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Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

What is the collective name for individuals or groups who may be affected by a project?

A. Customers

B. Project Support

C. Stakeholders

D. Team members

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Stakeholders is the collective term for individuals, groups, or organizations that may affect, be affected by, or perceive themselves to be affected by a project. This includes people internal to the project, such as users and project-team members, as well as external parties such as customers, suppliers, regulators, local communities, and operational staff. Their interests, influence, expectations, and potential impact on the project need to be identified and managed throughout the project lifecycle.

In PRINCE2, stakeholder engagement is an important part of directing and managing a project successfully. Understanding stakeholders helps ensure that the project remains aligned with the needs of those who will use, support, fund, govern, or otherwise experience its outcomes. The project's communication management approach describes how information and communication needs will be handled for relevant stakeholders. This supports appropriate engagement, timely decisions, and continued commitment to the project's objectives. Further background on PRINCE2's project-management method is available from PeopleCert PRINCE2, and stakeholder terminology is defined by the Association for Project Management.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which is a purpose of a Configuration Management Strategy?

A. Provide a record of each configuration item and any important relationships between them

B. Define how the products and their versions will be identified

C. Define whether a project will use a risk budget

D. Identify who will set up the Quality Register

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Define how the products and their versions will be identified is correct because a Configuration Management Strategy establishes the procedures, responsibilities, tools and records used to control project products throughout their lifecycle. A central purpose is to ensure that each product can be uniquely identified, that its version and status are clear, and that changes are controlled so the project team and stakeholders use the correct, approved product. This supports product integrity and traceability: the project can determine what a product is, which version is current, what components relate to it, and whether it has been authorized or baselined. The strategy is tailored to the project's scale, complexity and delivery approach, and it defines the practical configuration-management method that will be applied. In PRINCE2, configuration management is closely connected to change control because reliable identification and version control provide the information needed to assess and implement approved changes. Further information on the PRINCE2 method and its practices is available from PeopleCert's PRINCE2 certification page and PRINCE2.com's methodology overview.

QUESTION NO: 3

Identify the missing word(s) in the following sentence.

Following initiation, the Controlling a Stage process is used to manage and control each [?] of a project.

A. technical stage

B. benefit

C. management stage

D. Team Plan

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The correct completion is **management stage**. In PRINCE2, a project is divided by the Project Board into management stages, which provide formal control points for authorization, monitoring, and decision-making. After the project has been initiated, the Controlling a Stage process is applied by the Project Manager during each management stage to assign work, monitor progress, manage issues and risks, take corrective action where needed, and report status to the Project Board. This process therefore supports day-to-day management within the boundaries and tolerances authorized for that stage.

The wording is important because PRINCE2 distinguishes a management stage from the work undertaken to produce products. A management stage is a section of the project that the Project Board plans, authorizes, and controls as a unit. At its end, the Project Manager provides information that enables the Board to decide whether to authorize the next management stage. This stage-based governance is a central PRINCE2 control mechanism. See the official PRINCE2 7 Foundation certification overview and the AXELOS glossary for PRINCE2 terminology and context.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which theme provides the controls to escalate any forecast beyond tolerance to the next management level?

A. Business Case

B. Plans

C. Progress

D. Quality

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Progress is correct because the PRINCE2 Progress theme establishes how the project's actual performance will be monitored against its approved plans and how forecasts are assessed against agreed tolerances. Tolerances define the permissible limits of delegated authority for objectives such as time, cost, scope, quality, benefits, and risk. When a project manager forecasts that a tolerance will be exceeded, the project is no longer expected to remain within the authority delegated by the project board. The Progress theme provides the control approach for this situation: the forecast exception is escalated to the next management level so that an appropriate decision can be made. This is commonly managed through an exception report and, if requested, an exception plan. These controls support PRINCE2's management-by-exception principle, ensuring that higher management is involved only when the agreed limits are forecast to be breached, while allowing day-to-day work to remain delegated. The PRINCE2 7 Foundation certification scope includes applying progress controls and management by exception; see PeopleCert's PRINCE2 7 Foundation overview and PRINCE2 methodology information.

