work streams are project risks and, if necessary, recorded by the project manager. Ref 13.3, A.25.1</p> <p>B. Correct. Interfaces that must be maintained while developing the products should be documented in the work package documentation which should be collaboratively defined by the project manager and the team manager (and the team). Ref 20.3.1, A.26.2</p> <p>C. Incorrect. While the purpose of a product, who will use it and whether it is a means to an end or an end in itself should be documented in the product description. A.17.2</p> <p>D. Incorrect. A product backlog is used to prioritize work (by a product owner), based on value and maximizing that value. It does not document interdependencies. Ref 9.2</p>

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Q	A	Syllabus Ref	Rationale
14	A	5.7	<p>A. Correct. Decision making may be based more on information pulled from the project as opposed to formally reported. The review of information on the burn charts in the project room enables regular, rich and informal information flows. Ref 18.3</p> <p>B. Incorrect. It is vital to ensure that management by exception is operating effectively for the whole project management team as this creates an environment conducive to the agile way of working where people are empowered and self-organize. The project manager should only seek guidance from the executive when the project board does not provide unified direction and guidance to the project manager. Ref 18.4, 18.1</p> <p>C. Incorrect. The project manager will inform the board of any exception situation. This is still a correct approach even if the project board is pulling information from the project burn charts. Ref 18.1</p> <p>D. Incorrect. The project board manages by exception. It monitors via reports and controls through a small number of decision points. There should be no need for other 'progress meetings' for the project board. However, in PRINCE2 Agile decision-making may be based more on information pulled from the project as opposed to formally reported. Ref 18.1, 18.3</p>
15	C	5.8	<p>A. Incorrect. Even though the work is contained within one stage there would still be a need for some form of planning. Ref 12.3.5</p> <p>B. Incorrect. PRINCE2 supports any type of planning style from a conventional Gantt chart to a simple backlog list. Both styles are in keeping with the Plan product description. It may be the case that more than one planning style is used on a single project. Ref 12.3</p> <p>C. Correct. When accepting a work package, release and sprint backlogs can be used. Empirical and emergent planning is more likely to occur in the lower levels of plan such as with product delivery within the 'managing product delivery' process (i.e. where agile is predominantly used) because the timescales (and therefore the planning horizons) will be short, perhaps in the order of two to four weeks. Ref tab 20.1, 12.3.3</p> <p>D. Incorrect. Agreement on what the work package may release (if anything) and the preferred size of the timeboxes involved – if there might be more than one. However, this does not explain the use of backlogs within the 'managing product delivery' process. Ref 20.3.1</p>

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Q	A	Syllabus Ref	Rationale
16	C	5.8	<p>A. Incorrect. A checkpoint report is used to report, at a frequency defined in the work package, the status of the work package. This is throughout the project and not at the end of the project. Also Brand-u-Like would not document this information in a checkpoint report about themselves. Ref A.4.1.1</p> <p>B. Incorrect. An exception report is most likely to occur due to the expected amount to be delivered being forecast to exceed tolerance. The information given will not cause an exception. Ref tab 23.3</p> <p>C. Correct. An assessment of agile should be included in an end project report and should reference the judgements made when using the Agilometer. Ref tab 23.3</p> <p>D. Incorrect. The product status account may need to cater for high degrees of change due to the regular iteration of products under configuration management. The information given is not related to products. Ref tab 23.3</p>
17	C	5.9	<p>A. Incorrect. The composition of a configuration item record (CIR) will be defined in the project's change control approach. The need for a CIR is irrelevant to managing changes to a product. Ref A.3.2</p> <p>B. Incorrect. Although the approach to development of the change control approach should be collaborative, the requirements should be defined at a high or intermediate level, but not in detail. Ref tab 23.1</p> <p>C. Correct. The level at which change control takes place needs to take into account that project-level or stage-level change may affect the agreed baseline, whereas detailed change is likely not to. Change should be allowed at the product delivery level in order to harness the benefits of positive change. Ref 14.3, tab 23.1</p> <p>D. Incorrect. A change control approach in some form will be essential to the project. The iterative and incremental nature of agile means that there will naturally be several versions of products and that change is inevitable; therefore this should be embraced and supported accordingly. In environments where automation and frequent releases into operational use occur, specific tools may exist and their use should be clearly defined. Ref tab 23.1</p>

