

# **Foundation Sample Paper 1**



# The Foundation Examination

Sample Exam Paper 1

# **Multiple Choice**

# 1 hour paper

#### Instructions

- 1. All 75 questions should be attempted.
- 2. 5 of the 75 questions are under trial and will not contribute to your overall score. There is no indication of which questions are under trial.
- 3. All answers are to be marked on the answer sheet.
- 4. Please use a pencil and NOT ink to mark your answers on the answer sheet provided. There is only one correct answer per question.
- 5. You have 1 hour for this paper.
- 6. You must get 35 or more correct to pass.

| Candidate | Number:   |  |
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- 1 Which is the **BEST** description of a benefit?
  - a) A measurable improvement which results from operating a new business process
  - b) An identified opportunity to improve a business process
  - c) An approved change in capability
  - d) A transformational change to business functions leading to desired outcomes
- 2 What is ensured by governance when Managing the Tranches?
  - a) Capabilities being developed align to the organization's strategic direction
  - b) Programme governance strategies are developed and approved
  - c) Programme Brief clearly describes the organization's strategic direction
  - d) Capability described in the Blueprint has been delivered
- 3 Which of the following statements about sources of a programme's risks and issues is true?
  - 1. Changes to operations are a source of risks and issues for a programme
  - 2. Other projects and programmes are a source of risks and issues for a programme
  - a) Only 1 is true
  - b) Only 2 is true
  - c) Both 1 and 2 are true
  - d) Neither 1 or 2 is true

- 4 Which is the **BEST** description of a vision-led programme?
  - a) Satisfies a change in legislation
  - b) Focuses on new ways of working in line with corporate strategy
  - c) Becomes a programme only when its vision has been defined
  - d) Evolves from concurrent projects that have already started
- Which BEST explains why key stakeholders are involved in a 'visioning' workshop for a Vision Statement?
  - a) Produce the final document
  - b) Help draft the Vision Statement
  - c) Identify explicit benefits
  - d) Authorize the final version
- What document is used to communicate the end goal of the programme to as many stakeholders as possible?
  - a) Vision Statement
  - b) Programme Mandate
  - c) Stakeholder Engagement Strategy
  - d) Blueprint

- 7 Which is a reason for the process Delivering the Capability?
  - a) Integrate outputs into operations and realize benefits
  - b) Provide new outputs that enable the capabilities described in the Blueprint
  - c) Ensure the end goal of formally recognizing that the programme is completed
  - d) Assemble and consolidate the programme definition
- 8 Which experience would **MOST** enable a member of a Business Change Team to fulfil their responsibilities?
  - a) Programme management
  - b) Operational
  - c) Issue management
  - d) Accountancy
- 9 Which is ensured by assurance management in a programme?
  - a) Corporate strategy complies with the programme's objectives
  - b) Organization's risk management process follows corporate standards
  - c) Staff awareness of the organization's commitment to programme management
  - d) Stakeholder confidence in programme delivery of the organization's strategic objectives

- 10 Which is a reason why a thorough assessment of the capacity of the organization must be carried out by the Business Change Manager in the first part of Realizing the Benefits?
  - a) Appoint the right people in the Business Change Team
  - b) Undertake a post programme review
  - c) Check that outcomes have been achieved to be able to move into post-transition
  - d) Inform the Senior Responsible Owner the business is ready to change
- 11 Which is **NOT** one of the three critical organizational elements aligned by programme management?
  - a) Delivery mechanisms for change
  - b) Business-as-usual environment
  - c) Corporate strategy
  - d) Continuous improvement
- 12 What role informs the Sponsoring Group about the challenges to be faced as a complex transition is due to start?
  - a) Programme Manager
  - b) Risk Manager
  - c) Senior Responsible Owner
  - d) Business Change Manager

- 13 What role works **MOST** closely with the Business Change Manager to ensure the Blueprint, Programme Plan, Benefits Realization Plan and Benefit Profiles are consistent?
  - a) Sponsoring Group
  - b) Senior Responsible Owner
  - c) Programme Manager
  - d) Programme Office
- 14 Which is a reason for the process Identifying a Programme?
  - a) Manage the activities for coordinating and managing project delivery
  - b) Make preparations for the first tranche of the programme
  - c) Ensure that the outputs can be integrated into operations and realize the benefits
  - d) Convert a high level strategic idea into a tangible business concept
- 15 Which is a governance theme?
  - a) Benefits Management Strategy
  - b) Design Authority
  - c) Programme Office
  - d) Quality and Assurance Management