QUESTION NO: 5

Identify the missing words in the following sentence.

The Team Manager should check the [?] for any interfaces that must be maintained while developing products.

A. Project Product Description

B. Project Plan

C. Checkpoint Report

D. Work Package

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Work Package is correct because it is the formal authorization issued to a Team Manager for the delivery of one or more products. It defines what is to be produced and the limits, requirements, controls, and tolerances within which the team is expected to work. Before and during product development, the Team Manager uses the Work Package to understand the delivery obligations that apply to the assigned work, including any interfaces that need to be preserved or managed with other products, teams, systems, or parts of the project environment.

Interfaces are important because a product can satisfy its own quality criteria yet still be unsuitable if it does not connect, integrate, or coexist correctly with related products. The Work Package provides the Team Manager with the agreed context for undertaking the work and supports appropriate planning, monitoring, issue escalation, and reporting back to the Project Manager. Checking it ensures that interface requirements are considered while the products are being developed rather than only after completion or handover.

This aligns with PRINCE2's product-based planning and delegation approach, in which Work Packages are used to assign and control team-level delivery. See PeopleCert PRINCE2 Foundation and PRINCE2 7 guidance overview.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which is a purpose of the Starting up a Project process?

A. Prevent poorly conceived projects from ever being initiated

B. Ensure the communication requirements of all stakeholders are documented

C. Learn lessons from this project

D. Document how changes required by corporate or programme management will be reviewed

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is **"Prevent poorly conceived projects from ever being initiated."** Starting up a Project is the pre-project PRINCE2 process used to establish whether a proposed project has a sound basis before significant resources, time, or funding are committed. It ensures that essential initial information is available for the project board to make an informed authorization decision. This includes identifying the project's purpose, desired outcomes, scope, key risks, lessons from previous work, and the outline business case, as well as appointing the executive and project manager. The process therefore provides a proportionate check that the initiative is worthwhile, viable, and sufficiently understood to justify proceeding to formal initiation. In PRINCE2, the objective is explicitly to ensure that the prerequisites for initiating a project are in place and to prevent poorly conceived projects from being initiated. This supports the principle of continued business justification: projects should begin only where there is a valid reason to invest. The project board then uses the resulting Project Brief and Initiation Stage Plan to decide whether to authorize initiation. See PeopleCert's PRINCE2 Foundation overview and AXELOS PRINCE2 guidance.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which is a valid statement about the Project Support role?

A. Can be performed by the Project Manager

B. Is an optional role for a PRINCE2 project

C. Produces Checkpoint Reports for the Project Manager

D. Can be combined with the Project Assurance role

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

“Can be performed by the Project Manager” is valid because Project Support is an administrative support function within the project management team, and its responsibilities can be allocated in a way that suits the project’s size, complexity, and organizational context. On a smaller project, it is entirely appropriate for the Project Manager to carry out Project Support activities in addition to their management responsibilities. Typical support activities include maintaining project records, assisting with configuration-management procedures, administering tools and registers, organizing meetings, and helping to prepare reports. Allocating these activities to the Project Manager does not transfer the Project Manager’s accountability; rather, it is a practical tailoring decision where dedicated administrative support is unnecessary or unavailable. PRINCE2 requires the project organization to be defined and responsibilities to be assigned clearly, while allowing roles and responsibilities to be combined where this remains appropriate and does not compromise necessary independence. This flexibility enables PRINCE2 to be scaled effectively without abandoning governance or control. See the official PRINCE2 Foundation certification overview and the PRINCE2 method overview for further information about PRINCE2’s adaptable, role-based project-management approach.

QUESTION NO: 8

Which process is used by a Team Manager to accept, execute and deliver a Work Package?

A. Controlling a Stage

B. Managing Product Delivery

C. Managing a Stage Boundary

D. Closing a Project

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Managing Product Delivery is correct. This process controls the interface between the Project Manager and the Team Manager. It ensures that work is accepted by the team, carried out in accordance with the agreed Work Package, and delivered to the Project Manager with the required quality information and progress reporting.