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Q	A	Syllabus Ref	Rationale
18	A	5.9	<p>A. Correct. The agile way of working needs to be incorporated into the quality management approach for ensuring that the quality level is achieved. Ref tab 23.1</p> <p>B. Incorrect. The quality management approach is used to define the quality techniques and standards to be applied. The reputation of a supplier has no bearing on the requirements. Ref A.22.1</p> <p>C. Incorrect. The quality management approach is used to define the quality techniques and standards to be applied, and the various responsibilities for achieving the required quality levels, during the project. Ref A.22.1</p> <p>D. Incorrect. Although in some agile environments there may not be a lot of emphasis given to quality planning and quality management during the start of a project, the quality management approach will define how the standard specified will be achieved using quality control during product development. Ref 11.2</p>
19	D	4.1 a)	<p>A. Incorrect. The need for the video to be on YouTube® is missing from this statement. Ref 11.2</p> <p>B. Incorrect. This statement does not relate to where the video is available. Ref tab 6.1</p> <p>C. Incorrect. Not all of the items in this statement are essential so zero tolerance on all items is not appropriate. Ref tab 6.1</p> <p>D. Correct. Zero tolerance is used for customer quality expectations that are essential (available on YouTube®). Tolerance may be used where they are desirable but not essential (available on Instagram®). Ref tab 6.1</p>
20	A	4.1 b)	<p>A. Correct. It is essential that the revised scope of work provides sufficient features to be worth delivering. It is likely that flexing the scope on the Should Have advertisements is viable. Ref 9.2, tab 6.1</p> <p>B. Incorrect. There should be zero tolerance on the scope of products that are essential. Flexing the scope may be done for products that are desirable but not essential. The Must Have advertisements should not be flexed. Ref tab 6.1</p> <p>C. Incorrect. Flexing the scope may be done for products that are desirable but not essential. A typical agile response is to re-prioritize and aim to include in the next timebox if all the requirements cannot be addressed. Ref 14.2, tab 6.1</p> <p>D. Incorrect. There should be zero tolerance on the scope of products that are essential so all Must Have requirements have to be delivered in the timebox. Ref tab 6.1</p>

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Q	A	Syllabus Ref	Rationale
21	D	4.1 c)	<p>A. Incorrect. There must be zero tolerance for the level that is defined as 'minimum viability' in the business case – in this case a 10% increase in sales. The long term benefits of the television advertisements do not represent minimum viability in this case. Ref tab 6.1</p> <p>B. Incorrect. Benefits may be fixed (at 'minimum viability') or flexed. There must be zero tolerance for extra cost on all levels of plan. Ref tab 6.1</p> <p>C. Incorrect. Although benefits and risk may both be flexed, the 'minimum viability' in the business case must be fixed. Ref tab 6.1</p> <p>D. Correct. There must be zero tolerance for the level that is defined as 'minimum viability' in the business case – in this case a 10% increase in sales. Tolerance may be used above the level that is defined as 'minimum viability' in the business case – in this case flexing the television advertisements. Ref tab 6.1</p>
22	B	4.2 a)	<p>A. Incorrect. 'Rich communication' is a PRINCE2 Agile behaviour to be exhibited by teams during a project. These campaigns do provide opportunities for communication with potential customers. However, this does not explain why the Marketing Team should be on time and hit deadlines. Ref 6.4.1, 7.4.3</p> <p>B. Correct. The benefits of the 'be on time and hit deadlines' target include: early realization of benefits, giving confidence with progress and reducing likelihood of cost overruns. These benefits will all give the project board confidence in the viability of the project. Ref 6.4.1</p> <p>C. Incorrect. Reduced testing is an effect of failing to 'protect the level of quality' rather than a failure to 'be on time and hit deadlines'. Ref 6.4.1, 6.4.2</p> <p>D. Incorrect. 'Collaboration' is a PRINCE2 Agile behaviour to be exhibited by teams during a project. Focusing on critical requirements does not enable collaboration – collaboration requires a motivated and respectful team. Ref 7.4.2</p>

