



# PRINCE2 Agile Foundation

Free Practice Test — 30 Real Exam-Style Questions

with full answer key & explanations

**Unlock the full bank of 2104 questions  
+ unlimited timed mock exams + mistake book**

Practice on the web: <https://certs.theorypractice.app/prince2-agile-foundation>

\$2.99 / week · \$6.99 / month · cancel anytime

**What you unlock: all 2104 questions • unlimited timed mock exams • mistake book • instant explanations**

Also on iOS & Android — and watch the full Q&A walkthrough on [YouTube @CertsQuizPrep](#)



**Unlock all 2104 questions + timed mock exams**

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/prince2-agile-foundation>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start



## Practice Questions

Try all 30 first, then check the answer key at the back.

Want the other 2074+ questions & full timed mock exams? Unlock at <https://certs.theorypractice.app/prince2-agile-foundation>

**1. In the Directing a Project process, which of the following does the project board authorise?**

- A. Initiation and closure of the project
- B. Day-to-day work package assignments
- C. Quality assurance inspections
- D. Granular team-level plans

**2. What best explains why a Business Case may need to be revised during a project?**

- A. The project environment and costs can evolve
- B. To ensure the project delivers success
- C. To reduce the involvement of stakeholders
- D. To do away with project controls

**3. Which of the following does NOT form part of Controlling a Stage?**

- A. Approving the final closure of the project
- B. Tracking stage progress
- C. Managing issues that arise
- D. Providing regular progress reports

Also on iOS & Android — and watch the full Q&A walkthrough on [YouTube](#) [@CertsQuizPrep](#)

**4. Which role is responsible for identifying and advising on risks that suppliers pose to delivery schedules?**

- A. Senior supplier
- B. Executive
- C. Senior user
- D. Project assurance



Unlock all 2104 questions + timed mock exams

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/prince2-agile-foundation>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start



**5. Under what circumstances might additional management stages be introduced?**

- A. When greater control is needed on complex projects
- B. To reduce the amount of planning required
- C. To ensure the project closes sooner
- D. To decrease the number of reviews

**6. What information does a work package typically contain?**

- A. The work's scope, permitted variances, and reporting obligations
- B. A detailed business case together with expected benefits
- C. The strategic objectives of the corporate portfolio
- D. The criteria for final project acceptance

Want the other 2074+ questions & full timed mock exams? Unlock at <https://certs.theorypractice.app/prince2-agile-foundation>

**7. Which statement correctly identifies two aspects of the Risk Management Approach?**

- A. Sets out the procedures AND reporting obligations for managing risk
- B. Lists identified risks AND the responses assigned to them
- C. Outlines stage tolerances AND the escalation process
- D. Describes product criteria AND how acceptance is determined

**8. What does the Progress theme primarily aim to achieve?**

- A. To track actual performance against the project plan
- B. To define the business benefits and project justification
- C. To set out approaches to risk management
- D. To establish quality criteria for project products

**9. In which document would you find the evidence supporting a project's business justification?**

- A. The Business Case
- B. A Work Package
- C. The Issue Register
- D. The Risk Register

Also on iOS & Android — and watch the full Q&A walkthrough on [YouTube @CertsQuizPrep](#)



Unlock all 2104 questions + timed mock exams

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/prince2-agile-foundation>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start



**10. What determines the format and content requirements of a checkpoint report?**

- A. The project initiation documentation
- B. The work package agreement
- C. The organisation's quality management approach
- D. The business case outline

**11. Who is responsible for articulating quality expectations for project outputs from the user's standpoint?**

- A. Senior user
- B. Executive
- C. Senior supplier
- D. Project assurance

**12. Which statement best describes the purpose of Controlling a Stage?**

- A. It provides the project manager with day-to-day oversight of a stage
- B. It directs the project at a strategic level
- C. It is responsible for approving the business justification
- D. It handles all activities related to project closure

**Want the other 2074+ questions & full timed mock exams? Unlock at**  
<https://certs.theorypractice.app/prince2-agile-foundation>

**13. What must occur before a team manager can accept a work package?**

- A. The PM and team manager reach mutual agreement on its contents
- B. The project board formally approves each package
- C. Sign-off takes place during project closure
- D. The executive drafts and creates the package

**14. Which pair of elements are typically specified within a work package?**

- A. Work scope and permitted variances
- B. Vendor agreements and payment records
- C. Organisational governance requirements
- D. Comprehensive financial statements



**Unlock all 2104 questions + timed mock exams**

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/prince2-agile-foundation>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start