The Project Manager authorizes the Work Package through Controlling a Stage, but the Team Manager uses Managing Product Delivery to manage the specialist work. PRINCE2 process information is available from PeopleCert PRINCE2.

QUESTION NO: 9

Identify the missing word in the following sentence, A purpose of the [?] theme is to control any unacceptable deviations from the project's objectives.

A. Change

B. Plans

C. Progress

D. Risk

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Progress is correct because the Progress theme establishes how the project's actual performance will be monitored, compared with its approved plans, forecast to completion, and reported to the appropriate management level. Its purpose includes enabling the project management team and project board to identify whether performance remains within agreed tolerances for areas such as time, cost, scope, quality, risk, and benefits. Where forecasts show that a tolerance may be exceeded, the theme provides the basis for escalating the situation as an exception so that the project board can decide how to respond. In this way, Progress supports management by exception: routine control remains with the project manager, while unacceptable forecast deviations are referred upward for direction. The wording in the question closely reflects the formal purpose of the PRINCE2 Progress theme, which is concerned with controlling deviations from the project's objectives rather than simply recording status. PRINCE2's principles, practices, and processes provide the wider framework in which this performance-control activity is applied. See the official PRINCE2 certification overview and PRINCE2 best-practice information.

QUESTION NO: 10

Which aspect of project performance must be managed to avoid misunderstandings on what the project is to deliver?

A. Timescale

B. Scope

C. Risk

D. Costs

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Scope is the project-performance aspect that must be managed to prevent misunderstandings about what the project is required to deliver. In PRINCE2, scope defines the boundaries of the project: the products, services, and results to be created, along with the requirements and acceptance criteria that determine whether those products are fit for purpose. A shared and controlled definition of scope gives the project team, users, suppliers, and project board a common understanding of the intended deliverables. PRINCE2 is product-focused, so the project's products are described and controlled through product descriptions, product-based planning, and agreed quality criteria. This makes it possible to confirm what will be delivered and to assess requests that would change the agreed baseline. Managing scope also supports control of tolerances and change, ensuring that any proposed alteration to products or requirements receives appropriate assessment and authorization before work proceeds. Clear scope management therefore protects the project from ambiguity, uncontrolled expansion of work, and disagreement over whether the intended outputs have been supplied. See the official PRINCE2 overview from PeopleCert and the UK government's guidance on project delivery.

QUESTION NO: 11

Which PRINCE2 integrated element includes the good practices which determine whether a project is genuinely being managed using PRINCE2?

A. Principles

B. Processes

C. Tailoring PRINCE2 to the project environment

D. Themes

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Principles is correct. PRINCE2 principles are the guiding obligations and good practices that underpin the method. They determine whether a project is being managed in a genuinely PRINCE2 way, rather than merely using selected PRINCE2 documents, terminology, or process activities. The principles are universal, self-validating and empowering: they can be

applied to any project regardless of its scale, complexity, delivery approach or organizational context. In PRINCE2, applying all the principles is mandatory; this provides the basis for deciding whether the method is truly in use. The principles include continued business justification, learning from experience, defined roles and responsibilities, management by stages, management by exception, focus on products, and tailoring to suit the project. Together, these establish the management mindset that should govern project decisions and controls throughout the project life cycle. PRINCE2's processes, practices/themes, and tailoring guidance provide structured ways to apply the method, but the principles are specifically the integrated element that defines its essential good-practice basis. See the official PeopleCert PRINCE2 Foundation overview and PRINCE2 best-practice guidance.

QUESTION NO: 12

Which is one of the three levels of plan in PRINCE2?

A. Benefits Review Plan

B. Programme Plan

C. Team Plan

D. Project Brief

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Team Plan is correct. PRINCE2 uses three management levels of planning: project-level plans, stage-level plans, and team-level plans. A Team Plan is an optional detailed plan created by a team manager to describe how the team will deliver one or more work packages. It is used where the team manager needs sufficient detail to organize resources, schedule activities, monitor progress, and report status to the project manager through checkpoint reports. The project manager remains accountable for overall project planning and control, while the Team Plan supports delegation of day-to-day delivery management within agreed tolerances. Its content and format should be appropriate to the work package and the organization's delivery approach; it may be a formal schedule or a simpler plan where the work is straightforward. This structure enables PRINCE2 to apply management by exception, since plans at each level provide the relevant baseline for monitoring performance and escalating forecast deviations. See AXELOS's overview of PRINCE2 planning and controls at https://www.axelos.com/best-practice-solutions/prince2 and PeopleCert's PRINCE2 certification information at https://www.peoplecert.org/browse-certifications/project-program-and-portfolio-management/PRINCE2-2.