Q	A	Syllabus Ref	Rationale
23	C	4.2 b)	<p>A. Incorrect. Frequent releases allow for feedback and reduce the risk of delivering the wrong product. However, this does not explain the need to protect the level of quality which impacts on the final product. Ref 27.1, 6.4.1</p> <p>B. Incorrect. Delivering the campaign before the International Cheese Festival is about meeting a deadline over which there is no choice – the ‘be on time and hit deadlines’ target. Ref 6.4.1</p> <p>C. Correct. Compromising the quality level of anything delivered during a project can take many forms but results from incomplete documentation, sub-optimal design and non-compliance with standards. This sort of compromise should be avoided as it can lead to degraded performance, lack of engagement with the user community. Therefore, it is essential that the level of quality is protected to avoid confusion from customers. Ref 6.4.2</p> <p>D. Incorrect. The minimum viable product (MVP) broadly aligns with the lean startup view that it is a version of the final product which allows the maximum amount of validated learning with the least effort. The acceptance criterion specified is outcome focused to be delivered before the end of the project - not as an early deliverable to obtain feedback. Ref tab 23.1, glossary</p>
24	D	4.2 c)	<p>A. Incorrect. Just because the team was acting collaboratively does not explain why the ‘embrace change’ target is addressed. Ref 7.4.2</p> <p>B. Incorrect. The cost of ownership of the final product is related to compromises in the level of quality resulting in such things as reduced usability, increased support requirements, degraded performance and lack of engagement with the user community. Ref 6.1.3</p> <p>C. Incorrect. This is related to the target that a project using PRINCE2 Agile ‘accepts that the customer does not need everything’. Ref 6.4.5, tab 6.2</p> <p>D. Correct. Change should be seen as positive because a more accurate final product is likely to be produced. Ref 6.4.3, tab 6.2</p>

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Q	A	Syllabus Ref	Rationale
25	A	4.2 d)	<p>A. Correct. According to the 'keep teams stable' target, introducing new team members can have a significantly detrimental effect on team dynamics and the agile way of working. In addition, how many of each role in a team will vary according to the needs of the delivery team. One person could do more than one role (e.g. lead the team and coach it). Several people could carry out one role (e.g. create the product) therefore team members should be able to take on the duties of other team members. Ref 6.4.4, 10.3.3</p> <p>B. Incorrect. Fixing cost is not one of the five targets, it is one of the six aspects of project performance. Costs may need to be considered but, in order to meet the target of 'keep teams stable', it is more important to consider the impact on the agile way of working of introducing new team members. This relates to time spent training, communication increases, and especially the impact of changing a team's dynamics. Ref 6.4.4</p> <p>C. Incorrect. Team members may need to change throughout the life of a project as the needs of a project change, particularly as the project moves from stage to stage. The concept of avoiding the use of extra people to improve progress applies primarily to the short term – for example four weeks or less, such as within a sprint. Ref 6.4.4</p> <p>D. Incorrect. It is likely that Chesterton's would benefit from Brand-u-like knowing more about their operations and the agile way of working. However, the impact of adding team members on the agile way of working is much more important to consider with any team member change. Ref 6.4.4</p>
26	C	4.2 e)	<p>A. Incorrect. A project using PRINCE2 Agile does not set out with the intention of not delivering everything, but it does aim to hit deadlines and protect the level of quality by reducing what is delivered accordingly. Ref 6.4.5</p> <p>B. Incorrect. A project using PRINCE2 Agile does not set out with the intention of not delivering everything, but it does aim to hit deadlines and protect the level of quality by reducing what is delivered accordingly. Ref 6.4.5</p> <p>C. Correct. A project using PRINCE2 Agile does not set out with the intention of not delivering everything, but it does aim to hit deadlines and protect the level of quality by reducing what is delivered accordingly. During the delivery stage, detailed requirements should be defined using decomposition. Ref fig 25.1, tab 25.2</p> <p>D. Incorrect. 'Collaboration' is one of the PRINCE2 Agile behaviours that should be exhibited during a project. However, it does not explain why the customer does not need everything and that it is more important to delivery on time and to quality. Ref 7.4.2, 6.4.5</p>

