PRINCE2 Sample Foundation Exam 2017

Full-strength Paper with 75 Questions and Answers!

www.prince2primer.com
About the Author

Hi and Welcome!

My intention is to give you an opportunity to hone your exam-passing skills!

This sample paper is typical of the live exam questions that you will experience.

To make your Step-By-Step learning so much easier, I have included the correct answers to each question.

I have been running live PRINCE2 seminars and training courses since 1996 – so I know a thing or two about PRINCE2!

I have training other instructors to get them up to the level of official trainers, and long the way, helped your examiners create and set questions. Over the past 15 years or more I have marked thousands of candidate papers – so I know exactly what the examiner is looking for as well as the stumbling blocks that get in the way of YOU becoming a PRINCE2 Practitioner!

If you are not scoring AT LEAST 75% then you need my 25 Video PRINCE2 Primer, plus my unique EXAM CRAM and EXAM Boost Exam tools – not to mention a further 300 question and answer databank of Foundation and Practitioner sample questions. Oh yes, and you ALSO get the rationale for each correct answer...

Did I mention you get my 2017 Bonus RoadMap Video?

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Dave Litten

Author and creator of the PRINCE2 PREMIUM Primer System
The PRINCE2 Exams

The PRINCE2 Accreditation consists of 2 exams:

**Foundation:**

1 hour, 75 multi-choice questions. There are 5 dummy questions so you will only be marked out of 70 marks.

The pass mark is 50% - 35 correct answers. You must pass this exam to sit the Practitioner

**Practitioner:**

2.5 hours, scenario-based objective test exam with 8 questions with 10 items per question, each worth one mark totaling 80 marks.

The pass mark is 44 marks (55%). There is no reading time and the PRINCE2 Manual is the only reference allowed in the exam.

**Re-Registration:**

1 hour exam in the same style as the Practitioner.

Three questions with 10 items per question each worth 1 mark giving 30 marks.

The pass mark is 17 marks (55%). There is no reading time and the PRINCE2 Manual is the only reference allowed in the exam.
Sample Foundation Exam

1. Which is NOT a benefit of using PRINCE2?

A. Can be applied to any type of project  
B. Process focus clarifies what a project will deliver  
C. Ensures that stakeholders are properly represented  
D. Is an invaluable diagnostic tool

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

The Quality Theme provides a set of rules and procedures that ensure the [?] created meet the needs of the project

A. controls  
B. products  
C. Project management team  
D. stages

3. If the Project Board cannot reach a consensus, to whom should the Project Manager defer for a decision?

A. Executive  
B. Corporate or programme management  
C. Change Authority  
D. Project Assurance

4. Which characteristic distinguishes a project from regular business operations?

A. Produces benefits  
B. Carries more risk  
C. Delivers products  
D. Incurs costs

5. Which is a recommended level of Plan?

A. Benefits Review Plan  
B. Work Package  
C. Team Plan  
D. Project Brief
6. Which of the following are PRINCE2 Principles?

1. Continued business justification
2. Defined roles and responsibilities
3. Risk management
4. Learn from experience

A. 1, 2, 3
B. 1, 2, 4
C. 1, 3, 4
D. 2, 3, 4

7. What is a purpose of the Starting up a Project process?

A. Decide if it is sensible to initiate the project
B. Ensure the communication requirements of all stakeholders are documented
C. Learn lessons from the project
D. Document how changes required by corporate or programme will be reviewed

8. 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

9. How does the Starting up a Project process support the ‘defined roles and responsibilities’ principle?

A. Produces an outline Business Case
B. Creates the Lessons log
C. Identifies the customer’s quality expectations
D. Defines the project management team structure
10. What should the directing level of management do once the project has been authorized?