QUESTION NO: 13

What theme estimates the cost of delivering the project?

A. Business Case

B. Change

C. Plans

D. Progress

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Plans is correct because the Plans theme establishes how the project's work will be defined, sequenced, resourced, scheduled, monitored, and controlled through project, stage, team, and exception plans. Producing a plan includes estimating the effort and resources required for activities and work packages. Those resource requirements are then costed, allowing the project to forecast the cost of delivering its products and to set budgets and tolerances at the appropriate management level. Plans are not static documents: they are maintained as the project progresses so that forecasts, including cost forecasts, remain reliable enough to support decisions by the project manager and project board. This makes planning the core PRINCE2 management area for answering how much the planned delivery work will cost and when

expenditure is expected to occur. The PRINCE2 method is maintained and described by PeopleCert; its current certification overview is available at PeopleCert PRINCE2 7 Foundation. Additional official PRINCE2 best-practice information is available from AXELOS PRINCE2.

QUESTION NO: 14

When considering how long the project stages should be, which might be a reason for one stage to be longer than others?

A. A substantial amount of the project budget is to be spent

B. More human resources are required than in other stages

C. The risk is lower

D. No changes to the project management team are envisaged

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The risk is lower is correct because PRINCE2 uses management stages to give the project board regular, planned points at which it can review progress, assess the continued business justification, consider current risks, and authorize the next portion of work. The appropriate duration of a management stage is therefore strongly influenced by the level of uncertainty and risk involved. Where risk is comparatively low, the project can normally operate with a longer interval before a formal stage-boundary decision is needed. This reduces unnecessary management overhead while retaining PRINCE2's principle of management by stages.

Conversely, the underlying reasoning is that a riskier or more uncertain period requires closer control and more frequent project-board decisions; a lower-risk period can safely be controlled through a longer stage, provided that agreed tolerances, reporting, and exception controls remain in place. Stage lengths are not fixed: they should be tailored to the project's risk profile, complexity, delivery approach, and need for governance. This supports effective delegation within tolerances while ensuring that the project board retains control at meaningful decision points. See the PeopleCert PRINCE2 7 Foundation overview and PRINCE2.com introduction to PRINCE2.

QUESTION NO: 15

What needs to be in place to ensure effective issue and change control?

A. Configuration management system

B. Manage by exception

C. Quality planning

D. Information needs for stakeholders

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Configuration management system is correct because effective issue and change control depends on reliable identification, recording, assessment, authorization, implementation, and status tracking of products and their versions. In PRINCE2, configuration management provides the controls and information needed to understand what the project's products are, their current status, the baselines against which changes must be assessed, and the relationships between product components. This enables an issue or request for change to be logged against the correct product, evaluated for its impact on scope, time, cost, quality, risk, and benefits, and then tracked through to an authorized decision and implementation.

A configuration management system can be proportionate to the project's scale, ranging from structured registers and version-control conventions to dedicated tooling. Its essential purpose is to maintain accurate configuration item records, product status information, and change history. This dependable audit trail supports timely decision-making and ensures that

approved changes are implemented in a controlled manner without losing visibility of the agreed baseline. PRINCE2 treats such control as part of maintaining effective project governance throughout delivery. See PeopleCert PRINCE2 certification information and AXELOS PRINCE2 guidance.

QUESTION NO: 16

Where should an off-specification be recorded?