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Q	A	Syllabus Ref	Rationale
27	B	5.2	<p>A. Incorrect. Working in an agile way places a greater emphasis on allowing tolerance on what is delivered and restricting the tolerance on time and cost. Therefore, time would not be exceeded; it would be the scope that is adjusted. Ref tab 7.1</p> <p>B. Correct. Working in an agile way places a greater emphasis on allowing tolerance on what is delivered and restricting the tolerance on time and cost. Ref tab 7.1</p> <p>C. Incorrect. Not only is it essential to use the 'manage by exception' principle and to ensure that it is implemented correctly but it is vital to see that this as at the heart of empowering people to self-organize and stay in control with the appropriate level of governance, when using PRINCE2 and agile together. Working in an agile way places a greater emphasis on allowing tolerance on what is delivered and restricting the tolerance on time and cost. Ref tab 7.1</p> <p>D. Incorrect. Working in an agile way places a greater emphasis on allowing tolerance on what is delivered and restricting the tolerance on time and cost. By including only one feature in timebox one there is no 'flexibility on what is delivered' and therefore there is a greater risk of time being exceeded. Ref tab 7.1</p>
28	B	5.3	<p>A. Incorrect. As agile has evolved over the years many people have moved from controlling their work with a timeboxing approach (e.g. Scrum) to using flow-based systems through the use of Kanban. Scrum and Kanban have different approaches to planning. Ref 12.2</p> <p>B. Correct. Product descriptions, quality criteria and quality tolerances can be prioritized and decomposed in order to make flexing what is being delivered possible and therefore make it easier to stay in control and focus on the delivery of value. Ref tab 7.1</p> <p>C. Incorrect. PRINCE2 and PRINCE2 Agile do not favour one agile approach over any other (this is sometimes referred to as being 'agile agnostic') and with due care and consideration, they can be combined with agile in all of its many forms to provide a holistic project management approach that can be tailored to suit a wide variety of conditions and working environments. Work items that are smaller are more likely to pass through a system more quickly than larger work items 10 days is too large for a two-week timebox. Ref 2.1, 20.4.1.3</p> <p>D. Incorrect. The purpose of a retrospective is to improve the effectiveness of the team by reducing mistakes and promoting successful behaviours and practices not to focus on products. Ref 19.4</p>

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Q	A	Syllabus Ref	Rationale
29	D	5.4	<p>A. Incorrect. There may need to be a change to the team manager role - there will need to be clarity over the relationship between the project manager and Web&Go, as Kanban does not have a team manager role. Ref 10.4</p> <p>B. Incorrect. The Scrum Master is a role in Scrum not Kanban. While the Scrum Master can become a team manager, the Web&Go Team is operating a Kanban approach and therefore would not be led by a Scrum Master. Ref 10.2</p> <p>C. Incorrect. A Kanban Board should be used to show 'Work in Progress' not organization charts. Ref fig 20.2</p> <p>D. Correct. There will need to be clarity over the relationship between the project manager and Web&Go. Kanban does not have specific role names, so who will be the point of contact or team manager? Ref 10.4</p>
30	B	5.4	<p>A. Incorrect. Agile approaches typically use empiricism (yesterday's weather) to estimate work rather than rationalism where logic is used to make predictions. Ref 12.2.1</p> <p>B. Correct. Kanban uses lead times to estimate. Lead times are how long it will take a work item to go through the system. Ref fig 12.2, glossary</p> <p>C. Incorrect. All agile approaches prefer planning to be done at the last responsible moment (also known as JIT or Just in time planning). There is no data from Stage 2 to use as the basis for estimating. Ref 12.2</p> <p>D. Incorrect. The focus of any agile plan is on what features are being delivered as opposed to focusing on technical phases such as design, build and test. Ref 12.2</p>
31	D	5.5	<p>A. Incorrect. One way to present a business case is to describe best-case and worse-case scenarios that relate to the amount of features that are planned to be delivered. Too much detail should be avoided at this stage however. Ref 9.3</p> <p>B. Incorrect. The best-case scenario could represent everything being delivered as planned. These scenarios can only be calculated when using high-level or (perhaps) intermediate-level requirements. It is unlikely that detailed requirements can be mapped directly to the business case. Ref 9.3</p> <p>C. Incorrect. What would be useful to the project board assessing the business case in an agile context, is to be given clear information on what is expected to be delivered and therefore create an expected-case that is between the two extremes although this will not necessarily be the mid-point. Ref 9.3</p> <p>D. Correct. These scenarios can only be calculated when using high-level or (perhaps) intermediate-level requirements. It is unlikely that detailed requirements can be mapped directly to the business case. Ref 9.3</p>