A. Decide if they will delegate their Project Assurance role
B. Request, from corporate or programme management, details of what the change budget will be
C. Delegate day-to-day control of the authorized project to the Project Manager
D. Decide whether to appoint a Change Authority

11. How does the Risk theme support the continued business justification principle?

A. Assigns the role of Project Assurance to monitor and control all aspects of project risks
B. Records the description of risks using cause and event
C. Provides the Project Board with information for the assessment of risks within the project
D. Allocates a risk owner to manage all aspects of a risk

12. What is risk appetite?

A. An organization’s unique attitude towards risk-taking
B. The risks to the expected benefits
C. A common set of risk categories, risk scales and evaluation techniques
D. The budget set aside for potential changes to the scope of the project

13. Which PRINCE2 theme evaluates the business options that have been considered for achieving the required outcome?

A. Plans
B. Business Case
C. Quality
D. Change
14. Which statement correctly defines a risk?

A. A certain event occurring in the future that will have a negative impact on the project’s objectives
B. An event that has already occurred that the Project Manager must deal with immediately
C. An uncertain event or set of events that, should it occur, will have an effect on the achievement of objectives
D. An uncertain event or set of events that, should it occur, will be automatically escalated to the Project Board for a response

15. How does the Controlling a Stage process support the focus on products principle?

1. Using a formal procedure to manage change
2. Continually reviewing the planned benefits against the actual benefits
3. Including Product Descriptions in Work Packages agreed with the Team Manager
4. Recording and comparing the status of products completed during the stage

A. 1, 2, 3
B. 1, 2, 4
C. 1, 3, 4
D. 2, 3, 4

16. What information is required to prepare the outline Business Case?

A. Why the Project Board was selected
B. What the arrangements are for funding the project
C. When progress reports will be required
D. What the project approach will be

17. Which process provides the Project Board with sufficient information to enable it to commit significant financial resources to the implementation of a project?

A. Starting up a Project
B. Initiating a Project
C. Controlling a Stage
D. Directing a Project
18. What should trigger the Project Manager to authorize a Work Package?

A. Receipt of the authority to deliver a Work Package
B. Production of the next Stage Plan
C. Team Plan
D. Project Brief

19. What is the purpose of the Benefits Review Plan?

A. Provides information regarding unfinished work to the group who will support the project’s products in their operational life
B. Gives a detailed analysis of only those benefits that were realized before the project closed
C. Describes details of the benefits originally expected against what was actually achieved
D. Provides details of the time and effort needed to carry out the planned reviews

20. What is a stated purpose of the Closing a Project process?

A. Informs the Project Board that the final stage is about to start
B. Provides a fixed point at which the acceptance of the project product is confirmed
C. Provides the Project Board with sufficient information for them to confirm continued business justification for the project
D. Defines the handover procedures for the project’s products

21. How should the Project Initiation Document be used during the Managing a Stage Boundary process?

A. As a focal point at which all information relating to the project is gathered for agreement by the key stakeholder
B. By the Project Board for approval to proceed to the next stage
C. To show the latest understanding of the project
D. To confirm that the project has delivered what is defined in the Project Product Description, and that the acceptance criteria have been met
22. How does the Progress theme support the ‘manage by exception’ principle?

A. Defines how long a management stage should be  
B. Makes the use of technical stages mandatory  
C. Makes the use of management stages mandatory  
D. Ensures the project is driven by specialist teams

23. Which element of the Plans theme supports the ‘manage by stages’ principle?

A. For a small project, it may only be necessary to write the Project Product Description  
B. The Project Plan should align with the corporate or programme management’s plan  
C. Defines the dependencies between products  
D. Stage Plans cover a shorter period that the project’s lifespan

24. What is NOT an objective of the Controlling a Stage process?

A. Review the impact of risks and issues on the Stage Plan  
B. Coordinate the delivery of the products in the Stage Plan  
C. Plan and allocate resources for quality management activities  
D. Monitor the stage to keep it to agreed costs and timescales

25. What should be recorded in a Quality Register?

A. Reference to any documented actions required to correct errors found in reviewed products  
B. Quality criteria against which each product is to be measured  
C. Handover arrangements to be followed when a product has been approved  
D. Full details of any requested changes to a product during a quality inspection

26. Which of the following roles could the Project Manager also perform?

A. Executive  
B. Senior Supplier  
C. Project Assurance  
D. Team Manager
27. How does a stage product breakdown structure assist in planning?