A. Risk Register

B. Issue Register

C. Work Package

D. Configuration Management Strategy

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Issue Register is correct because an off-specification is a type of issue in PRINCE2. It describes something that the project is expected to deliver, or has delivered, which does not meet its agreed specification—for example, a product that fails to satisfy defined quality criteria or a requirement that cannot be met as approved. The Issue Register is the project's central log for capturing and maintaining issues, including requests for change, off-specifications, problems or concerns, and any resulting actions and decisions. Recording the off-specification there gives the project manager visibility of its status, priority, impact, ownership, and the route by which it should be assessed and controlled. Depending on the project's issue-management procedure and delegated tolerances, it may then be analysed and escalated for a decision by the project board. PRINCE2's issue-management practice uses the Issue Register to ensure that deviations from agreed product specifications are formally documented and managed throughout the project. See the AXELOS PRINCE2 overview at https://www.axelos.com/certifications/prince2-project-management and the official PeopleCert PRINCE2 certification page at https://www.peoplecert.org/browse-certifications/project-program-and-portfolio-management/PRINCE2-2.

QUESTION NO: 17

What is the definition of a project outcome?

A. A measurable improvement that is perceived as an advantage by one or more stakeholders

B. The reason for the project

C. The result of the change derived from using the project's outputs

D. The project's specialist products.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

"The result of the change derived from using the project's outputs" is the PRINCE2 definition of an outcome. A project produces outputs: tangible or intangible specialist products that are delivered and handed over. Those outputs are used in an operational context, and that use enables a change in circumstances, behaviour, capability, or performance. That resulting change is the outcome. For example, a project may deliver a new customer-relationship-management system as its output. Once staff use the system, the organization may gain a more consistent sales process and better customer information; those resulting changes are outcomes.

PRINCE2 makes this distinction because successful project management is concerned not merely with delivering products, but with ensuring that products are capable of supporting the intended change and subsequently contributing to value. Outcomes are therefore central to the project's justification, benefits planning, and post-project benefits review. They can arise after the project has closed, because they depend on the outputs being adopted and used. PRINCE2's official overview describes the method as a framework for managing projects through defined practices and processes; its focus on continued

business justification connects delivery to the change and value expected by stakeholders. See PeopleCert's PRINCE2 7 Foundation overview and PRINCE2.com's introduction to PRINCE2.

QUESTION NO: 18

Which is a purpose of the Directing a Project process?

A. Create and authorize the project mandate

B. Ensure that work on products allocated to the team is authorized and agreed

C. Control the day-to-day running of the project

D. Delegate day-to-day management of the project to the Project Manager

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The purpose of Directing a Project includes enabling the Project Board to exercise overall accountability and control while delegating the project's day-to-day management to the Project Manager. This establishes an appropriate management-by-exception structure: the Project Board retains authority for key decisions, such as authorizing initiation, project stages, exceptions, and project closure, but does not carry out routine management activities itself. The Project Manager is therefore empowered to manage the work within the tolerances and authority defined by the Project Board, escalating only matters that forecast a breach of agreed tolerances or require a board-level decision. This separation is central to PRINCE2's governance approach because it gives the project clear direction and accountability without involving the Project Board in operational detail. Directing a Project runs from pre-project activity through to closure and provides the decisions and authorization needed for the Project Manager to proceed. The official PRINCE2 certification overview describes PRINCE2 as a structured method with defined roles, responsibilities, and controls; see PeopleCert's PRINCE2 7 Foundation page and PeopleCert PRINCE2 certification information.

QUESTION NO: 19

Which is assumed to be a supplier's responsibility in the PRINCE2 customer/supplier environment?

A. Specify the desired result

B. Provide the resources and skills to deliver the desired result

C. Pay for the project

D. Specify the benefits of the project

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Provide the resources and skills to deliver the desired result is correct because PRINCE2 recognizes that projects commonly operate in a customer/supplier environment. The customer organization defines the need for change and expects the outcome, while the supplier organization contributes the specialist capability needed to create and deliver the project's products. This includes supplying appropriately skilled people, technical expertise, and other resources necessary to undertake the work and meet the agreed requirements. The supplier may be internal to the customer organization or an external commercial provider; in either case, its role is centred on delivering the required solution or products. PRINCE2's organization practice also reflects this division through supplier representation on the project board, ensuring that supplier interests, expertise, and feasibility are properly represented in project decision-making. The project board brings together business, user, and supplier perspectives so that the project remains viable, usable, and technically deliverable. This customer/supplier distinction is a core PRINCE2 concept and supports clear accountability for specifying needs, realizing benefits, funding the change, and providing delivery capability. See PeopleCert PRINCE2 Foundation and AXELOS PRINCE2 guidance.

