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Exam : **PRINCE2 7 Practitioner**

Title : PRINCE2 Project Management Practitioner (Version 7)

Version : DEMO

1.While selecting the project approach, the team identifies that a traditional delivery method and the proposed use of external suppliers could make the sustainability requirements harder to achieve. The risk is recorded in the project log for consideration during initiation.
Is this an appropriate application of ‘starting up a project’, and why?
A. Yes, because the primary purpose of assessing the project approach at this stage is to clarify the prospective obligations of the project team and each external supplier when delivering the project products
B. Yes, because the way the project work will be delivered directly influences how the management approaches are designed, and identifying risks early helps ensure the PID accurately reflects how sustainability will be managed
C. No, because a risk that is classified as manageable does not pose a threat to overall project viability and should be deferred for consideration during the initiation stage when more detailed planning takes place using the traditional delivery method
D. No, because any sustainability requirements that the project must satisfy should be captured as user quality expectations in the project product description, not as risks in the project log
Answer: B
Explanation:
The correct answer is B. Selecting the project approach during starting up a project is intended to establish an appropriate basis for how the project will be delivered before the organization commits significant resources to initiation. The delivery method and use of external suppliers can materially influence management controls, commercial arrangements, quality, sustainability, communication, risk, and other management approaches subsequently developed during initiation.
The team has identified an uncertainty arising directly from its proposed approach: a traditional delivery model combined with external suppliers may make sustainability requirements more difficult to achieve. Recording this early in the project log is appropriate because risks, issues, lessons, and other relevant information identified during starting up should not be ignored simply because detailed management approaches have not yet been completed.
Option A is too narrow. Clarifying contractual obligations may be relevant, but it is not the primary rationale demonstrated here.
Option C incorrectly suggests that a manageable risk should be deferred; early identification allows it to influence initiation planning and development of the PID.
Option D creates a false choice. Sustainability expectations may indeed inform quality requirements, but an uncertainty concerning whether the delivery approach will enable those requirements to be achieved is still legitimately a risk.
PRINCE2 7 reference topics: Starting up a project; select the project approach; project log; early risk identification; sustainability; project initiation documentation.

2.A product description contains only the following quality specification for the car-parking component:
“The shopping centre will include an underground car park.”
Is this an effective application of the quality practice, and why?
A. Yes, because confirming that a car park exists completely specifies its required quality
B. Yes, because the statement provides sufficient information to confirm whether the required component has been delivered
C. No, because all details of the car park should be recorded only in the quality management approach

D. No, because the product description needs sufficiently detailed, measurable quality specifications and tolerances to support planning and verification

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. A product description must define a product sufficiently clearly for its creation, review, and approval to be planned and controlled. Merely stating that the shopping centre will contain an underground car park identifies the existence of a required component, but it does not provide an adequate quality specification.

For effective quality management, measurable characteristics should be established so that the product can be objectively assessed against agreed expectations. Depending on the product, these may include capacity, dimensions, accessibility provisions, charging facilities, structural requirements, security arrangements, environmental standards, or other measurable characteristics. Appropriate quality tolerances may also be defined where controlled variation is permissible.

Option A is incorrect because existence alone does not establish whether the car park is fit for purpose.

Option B similarly confuses confirmation of delivery with verification of acceptable quality.

Option C is incorrect because the quality management approach defines how quality will be managed across the project; it is not the repository for all detailed product-specific quality specifications.

The product description therefore needs sufficient measurable information to enable planning of quality-control activities and objective verification that the delivered product meets its defined requirements.

PRINCE2 7 reference topics: Quality practice; product descriptions; quality specifications; quality tolerances; quality control; acceptance and verification.

3.BuildyBrick is demobilizing after delivering the shopping centre on time and within budget. Before the remaining supplier personnel leave, the project manager checks that the Council's operations and facilities teams are ready to receive, operate and maintain the completed centre.

Why is this an appropriate application of the 'confirm project acceptance' activity?

A. Because the project manager should complete the end project performance assessment before any supplier demobilizes

B. Because the project manager should arrange a celebration before the contractor leaves the site

C. Because all project information should be archived before the completed project product is accepted

D. Because the project manager should confirm that handover to the operational and maintenance environment is complete

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. The confirm project acceptance activity ensures that the project's products have been accepted by the appropriate parties and that responsibility can be transferred from the temporary project organization to the operational environment. Successful closure requires more than confirming that physical construction has finished; the organization receiving the project product must also be ready to operate and maintain it.