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Q	A	Syllabus Ref	Rationale
32	A	5.5	<p>A. Correct. The current rate of progress can be determined by the trend of the line (i.e. its gradient) showing effort remaining. This is commonly referred to as 'velocity' by the agile community. Assuming that there is stability and consistency in the team, this can then be used to project forward and forecast when the work will be complete and importantly determine if the deadline is likely to be met. Ref 15.4.1</p> <p>B. Incorrect. One of the most popular techniques used in agile environments is to display progress using lines plotted on a graph with an x and y axis. These graphs are known as burn charts. However, this does not explain why all the work within the timebox cannot be completed. Ref 15.4.1</p> <p>C. Incorrect. Burn-down charts are used to show how much work remains. However, this does not explain why all the work within the timebox cannot be completed. Ref 15.4.1</p> <p>D. Incorrect. One limitation with burn-down charts is that they assume the amount of work does not change. However, this does not explain why all the work within the timebox cannot be completed. Ref 15.4.1</p>
33	C	5.6	<p>A. Incorrect. Collecting enough information means that a lot of areas need to be looked at because they can all impact on the business case. Typically, this may be in a document, but this could be delivered along with a face-to-face presentation. Most, if not all, of this information could be visible on the wall of a team room using lots of visualization, therefore the best way to present this would be by discussion and presentation if possible. Ref 17.3</p> <p>B. Incorrect. Collecting enough information means that a lot of areas need to be looked at because they can all impact on the business case. Typically, this may be in a document, but this could be delivered along with a face-to-face presentation. Most, if not all, of this information could be visible on the wall of a team room using lots of visualization, therefore the best way to present this would be by discussion and presentation if possible. Ref 17.3</p> <p>C. Correct. Collecting enough information means that a lot of areas need to be looked at because they can all impact on the business case. Typically, this may be in a document, but this could be delivered along with a face-to-face presentation. Most, if not all, of this information could be visible on the wall of a team room using lots of visualization, therefore the best way to present this would be by discussion and presentation if possible. Ref 17.3</p> <p>D. Incorrect. Collecting enough information means that a lot of areas need to be looked at because they can all impact on the business case. Typically, this may be in a document, but this could be delivered along with a face-to-face presentation. Most, if not all, of this information could be visible on the wall of a team room using lots of visualization, therefore the best way to present this would be by discussion and presentation if possible. Ref 17.3</p>

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Q	A	Syllabus Ref	Rationale
34	B	5.6	<p>A. Incorrect. User acceptance should have been happening regularly so a full review of each release will have happened at that time, not during the 'closing a project' process. However, it is true that care should be taken to ensure that user acceptance is not too informal when closing the project in order to ensure the customer quality expectations and acceptance criteria have been met. Ref 22.3</p> <p>B. Correct. Continual use of 'inspect and adapt' should mean that the lessons report has been created as the project has gone along and many of the lessons would have already been actioned and evaluated from retrospectives at both the project and delivery levels. Therefore, as part of the 'closing a project' process it will be important to review that these lessons have caused the project to adapt. Ref 22.3</p> <p>C. Incorrect. Operational handovers are likely to have happened many times due to the incremental delivery of products, so that the final handover should be a routine event. Ref 22.3</p> <p>D. Incorrect. Training and technical documentation would be finalized (not written), as it would have been created iteratively and incrementally throughout the project. Ref 22.3</p>
35	B	5.7	<p>A. Incorrect. Preparation is essential for a successful workshop and this can take as long as the workshop itself and should cover workshop objectives, attendees and the agenda. A retrospective should be run using the same steps as a workshop. However, this does not explain why the focus of the retrospective should be on applying key learnings. Ref 26.4.1, 19.4.1</p> <p>B. Correct. Retrospectives involve looking back and reflecting on how things went in terms of how a team worked, in order to make improvements to how they work going forward. Ref 19.4.1</p> <p>C. Incorrect. Retrospectives involve looking back and reflecting on how things went in terms of how a team worked, in order to make improvements to how they work going forward. This would include both internal and external teams. Ref 19.4.1</p> <p>D. Incorrect. Retrospectives involve looking back and reflecting on how things went in terms of how a team worked, in order to make improvements to how they work going forward. This would include both internal and external teams. Ref 19.4.1</p>