QUESTION NO: 20

What product should be used to confirm the version number of ail products in a particular stage?

A. Issue Register

B. Product Status Account

C. Product Description

D. Configuration Item Record

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Product Status Account is the correct management product because it provides a consolidated report of the current status of products within a specified scope, such as a particular management stage. In PRINCE2, this status information is produced using configuration-management records and enables the project team to identify the state of the relevant products, including their versions. Therefore, when the need is to confirm version numbers across *all* products in a stage, a Product Status Account provides the appropriate stage-wide view rather than requiring individual records to be examined separately. Product status accounting supports control by giving management reliable, current configuration information when making decisions, assessing progress, or checking that the correct product baselines are being used. This aligns with PRINCE2's configuration-management practice, which requires products to be identified, versioned, controlled, and reported on throughout the project. See the official PRINCE2 overview from PeopleCert and the PRINCE2 glossary resource from AXELOS.

QUESTION NO: 21

Which statement describes the Implement' step within the recommended risk management procedure?

A. Take planned action to respond to a risk

B. Implement the responsibilities for risks defined in the Risk Management Strategy

C. Assess the proximity of a risk

D. Identify the level of risks that can be tolerated by the project

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Take planned action to respond to a risk is correct because the Implement step turns the selected risk response into action. After a risk has been identified and assessed, the project decides how it will respond—for example, by avoiding a threat, reducing its likelihood or impact, transferring it, accepting it, exploiting an opportunity, or enhancing an opportunity. The agreed response is then documented, assigned, and carried out during Implement. This ensures risk management is an active control process rather than merely a record of possible threats and opportunities.

In PRINCE2, implementation includes the work undertaken by the person assigned to execute the response, commonly the risk action owner. The risk owner remains accountable for managing, monitoring, and controlling the risk overall, while the action owner performs the specific response actions. The project manager must ensure these actions are integrated into plans, progress is monitored, and the risk record is kept current as circumstances change. This is consistent with PRINCE2's recommended risk management procedure and its emphasis on continual management of uncertainty throughout the project. See the official PRINCE2 Foundation certification overview and the PRINCE2 risk management guidance.

QUESTION NO: 22

Which is an objective of the Controlling a Stage process?

A. Prepare a Stage Plan for the next stage

B. Obtain approvals for completed products

C. Prevent scope creep' by monitoring products for uncontrolled change

D. Make arrangements to address all open issues and risks, with follow-on action recommendations

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

“Prevent scope creep' by monitoring products for uncontrolled change” is an objective of the Controlling a Stage process. This process is used by the project manager to manage the day-to-day work of an authorized stage, keeping delivery aligned with the agreed Stage Plan and within the tolerances delegated by the project board. A central part of that control is ensuring that products are created and maintained in accordance with their approved product descriptions, quality criteria, and baselined requirements. Monitoring for uncontrolled change protects the project from scope creep: changes to required products or their specifications that have not been assessed, authorized, and incorporated through the project’s change-control approach. The project manager reviews progress, receives and assesses issues, takes corrective action where appropriate, and escalates forecasts of tolerance exceedance. This provides the control needed to maintain continued focus on the agreed objectives while allowing authorized changes to be managed in a traceable manner. The process therefore supports controlled delivery rather than simply recording work completed. PRINCE2 Foundation guidance is provided by PeopleCert’s PRINCE2 7 Foundation certification page, and the PRINCE2 method is described by PRINCE2.com.

QUESTION NO: 23

Which is a purpose of a Lessons Report?