1. Shows if a product is within the scope of a stage
2. Identifies external products
3. Shows the products that are required for all stages of the project
4. Highlights some potential threats

A. 1, 2, 3
B. 1, 2, 4
C. 1, 3, 4
D. 2, 3, 4

28. How does the Directing a Project process support the ‘manage by exception’ principle?

A. The work of the Project Board focuses on processes
B. The Project Board sets stage tolerances
C. The structure of the process ensures corporate presence on the Project Board
D. The Project Board documents any lessons learned at the end of each stage

29. What question should NOT be asked in the Managing a Stage Boundary process?

A. Do we need different Team Managers in the next stage?
B. Has any external event occurred that might affect the final product’s effectiveness?
C. Are all the benefits still relevant and achievable?
D. Has the Project Board assessed the Exception Report?

30. What is the difference between management and technical stages?

A. Management stages require planning
B. Management stages are focused on control whereas technical stages are focused on utilization of specialist skills
C. Technical stages need to be budgeted for
D. People delivering management stages cannot deliver technical stages on the same project
31. How does the Managing a Stage Boundary process support the ‘manage by exception’ principle?

A. Provides a control point for senior management to determine whether to proceed with the project
B. Defines the quality criteria and quality method for testing each product to be produced in the next stage
C. Defines the permissible deviation above and below the targets for the next stage
D. Provides a review of what has gone well and opportunities to implement improvements during the rest of the project

32. What does the Project Manager NOT do when preparing the Risk Management Strategy?

A. Captures the needs of the Project Board and senior management
B. Checks if the strategy should be reviewed separately by the Project Board or as part of the Project Initiation Documentation
C. Updates the Configuration Item Records with details of known risks
D. Populates the Risk Register with any risks from the Daily Log

33. How does the Closing a Project process support the ‘learn from experience’ principle?

A. The relevant individuals and groups are notified that the project is about to close
B. All registers are closed before the project ends
C. All products are approved before being handed over
D. Corporate management are provided with effort measurements from the project

34. What does the Executive need to ensure is in place before the project is initiated?

A. All Work Packages are authorized
B. Understanding of how the project will contribute to corporate objectives
C. Strategic plans exist for the business change
D. Project Initiation Documentation

35. Who is responsible for deciding which issues should be added to the Issue Register?

A. Project Manager
B. Project Manager and Team Manager(s)
C. Project Manager and Project Board
D. Any member of the project management team
36. When closing a project, what is the Communication Management Strategy used for?

A. Identify those stakeholders that need to be advised that the project is recommended for closure
B. Support a stakeholder analysis to identify the reporting frequency required following the project’s closure
C. Record any variance from the standard corporate communication methods to be used throughout the project
D. Identify any requirement to send copies of the End Stage Report to external interested parties

37. Which activity is NOT undertaken during the Initiating a Project process?

A. Confirm why the project is needed
B. Identify if the project is sufficiently aligned with corporate objectives
C. Show how the outcome is to be achieved
D. Appoint an Executive and Project Manager

38. Who is responsible for reviewing the draft project closure notification?

A. Project Support
B. Quality Assurance
C. Project Board
D. Corporate or programme management

39. Which principle helps to define what should be included and what should be excluded from a project?

A. Management by exception
B. Focus on products
C. Manage by stages
D. Continued business justification

40. Who approves any new Product Descriptions when authorizing a stage?

A. Only the Senior User
B. Project Manager
C. All Project Board members
D. Only the Senior Supplier
41. On which environment is PRINCE2 based?