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Q	A	Syllabus Ref	Rationale
36	C	5.8	<p>A. Incorrect. The use of work in progress (WIP) limits underpins the 'pull' system which characterizes the way Kanban avoids scheduling work at specific times. A project using PRINCE2 Agile does not set out with the intention of not delivering everything, but it does aim to hit deadlines and protect the level of quality by reducing what is delivered accordingly. Web&Go should not start by de-scoping a Should Have. Ref 20.4.1.2, 6.4.5</p> <p>B. Incorrect. Lean Startup is about delivering products where there is uncertainty. To be successful there is a need to focus on learning. The learning must be measurable. Measuring the number of successful payment requests would occur at the end of the timebox, not at the beginning. Ref 20.4.2.2, 20.4.2.3</p> <p>C. Correct. Agile plans tend to be informal or low-tech at the delivery level. The use of WIP limits underpins the 'pull' system which characterizes the way Kanban avoids scheduling work at specific times. Ref 20.4.1.2, tab 23.1</p> <p>D. Incorrect. Kanban is flow-based and limits WIP, therefore work on the third requirement should not have been started. Ref fig 12.2</p>
37	B	5.8	<p>A. Incorrect. The authorization of a work package should be carried out collaboratively and negotiated by the project manager and team manager and perhaps the delivery team. Although Kanban uses lead times and limits the Work in Progress (WIP) to deliver work in a timebox, this does not relate to authorization. Ref tab 23.1</p> <p>B. Correct. The authorization of a work package should be carried out collaboratively and negotiated by the project manager and team manager and perhaps the delivery team. Ref tab 23.1</p> <p>C. Incorrect. The authorization of a work package should be carried out collaboratively and negotiated by the project manager and team manager and perhaps the delivery team. The team manager should not 'issue' plans to the project manager. Ref tab 23.1</p> <p>D. Incorrect. The authorization of a work package should be carried out collaboratively and negotiated by the project manager and team manager and perhaps the delivery team. The project manager should not be 'specifying the order'. Ref tab 23.1</p>

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Q	A	Syllabus Ref	Rationale
38	B	5.9	<p>A. Incorrect. Although there is a degree of impact assessment this is not tailoring the risk register. Ref tab 23.2</p> <p>B. Correct. Risks identified by the agile risk assessment (Agilometer) may be included in the risk register. Ref tab 23.2</p> <p>C. Incorrect. The risk register may be informal or low-tech. However, it can also be maintained in a more formal manner. Ref tab 23.2</p> <p>D. Incorrect. Agile by its very nature mitigates many risks associated with other approaches. However, not all risks are mitigated by the use of agile and some new risks may be introduced – this is why agile suitability needs to be reassessed throughout the project. Risks should be recorded in the risk register, which may be informal or low-tech. Ref 13.2, 24.2, tab 23.2</p>
39	D	3.1 a)	<p>A. Incorrect. Actions to break down barriers and create a ‘one-team’ culture will affect the ‘level of collaboration’ slider. Ref 24.4</p> <p>B. Incorrect. Copying on emails will reduce the level of collaboration and is not an approach that would improve ease of communication. Informal and low-tech communication which is face-to-face or over the phone should be encouraged. Ref 24.4, 24.7</p> <p>C. Incorrect. New features for a product could be held in a prioritized list called the Product Backlog. However, distributing each week has no engagement with the team and informal and low-tech communication which is face-to-face or over the phone should be encouraged. Ref 2.2, 24.4, 24.7</p> <p>D. Correct. Using video-conferencing and planning around differing time zones is a way of improving the situation with the ‘ease of communication’ slider. Ref 24.7, 24.4</p>
40	A	3.1 a)	<p>A. Correct. This slider is concerned with behaviours that create a one-team culture and excellent working relationships both internally and externally. High levels of trust exist and a desire to be helpful is prevalent. Where there is a lack of partnership and ‘baggage’ associated with events from the past, this would indicate a low setting on this slider. Ref 22.7.2</p> <p>B. Incorrect. This slider is concerned with whether the communication is very easy amongst all parties involved. The environment is communication rich where there is a lot of face-to-face interaction, and visual information is readily available in such forms as prototypes and models. Ref 24.7.3</p> <p>C. Incorrect. This slider is related to the ease with which the project is able to deliver benefit to the customer by regular partial deliveries of the final product. Ref 24.7.4</p> <p>D. Incorrect. This slider is related to the overall working environment being very supportive of working in an agile way. Personnel are assigned full-time to their work, they are appropriately skilled and they have very efficient platforms to work from. Ref 24.7.5</p>