- 16 What term is used for 'any individual, group or organization that can affect or be affected by a programme'?
  - a) Business Change Team
  - b) Business Change Manager
  - c) Design Authority
  - d) Stakeholder
- 17 Which is a feature of an effective programme organization?
  - a) Viable Business Case
  - b) Desired end-state
  - c) Future organization design
  - d) Defined roles
- 18 Which is a purpose of programme control?
  - a) Manage the projects
  - b) Remove all ambiguity
  - c) Design the programme organization
  - d) Bring certainty wherever possible

- 19 Which is a core concept of the MSP framework?
  - a) Programme assurance
  - b) Governance themes
  - c) Blueprint
  - d) Business Change Team
- 20 Which describes the Sponsoring Group?
  - a) Supports the Senior Responsible Owner to deliver a programme
  - b) Manages transition as a group of Business Change Managers
  - c) Provides the investment decision and endorsement of objectives for the programme
  - d) Maximises the efficient allocation of resources
- 21 Which two steps are between project outputs and benefits in the path to benefit realization and corporate objectives?
  - a) Organizational changes, corporate objectives
  - b) Organizational changes, outcomes
  - c) Outcomes, corporate objectives
  - d) Outcomes, dis-benefits

- 22 Which is the **BEST** reason for the use of programme management?
  - a) Enables concurrent development of multiple projects
  - b) Helps to justify the costs of a support office
  - c) Provides focus on benefits
  - d) Removes the need for board-level involvement
- 23 Which is an indicator that a programme could be a candidate for premature closure?
  - a) Benefits are self-sustaining
  - b) Changes to corporate strategy
  - c) No risks or issues are outstanding that are unacceptable to operations
  - d) All planned work has been completed
- 24 Which is a purpose of the Programme Communications Plan?
  - a) Defines the approach to delivering effective stakeholder engagement
  - b) Sets out the timetable for managing stakeholder engagement
  - c) Sets out the timetable for managing programme information
  - d) Defines how the impact of a stakeholder to a programme will be measured

- 25 Which is a transformational flow process?
  - a) Business Case
  - b) Governance
  - c) Programme Office
  - d) Defining a Programme
- 26 Which word is **NOT** recommended for describing a benefit?
  - a) Faster
  - b) Lower
  - c) Increased
  - d) Better
- 27 Which of the following statements about the Programme Office is true?
  - 1. May act as a centre of excellence for all programmes
  - 2. Can provide some aspects of programme assurance
  - a) Only 1 is true
  - b) Only 2 is true
  - c) Both 1 and 2 are true
  - d) Neither 1 or 2 is true

- 28 What aspect of a programme management environment leads directly to benefits realization?
  - a) Transformed operations and services
  - b) Programmes
  - c) Projects and related activities
  - d) Strategies, policies, initiatives and targets
- 29 Which of the following statements about the scope of programme risk management is true?
  - 1. Includes risks that arise outside the programme
  - 2. Includes risks escalated from the programme's projects and operational areas
  - a) Only 1 is true
  - b) Only 2 is true
  - c) Both 1 and 2 are true
  - d) Neither 1 or 2 is true
- 30 Which is a responsibility of the Business Change Manager?
  - a) Ensuring business ownership for Benefit Profiles
  - b) Managing communications with project delivery teams
  - c) Managing the programme's budget
  - d) Providing the organizational context for the programme

- 31 Which characteristic demonstrates management rather than leadership?
  - a) Focuses on the 'how' and the 'when'
  - b) Clarifies the 'as is' and future states
  - c) Tends to be more concerned with direction
  - d) Focuses on purpose and realized value
- 32 What does the 'P' stand for in POTI, the model that helps with Blueprint development?
  - a) Processes
  - b) Programme
  - c) Project
  - d) People
- 33 Which is a purpose of a Programme Plan?
  - a) Plan the programme definition activities
  - b) Describe the required outcomes from the programme
  - c) Describe how the programme will acquire and manage the resources required
  - d) Monitor progress and delivery of the programme

- What role manages the programme's spend to date against the investment profile defined in the Business Case?
  - a) Business Change Manager
  - b) Programme Manager
  - c) Programme Office
  - d) Programme Board
- 35 What role has a focus on compliance of the programme with its governance strategies?
  - a) Senior Responsible Owner
  - b) Business Change Manager
  - c) Programme Office
  - d) Programme Manager
- 36 What role has a focus on identifying benefits with the support of other roles?
  - a) Programme Manager
  - b) Business Change Manager
  - c) Programme Office
  - d) Programme Board