A. Information Technology  
B. Customer/supplier  
C. Procurement  
D. Programme

42. Which response type is a recommended response to both an opportunity and a threat?

A. Avoid  
B. Reduce  
C. Share  
D. Reject

43. What is a change budget used to fund?

A. Increase in scope  
B. Initiation stage  
C. Configuration management activities  
D. Hand-over activities

44. What is the purpose of the Managing Product delivery process?

A. Enable the Senior Supplier to be provided with sufficient information by the Project Manager so that they can review the success of the current Work Package  
B. Control the link between the Project Manager and the Team Manager(s)  
C. Enable the Project Board to request updates to the current Team Plan  
D. Establish solid foundations for the project

45. If, during the execution of a Work Package, any forecasts indicate that the Work Package is likely to exceed agreed tolerances, who should the Team Manager refer to for a decision on corrective action?

A. Corporate Management  
B. Project Board  
C. Project Assurance  
D. Project Manager
46. Who has a responsibility for defining what the project is to deliver?

A. Change Authority  
B. Project Support  
C. Team Manager  
D. Senior User

47. Which is a task of product-based planning?

A. Write the Project Product description  
B. Identify activities and dependencies  
C. Prepare the Work Packages  
D. Produce the Product Status Account

48. What is a purpose of a Project Product Description?

A. Records the costs and timescales for delivery of the project’s final product  
B. Shows the dependencies between the project’s products to be delivered by the project  
C. Provides a list of all the products to be delivered by the project  
D. Defines what the project must deliver in order to gain acceptance

49. Which statement describes the responsibilities of a risk owner?

A. Managing, monitoring and controlling all aspects of an assigned risk  
B. Owning and authorizing the use of the risk budget to fund risk responses  
C. Identify risks to the project that might occur in their department  
D. Providing funds to implement actions to control a risk

50. What is a purpose of an Issue Report?

A. Provides the status of all issues in the Work Package  
B. Documents those issues that need to be handled informally  
C. Provides the status of all the issues in a stage  
D. Notifies the Project Manager of any new issues in a Work Package
51. Identify the missing words in the following sentence:

If an issue is [ ? ], it should be recorded in the Daily Log

A. To be approved by the Project Board
B. To be managed informally
C. Relevant to another part of a programme
D. For review by Project Assurance

52. Which is a purpose of the Organization theme?

A. Defining accountability within the project
B. Ensuring that the project organization structure will deliver the business benefits in the required time-frame
C. Appointing individuals to jobs within the project
D. Defining the reporting frequency required by the management layers

53. What is an objective of partitioning a project into management stages?

A. Ensures that all specialist skills required are grouped into one stage
B. Provides the Project Board with an opportunity to assess a project’s viability and ensure control
C. Enables the Team Manager to manage by exception
D. Enables the development of a more detailed Business Case for each stage

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

After an issue resolution has been implemented successfully, the [ ? ] entry in the Issue Report should be updated

A. Issue type
B. Recommendation
C. Decision date
D. Closure date
55. What is an objective of authorizing initiation?

A. Set project tolerances  
B. Review and approve the project mandate  
C. Create the detailed Business Case  
D. Ensure the project is justifiable  

56. What is an objective of the Managing a Stage Boundary process?

A. Prepare an Exception Plan  
B. Ensure that work to be allocated to teams is authorized and agreed  
C. Define how and when all the project’s products will be delivered and at what cost  
D. Ensure that the delivery of the project’s products remain within the agreed tolerances  

57. Within the Controlling a Stage process, what should the Project Manager learn from the Quality Register?

1. If sign-off dates have been met  
2. How many quality activities remain for the stage  
3. If products have been handed over to the customer  
4. How much progress has been made on quality management activities?  

A. 1, 2, 3  
B. 1, 2, 4  
C. 1, 3, 4  
D. 2, 3, 4  

58. Which section of the Business Case compares the expected benefits with project costs and operational and maintenance costs?

A. Executive summary  
B. Investment appraisal  
C. Costs  
D. Business options
59. Which product should the Team Manager use to report that tolerances are forecast to be exceeded?