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Q	A	Syllabus Ref	Rationale
41	D	3.1 b)	<p>A. Incorrect. The project product description should be defined with a focus on how the project output can be defined so that the outcomes and benefits can be adjusted during the project. The equivalent agile product is the vision. Ref 17.3, tab 25.1</p> <p>B. Incorrect. Product descriptions provide an intermediate/low level of detail and are created during the initiation stage at the correct level of detail (and then allowed to evolve). The overall requirements for the Operations Manager of the production line are too high level for a product description. Ref 25.3, tab 25.2, tab 25.1</p> <p>C. Incorrect. A user story is a tool used to write a requirement in the form of who, what and why. User stories should be seen as summarizing key information about a requirement. The overall requirements for the Operations Manager of the production line are too high level for a user story. Ref 25.6.1</p> <p>D. Correct. An epic is a high level or 'super-user' story that will over time be broken down into user stories that are at a level of granularity that the delivery teams can work on. The overall requirements for the Operations Manager of the production line are high level and would form an epic. Ref 25.6.1</p>
42	C	3.1 b)	<p>A. Incorrect. Any significant change that may impact baselines set at the stage or project level may need to be escalated to the project board or to a change authority if one has been set up. However, the team should explore ways to handle the change dynamically at the detailed level within defined tolerances first. Ref 14.3</p> <p>B. Incorrect. Changing requirements without 'trading' or 'swapping' requirements would not happen in an agile project. The team should identify which requirement(s), will be de-scoped to make way for the new requirement. Ref 25.5</p> <p>C. Correct. Another technique which can be used to reduce the amount of effort needed for the Musts is to break the requirement down into more detail. It is normal for a high-level requirement that has been prioritized as a Must to be broken down into sub-requirements that comprises several Musts, Shoulds and Coulds, thereby creating contingency in the form of Shoulds and Coulds. Ref 25.5</p> <p>D. Incorrect. After the project initiation documentation (PID) has been approved, time and cost tolerances, with respect to overruns, may be set to zero in order to focus solely on managing the amount of what is delivered. Ref 9.3</p>

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Q	A	Syllabus Ref	Rationale
43	D	3.1 c)	<p>A. Incorrect. When communication involves opinions or emotions, the written word is not as effective as a phone call or a face-to-face conversation. Ref 26.3.2</p> <p>B. Incorrect. Visualization is ideal to accompany face-to-face communication, but would not necessarily be used in its own right. Ref 26.3.1</p> <p>C. Incorrect. A workshop is quite a significant event that takes a lot of time and resources to set up and run. Therefore, it is always advisable to question whether a workshop is really necessary or if there could be another way of achieving the objective (e.g. a small meeting). Ref 26.4.1.5</p> <p>D. Correct. One of the best ways to communicate effectively is to use as much face-to-face communication as possible. The team should operate in a way that is self-organized and empowered to make decisions. Ref 26.3.1, 10.2</p>
44	C	3.1 d)	<p>A. Incorrect. One of the purposes of the frequent releases focus area is to give confidence about how the project is proceeding through visibility and evidence. However, this would be of less use than identifying an issue with the final product. Ref 27.1</p> <p>B. Incorrect. One of the purposes of the frequent releases focus area is to allow for feedback. However, this would be of less use than identifying an issue with the final product. Ref 27.1</p> <p>C. Correct. One of the purposes of the frequent releases focus area is to reduce risk of delivering the wrong product. It would be essential to identify the issue that delivery lorries are unable to fully access the site. Ref 27.1</p> <p>D. Incorrect. One of the purposes of the frequent releases focus area is to allow for feedback. However, this would be of less use than identifying an issue with the final product. Ref 27.1</p>
45	D	3.2 a)	<p>A. Incorrect. Where there are many requirements (especially if they are mandatory) this would indicate a low setting on the 'flexibility on what is delivered' slider, not a high setting. Ref 24.7</p> <p>B. Incorrect. 'Test as you go' or 'test first' occurs when there is an iterative and incremental approach to delivery and does not result from 'flexibility on what is delivered' which results from prioritization of requirements. Ref 24.7</p> <p>C. Incorrect. The team's desire to work in a waterfall type approach, by signing off the design of all production lines first before moving any of the lines would indicate a low setting on the 'ability to work iteratively and incrementally' slider. Ref 24.7</p> <p>D. Correct. The desire to deliver frequently and starting small is an aspect of the 'ability to work iteratively and deliver incrementally' slider as well as 'inspect and adapt'. Ref 24.7</p>