- 37 What programme role is responsible for making decisions about issues between one programme and another?
  - a) Programme Manager
  - b) Chief Executive Officer
  - c) Sponsoring Group
  - d) Programme Board
- 38 Which is a purpose of the Risk Register?
  - a) Quantifies the risk the organization is willing to accept
  - b) Defines the level of exposure to risk that if exceeded requires escalation
  - c) Describes the programme approach to risk management
  - d) Records and manages threats to the programme
- 39 Which characteristic is MOST applicable to a programme?
  - a) Focus is on direction and delivery of capability
  - b) Issue management focuses on resolving inter-programme escalations
  - c) Business Case focus is on 'quick-wins'
  - d) Benefit focus is on rigorous realization

- 40 Which is an area of focus for the Programme Office?
  - a) Defining the benefits of the programme
  - b) Providing advice on roles and responsibilities of the programme team
  - c) Reporting programme progress regularly to the Senior Responsible Owner
  - d) Allocating resources and skills efficiently to projects
- 41 Which is a reason for the process Defining a Programme?
  - a) Develop the governance framework for the programme
  - b) Manage the benefits to successful realization
  - c) Develop the Programme Preparation Plan
  - d) Implement the defined programme management strategies
- 42 What role secures the investment required to set up and run the programme?
  - a) Programme Manager
  - b) Sponsoring Group
  - c) Programme Board
  - d) Senior Responsible Owner

| 43 V | Vhich d | communication | channel is a | 'participative' | approach? |
|------|---------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|
|------|---------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|

- a) Announcement
- b) Newsletter
- c) Bulletin
- d) Seminar
- 44 How does the Programme Mandate contribute to a controlled start-up for the programme?
  - a) Describes the direction for the programme
  - b) Defines the resources required by the programme
  - c) Describes the outputs required from the projects
  - d) Expands on the details provided in the Programme Brief
- 45 What activity includes an assessment of the level of benefits achieved against the Benefits Realization Plan?
  - a) Review benefits
  - b) Optimize benefits
  - c) Identify benefits
  - d) Plan benefits

- 46 Which response removes a risk?
  - a) Transfer the risk
  - b) Reduce a threat
  - c) Exploit an opportunity
  - d) Share the risk
- 47 Which does **NOT** describe the focus of quality management in a programme and its constituent projects?
  - a) A project focuses on the organization's strategic priorities
  - b) A project focuses on ensuring that the outputs meet their acceptance criteria
  - c) A project tests the project outputs
  - d) A programme ensures continued alignment of the Blueprint with corporate priorities
- 48 What role provides an information hub for the programme?
  - a) Programme Manager
  - b) Programme Assurance
  - c) Business Change Manager
  - d) Programme Office

- 49 Which activity is a focus of the Business Change Manager during the development of the Vision Statement?
  - a) Ensuring that the organization is able to achieve the degree of change described in the Vision Statement
  - b) Assessing how an operational area will be affected by the Vision Statement
  - c) Developing programme plans in line with the vision
  - d) Gaining senior management commitment for the vision
- 50 Which of the following statements about engaging a stakeholder that has low interest and low influence in a programme is true?
  - 1. Conduct active consultation
  - 2. Hold face-to-face meetings
  - a) Only 1 is true
  - b) Only 2 is true
  - c) Both 1 and 2 are true
  - d) Neither 1 or 2 is true
- 51 Which is one of the three sets of activities in Realizing the Benefits?
  - a) Manage pre-transition
  - b) Manage stakeholders
  - c) Manage resources
  - d) Manage capability

| 52 V | Which document | provides a | high-level | summarv | of the | desired | future | state? |
|------|----------------|------------|------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
|------|----------------|------------|------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|

- a) Benefit Profile
- b) Vision Statement
- c) Blueprint
- d) Benefits Map
- 53 Where are the responsibilities for individuals within the programme's management team recorded?
  - a) Organization Structure
  - b) Blueprint
  - c) Information Management Strategy
  - d) Information Management Plan
- 54 What role carries out a planned risk response action?
  - a) Senior Responsible Owner
  - b) Risk owner
  - c) Risk actionee
  - d) Programme Manager

- 55 Which is an assurance management principle?
  - a) Leading change
  - b) Adding value
  - c) Empowered decision making
  - d) Integrated
- 56 Which information is **NOT** provided by reviewing the Business Case?
  - a) How the programme will effectively engage with its stakeholders
  - b) Whether the programme demonstrates value for money
  - c) How the programme can still be justified as able to meet strategic objectives
  - d) Whether there is an up-to-date contingency plan
- 57 Which information is **NOT** included in a Benefit Profile?
  - a) Description
  - b) Stakeholder attitudes
  - c) Measurement
  - d) Operational owner