A. Improve the project management method for future projects

B. Detail open issues and risks that need to be managed after the project has closed

C. Compare the actual performance of the final stage against its plan

D. Provide a summary of the benefits realized during the project

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

“Improve the project management method for future projects” is correct because a Lessons Report captures knowledge gained during a project so that it can be made available and applied beyond the immediate work. PRINCE2 treats learning as an active management activity: lessons may arise from successful practices, problems encountered, decisions made, estimates, controls, stakeholder engagement, or the effectiveness of the project approach. The Project Manager records and reviews lessons throughout the project, and a Lessons Report communicates lessons that are sufficiently useful to be shared with the organization, future projects, or other relevant stakeholders. This supports continual improvement of how projects are directed and managed, including improvements to methods, processes, techniques, and organizational practices. A report may be produced at the end of a stage or at project closure, depending on what is useful and how the project is tailored. Its value is therefore not limited to documenting history; it enables subsequent projects to reuse effective practices and avoid repeating known issues. This aligns with PRINCE2’s focus on learning from experience as an ongoing principle. See the official PRINCE2 certification overview and the PRINCE2 principles overview.

QUESTION NO: 24

Identify the missing word in the following sentence. The purpose of the [?] theme is to identify, assess and control uncertainty.

A. Change

B. Plans

C. Quality

D. Risk

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Risk is correct. In PRINCE2, the Risk theme provides the approach for identifying, assessing, and controlling uncertainty that may affect the project's objectives. Uncertainty includes potential threats, which could have adverse effects, and opportunities, which could have beneficial effects. Applying the theme ensures that risks are considered proactively and consistently throughout the project rather than only when an issue occurs. It establishes how risk management will be organized, including roles and responsibilities, the risk-management procedure, tolerances, reporting, and the use of a risk register. Risks are identified and described in terms of their cause, event, and effect; then their probability, impact, proximity, and other relevant characteristics can be assessed. Appropriate responses are selected, implemented, monitored, and reviewed so that risk exposure remains within agreed tolerances. This supports informed decision-making by the project board and project manager and helps protect the project's business justification, products, schedule, cost, quality, scope, benefits, and sustainability objectives. The official PRINCE2 guidance describes risk as an uncertain event or set of events that, if it occurs, will affect the achievement of objectives; its Risk theme is specifically intended to manage this uncertainty. See PeopleCert PRINCE2 Foundation and AXELOS PRINCE2.

QUESTION NO: 25

Identify the missing word(s) in the following sentence. Quality assurance provides assurance to the [?] that the project is being conducted appropriately whilst Project Assurance provides the same assurance to all the project's stakeholders.

A. Project Manager

B. Executive

C. corporate or programme management organization

D. Supplier groups

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The correct completion is **corporate or programme management organization**. In PRINCE2, quality assurance operates independently of the project and is concerned with whether appropriate standards, processes, and controls are being applied. Its purpose is to give the organization above the project—either corporate management or programme management—confidence that the project is being conducted properly and in accordance with the organization's required approach to quality and governance. This is distinct from quality control, which focuses on checking whether specific products meet their stated quality criteria.

The wording also correctly distinguishes quality assurance from Project Assurance. Project Assurance is a Project Board responsibility and monitors the project's viability and performance from business, user, and supplier perspectives, providing confidence to the project's stakeholders. The assurance delivered by quality assurance is therefore directed to the corporate or programme management organization, which retains accountability for governance and for ensuring that suitable project-management arrangements are in place. PRINCE2's principle of defined roles, responsibilities, and management levels supports this separation of assurance responsibilities. See PeopleCert PRINCE2 certifications and AXELOS PRINCE2 guidance.

QUESTION NO: 26

Which statement describes quality assurance?

A. It provides confidence that the project will meet relevant quality requirements

B. It approves every specialist product before use

C. It defines the business justification for the project

D. It authorizes changes to product baselines

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

It provides confidence that the project will meet relevant quality requirements is correct. Quality assurance is independent of the project management team and provides confidence to the organization that appropriate quality arrangements are in place and are being applied. It is concerned with whether the project's processes and standards are adequate, whereas quality control is concerned with checking whether individual products meet their specified quality criteria.

See the PeopleCert PRINCE2 certification overview.