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Q	A	Syllabus Ref	Rationale
46	B	3.2 a)	<p>A. Incorrect. The 'level of collaboration' slider relates to a 'one-team' culture in the project team, with a partnership approach between the customer and the supplier. Ref 24.7.2, 10.5.1.2</p> <p>B. Correct. The 'ease of communication' slider relates to high levels of visibility and transparency: e.g. plans on walls. A lot of information is managed in a 'low-tech' and/or tactile way. Ref 24.7.3</p> <p>C. Incorrect. The 'acceptance of agile' slider relates to everyone accepting the agile philosophy and understands the difference from a traditional way of working. People have been trained to an appropriate level. Ref 24.7.6</p> <p>D. Incorrect. The 'level of collaboration' slider relates to people who work quickly, are helpful and look out for each other. Ref 24.7.2</p>
47	D	3.2 b)	<p>A. Incorrect. The role should describe the person fulfilling the function and does not need to be a manager. Ref 25.6.1.7</p> <p>B. Incorrect. Quality criteria would be added as supporting documentation. The user story given does not contain quality criteria as it should be the starting point for discussions. Acceptance criteria often appear on the reverse of the card. Ref 25.6.1.7</p> <p>C. Incorrect. A benefit needs to be measurable. Targets are not a feature of user stories. Ref 25.6.1.7</p> <p>D. Correct. There are three fields describing who, what and why. The information is deliberately insufficient to necessitate a conversation with the customer which enables requirements to be better understood and to evolve. Ref 25.6.1.2</p>
48	C	3.2 b)	<p>A. Incorrect. The pre-project stage should have the key objectives of the whole project in bullet form – possibly less than 10 in total. Ref tab 25.2</p> <p>B. Incorrect. The initiation stage should have the requirements at an intermediate level – possibly more than 10 but less than 100. Ref tab 25.2</p> <p>C. Correct. The delivery stages should have the requirements at a detailed level – possibly more than 100. The dispatch process is part of the overall project. Ref tab 25.2</p> <p>D. Incorrect. The level given is detail-level, even if it is only for part of the project. Ref tab 25.2</p>

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Q	A	Syllabus Ref	Rationale
49	B	3.2 c)	<p>A. Incorrect. Enabling benefits to the customer is an advantage to delivering frequently. Having a marked out layout will aid delivery but will not realize benefits to the customer. Ref 27.1</p> <p>B. Correct. Agile teams need to work at much quicker speeds due to the iterative and responsive nature of agile. This is why agile makes extensive use of workshops, face-to-face meetings, visualizations in the form of models and prototypes, and video. Ref 26.3.3</p> <p>C. Incorrect. Requirements for a complex item such as a production line will need supporting information, such as user stories, a more detailed written specification, figures or models. A model will not be used to document detailed requirements. Ref 25.6.1, 24.7</p> <p>D. Incorrect. Test-driven development is the concept of writing tests or quality checks before building the product or sub-product as opposed to after. Marking out will test whether the lines will fit but is more an example of refining the requirements. Ref 11.3.3</p>
50	B	3.2 d)	<p>A. Incorrect. There are still many advantages to delivering frequently, such as enabling benefits to the customer, allowing for feedback, reducing risk and encouraging confidence and engagement. Helping to define requirements is not a good reason why you would deliver frequently. Ref 27.1</p> <p>B. Correct. Frequently delivering something of use will allow feedback and reduce risk, as well as generating benefits. Ref 27.1</p> <p>C. Incorrect. The strategy for delivering frequently and how to plan for this needs careful consideration as there are many trade-offs that have to be taken into account. Resolution of problems will need to be planned for whichever delivery approach is used. Ref 27.1</p> <p>D. Incorrect. The ultimate goal is to release continuously if conditions allow and the benefits of doing so are realized. The strategy for delivering frequently and how to plan for this needs careful consideration, as there are many trade-offs that have to be taken into account. Ref 27.3, 27.1</p>