- 58 Which is **NOT** an area of focus for the Business Change Manager in Risk and Issue Management?
  - a) Ensures operational risks are recognized
  - b) Assists in assessing the impact of changes
  - c) Defines clear rules for escalating risks
  - d) Manages risks that impact transition
- 59 What is defined as 'a temporary organization that is created for the purpose of delivering one or more business outputs according to a specified Business Case'?
  - a) Project
  - b) Business Change Team
  - c) Programme
  - d) Programme Office
- 60 Which is a valid reason for producing a Programme Preparation Plan?
  - a) Describe how programme resources will be managed throughout the programme.
  - b) Track the progress and delivery of the programme until it closes
  - c) Define the organization needed for each of the programme tranches
  - d) Provide information about the cost and time required for Defining a Programme

- 61 Which document contains information on how the programme's projects relate to each other?
  - a) Programme Preparation Plan
  - b) Projects Dossier
  - c) Resource Management Plan
  - d) Organization Structure
- 62 Which is **NOT** a characteristic of the programme management principles?
  - a) Verified by evidence from their successful use in other programmes
  - b) Remains aligned to corporate strategy
  - c) Applicable to programmes of all types
  - d) Permits the programme team to influence the way the change will occur
- 63 What role is responsible for managing external suppliers to the programme?
  - a) Programme Manager
  - b) Programme Office
  - c) Senior Responsible Owner
  - d) Business Change Manager

- Which source of information describes the approach and reasons for activities to be undertaken within a programme?
  - a) Programme plans
  - b) Corporate policy
  - c) Programme governance strategies
  - d) Corporate strategy
- 65 What document explains which systems will be used to control programme data and records?
  - a) Quality and Assurance Plan
  - b) Information Management Plan
  - c) Quality and Assurance Strategy
  - d) Information Management Strategy
- Which of the following descriptions of external dependencies outside an organization's programme environment is true?
  - 1. Linked to the scope of another programme or within a corporate portfolio
  - 2. Extend beyond the boundaries of all the programmes
  - a) Only 1 is true
  - b) Only 2 is true
  - c) Both 1 and 2 are true
  - d) Neither 1 or 2 is true

- 67 Which describes an effect when a risk occurs?
  - a) Probability of the risk occurring
  - b) Favourable impact on objectives or benefits
  - c) Timescale for when the risk might occur
  - d) Tolerance threshold increases
- 68 Which document is **MOST** suitable to test the viability of the programme when new information on benefits and costs becomes available?
  - a) Business Case
  - b) Programme Preparation Plan
  - c) Programme Mandate
  - d) Benefits Map
- 69 Which is **NOT** one of the three types of programme?
  - a) Emergent
  - b) Strategic
  - c) Compliance
  - d) Vision-led

70 Which is an input required by a programme?

|    | a)    | Resource  |
|----|-------|---|
|    | b)    | Outcome   |
|    | c)    | Workstream  |
|    | d)    | Benefit   |
|    |       |   |
| 71 | Whic  | h contains a description of a programme asset?  |
|    |       |   |
|    | a)    | Baseline  |
|    | b)    | Risk appetite   |
|    | c)    | Configuration item  |
|    | d)    | Margin  |
|    |       |   |
|    |       |   |
| 72 |       | t role is <b>MOST</b> likely to have a focus on ensuring that business change lessons learned |
|    | resui | ting from an assurance review are implemented?  |
|    | a)    | Programme Manager   |
|    | b)    | Programme Office  |
|    | c)    | Senior Responsible Owner  |
|    | d)    | Business Change Manager   |
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| 73 | What type of | cost is | normally | associated | with | fixed | assets | and | may | be | spread | over | severa |
|----|--------------|---------|----------|------------|------|-------|--------|-----|-----|----|--------|------|--------|
|    | vears?       |         |          |            |      |       |        |     |     |    |        |      |        |

- a) Transition
- b) Programme management
- c) Capital
- d) Benefits realization
- 74 Which is a purpose of tranches in a programme?
  - a) Assess the impact on corporate strategy of a changed business driver
  - b) Avoid the risks of delivering all the new capability at the same time
  - c) Describe the future business model
  - d) Define internal controls for monitoring the programme
- 75 Which is an assurance technique used to enable the most effective delivery of the programme?
  - a) Benefits management
  - b) Stakeholder analysis
  - c) Asset management
  - d) P3M3 assessments