The project manager is therefore correct to verify that the Council's operations and facilities teams are prepared to take responsibility for the completed shopping centre before BuildyBrick's remaining supplier personnel demobilize. This provides confidence that handover is complete, operational responsibilities are understood, and the completed product can move safely into business-as-usual use.

Option A relates more closely to evaluating project performance and producing closure reporting rather

than confirming operational acceptance.
Option B may be an appropriate people-management activity in some circumstances, but it is not the purpose of confirm project acceptance.
Option C reverses the logical emphasis: archiving project information is part of closure administration, but the acceptance of the completed project product is not dependent on every project record first being archived.
The essential control is confirmation that the receiving operational and maintenance environment can take ownership of the completed project product.
PRINCE2 7 reference topics: Closing a project; confirm project acceptance; handover; operational and maintenance environment; acceptance; transition to business as usual.

4.During the ‘starting up a project’ process, the Business Opportunities Director appoints the Regeneration Manager as project manager and states that the portfolio’s standard role description will apply without discussion. The Regeneration Manager asks to confirm the responsibilities, but the Director refuses because the project is urgent.
Is the refusal an appropriate application of the ‘define roles, responsibilities and relationships’ principle, and why?
A. Yes, because standardized portfolio role descriptions give every project manager a consistent and well-understood baseline of responsibilities, removing the need for individual discussion
B. Yes, because it is the project executive’s responsibility to appoint the project manager and establish their responsibilities as part of the ‘starting up a project’ process
C. No, because each project manager must have a clear understanding of their own individual responsibilities and formally accept those responsibilities before commencing project work
D. No, because it is the portfolio manager’s role, rather than the project executive’s, to define the project manager’s responsibilities for projects within the portfolio
Answer: C
Explanation:
The correct answer is C. PRINCE2 requires project roles, responsibilities, authority, accountability, and working relationships to be sufficiently clear for the people performing those roles to understand what is expected of them. A standard organizational role description can provide a useful baseline, but it does not remove the need to establish how the role applies within the particular project context.
The project manager is responsible for day-to-day management within the authority delegated by the project board. Consequently, the Regeneration Manager must understand the specific responsibilities, decision rights, interfaces, tolerances, reporting expectations, and relationships relevant to this project. Urgency does not justify leaving those matters ambiguous. PeopleCert describes clear roles and responsibilities as fundamental to accountability, reduced ambiguity, effective communication, and project success.
Option A incorrectly treats a generic portfolio description as sufficient in every circumstance.
Option B identifies a legitimate project initiation responsibility but does not justify refusing clarification.
Option D is incorrect because portfolio management does not replace the PRINCE2 project-level organization and governance responsibilities.
The principle is therefore being applied incorrectly: standardized descriptions may support implementation, but the individual performing the project management role still needs a clear, project-specific understanding and acceptance of the responsibilities assigned.

PRINCE2 7 reference topics: Principles — Define roles, responsibilities and relationships; Organization practice; Starting up a project; role clarity and accountability.

5.While preparing the project plan, the project manager and BuildyBrick's planning specialist use the product flow and data from previous projects to determine that the utilities and systems can be delivered in parallel as separate work packages.
Is this an appropriate application of the 'plans' practice, and why?
A. Yes, because data from previous projects should determine the schedule without reviewing the dependencies between the products
B. Yes, because product dependencies determine sequence, and independent work packages may be planned to run in parallel
C. No, because work delivered by the same supplier must be scheduled sequentially and should avoid running in parallel
D. No, because setting work-package tolerances determines the order in which products must be produced
Answer: B
Explanation:
The correct answer is B. PRINCE2 product-based planning determines the logical sequence of work by examining the products to be created and the dependencies between those products. Once those relationships are understood, activities or work packages that do not depend on one another can legitimately be scheduled in parallel.
In this scenario, the project manager and BuildyBrick's planning specialist use the product flow together with historical information from previous projects. This is appropriate because the product flow provides the dependency logic, while previous project data can improve the realism of estimates and planning decisions. If the utilities and systems products are independent, separate work packages can therefore proceed concurrently.
Option A is incorrect because historical information should inform planning but cannot replace dependency analysis. A schedule should be derived from the logical relationships between products rather than copied mechanically from previous projects.
Option C introduces a restriction that PRINCE2 does not impose: products delivered by the same supplier do not automatically need to be produced sequentially.
Option D confuses tolerances, which establish delegated performance limits, with dependencies, which determine the logical production sequence.
The scenario is therefore a valid example of using product-based planning to identify opportunities for parallel delivery without compromising dependency logic.
PRINCE2 7 reference topics: Plans practice; product-based planning; product flow; dependencies; scheduling; work packages; lessons from previous projects.