A. Exception Report
B. Highlight Report
C. Issue
D. Concession

60. Whose approval is needed to replace a Stage Plan with an Exception Plan?

A. Project Board
B. Corporate or programme management
C. Project Manager
D. Team Manager

61. What is the purpose of a Product Description?

A. Provides the cost tolerance available for individual products
B. Defines reporting frequency
C. Records the quality checks completed for the End Stage Report
D. Documents the level of quality required for a product

62. Which statement applies to a Stage Plan?

A. Always has the same duration as the Project Plan
B. Produced at the same time as the Project Initiation Documentation
C. Assists the Project Manager in day-to-day running and control of the project
D. Provides a baseline against which the Project Board monitor overall progress

63. How does the Change theme support the ‘manage by exception’ principle?

A. Defines how to manage and control proposed amendments to baselined products
B. Defines tolerances at project, stage and Work Package levels
C. Establishes mechanisms to monitor and evaluate actual achievements
D. Assesses and controls uncertainty
64. Which product should be used to continually maintain information regarding the progress of a product?

A. Project Product Description  
B. Highlight Report  
C. Product Status Account  
D. Configuration Item Record

65. What is the purpose of the risk Register?

A. Describes the risk management techniques and standards to be applied to the project  
B. Central record of information relating to the identified risks for the project  
C. Repository for informal issues  
D. Lists the responsibilities for achieving an effective risk management procedure

66. How is the project initiation document used in the Directing a Project process?

A. Sent to the Project Manager to trigger the initiation stage  
B. Sent from the Project Manager to the Project Board to request approval of the initiation Stage Plan  
C. Forms part of the Project Initiation Documentation to confirm that all initiation products have been delivered  
D. Sent to stakeholders to inform them that project initiation has been authorized

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

A. Quality Assurance  
B. Project Assurance  
C. Project Support  
D. Project Manager

68. Who is the key project decision-maker in the project management team?

A. Corporate management  
B. Executive  
C. Change Authority  
D. Project Manager
69. What is the definition of a baseline management product?

A. Provides all details on the project that cannot be changed
B. Is a report on the project at a certain point in time
C. Provides information on the history, status and version of an aspect of the project
D. Defines an aspect of the project and is subject to change control

70. What is the purpose of the Managing a Stage Boundary process?

A. Provide the Project Board with sufficient information for approving the next stage
B. Update the progress to date on the current Stage Plan
C. Consider and agree appropriate actions to respond to any risks and issues identified during the stage
D. Control the link between the Project Manager and the Team Manager(s), by placing formal requirements on accepting, executing and delivering project work

71. From whom does a Team Manager get approval for completed products?

A. Project Manager
B. Project Support
C. The authority defined in the Product Description
D. Senior Supplier

72. Which of the following are reasons for reviewing the Project Brief during the Initiating a Project process?

1. Provides the project mandate for inclusion in the Project Plan
2. Identifies any corporate risk management strategies which need to be applied by the project
3. Provides definition of the project for inclusion in the Project Initiation Documentation
4. Identifies the project approach

A. 1, 2, 3
B. 1, 2, 4
C. 1, 3, 4
D. 2, 3, 4
73. Identify the missing product in the following sentence:

When assessing an issue, the [?] provides essential baseline information to evaluate the viability of the project

A. Stage Plan
B. Issue Report
C. Project Initiation Documentation
D. Configuration Item Records

74. What is the Project Board responsible for during completion of the initiation stage?

A. Preparing the Configuration Management Strategy
B. Making a decision on the use of a Change Authority to manage change
C. Authorizing the initiation of the project
D. Confirming the appointment of the Project Manager

75. Which statement describes the Implement activity within the risk management procedure?

A. Monitor the effectiveness of risk responses and take further action where responses do not effectively address the risk
B. Implement the responsibilities for risks defined in the Risk Management Strategy
C. Implement a communication strategy to send information on the risks to external stakeholders
D. Identify the level of risks that can be tolerated by the project
### Sample Foundation Exam Answers

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