**15. Which role is responsible for managing the resources allocated to carry out a work package?**

- A. Team manager
- B. Project manager
- C. Executive
- D. Senior supplier

Also on iOS & Android — and watch the full Q&A walkthrough on [YouTube](#)  
[@CertsQuizPrep](#)

**16. Throughout the project lifecycle, what does the executive ensure?**

- A. That the project remains worthwhile, feasible, and deliverable
- B. That daily stand-up meetings run efficiently
- C. That supplier invoices are settled promptly
- D. That sprint backlogs remain current

**17. Which option most accurately captures the essence of the 'Focus on products' principle?**

- A. Establish what must be delivered before planning activities, with quality agreed upfront
- B. Determine activities first, then identify products once work is underway
- C. Produce outputs without seeking input from stakeholders
- D. Prioritise meeting deadlines over maintaining quality standards

**18. What is the primary purpose of the Quality theme?**

- A. To confirm that deliverables satisfy agreed requirements
- B. To demonstrate that the project is worthwhile
- C. To identify and respond to project risks
- D. To establish accountability within the team

Want the other 2074+ questions & full timed mock exams? Unlock at  
<https://certs.theorypractice.app/prince2-agile-foundation>

**19. Which role carries responsibility for articulating business needs and expected project benefits?**

- A. Senior User
- B. Executive
- C. Project Manager
- D. Team Manager



**Unlock all 2104 questions + timed mock exams**

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/prince2-agile-foundation>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start



**20. Which statement most accurately describes what Managing Product Delivery produces?**

- A. The team returns finished products to the PM
- B. The business case is completed at this stage
- C. The project plan is revised and updated here
- D. The closure report is prepared during this process

**21. Which role carries direct responsibility for ensuring assigned products are produced to the required quality?**

- A. Project Manager
- B. Executive
- C. Senior User
- D. Project Board

Also on iOS & Android — and watch the full Q&A walkthrough on [YouTube](#) @CertsQuizPrep

**22. Which of the following is NOT a purpose served by the Plans theme?**

- A. Recording the benefits expected from the project
- B. Defining the contents of Work Packages
- C. Establishing delivery schedules
- D. Estimating the resources required

**23. Which document is used to keep the project board informed during Controlling a Stage?**

- A. Highlight report
- B. Project brief
- C. Closure recommendation
- D. Benefits review plan

**24. Who is responsible for capturing lessons learned during the delivery of a work package?**

- A. Team manager
- B. Project manager
- C. Executive
- D. Senior supplier



Unlock all 2104 questions + timed mock exams

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/prince2-agile-foundation>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start



Want the other 2074+ questions & full timed mock exams? Unlock at <https://certs.theorypractice.app/prince2-agile-foundation>

**25. In PRINCE2, what role does a checkpoint report serve?**

- A. To provide ongoing justification for investing in the project
- B. To keep the project manager informed about how the team is progressing
- C. To establish what the project is intended to deliver and achieve
- D. To give senior corporate management confidence that the project is on track

**26. Which combination of activities correctly underpins business justification?**

- A. Continuous benefit analysis AND regular risk assessment
- B. Concentrating solely on costs AND disregarding benefits
- C. Keeping suppliers satisfied AND completing the project on time
- D. High team morale AND the chosen management approach

**27. What is the primary intention of the PRINCE2 principle 'Manage by exception'?**

- A. Define agreed tolerances so that authority can be safely delegated
- B. Eliminate the requirement for project planning
- C. Ensure that no risks arise during the project
- D. Diminish the influence of the Project Board

Also on iOS & Android — and watch the full Q&A walkthrough on [YouTube](#) @CertsQuizPrep

**28. Which two statements accurately describe the Project Board?**

- A. It represents business, user AND supplier interests AND provides governance
- B. It manages day-to-day project tasks AND oversees team activities
- C. It removes all project risks AND resolves all issues
- D. It maintains the lessons log AND tracks benefit realisation

**29. Why does PRINCE2 include tailoring as a key concept?**

- A. To fit the method appropriately to the project's unique context
- B. To strip out all governance steps from the process
- C. To make every project follow an identical approach
- D. To remove quality management from the project lifecycle



Unlock all 2104 questions + timed mock exams

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/prince2-agile-foundation>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start



**30. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of developing a PID?**

- A. Serves as the definitive reference document for the project
- B. Establishes governance and control arrangements
- C. Outlines the day-to-day duties of the project board
- D. Defines the baseline plans and management strategies



**Unlock all 2104 questions + timed mock exams**

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/prince2-agile-foundation>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start



## Answer Key & Explanations

You just practised 30 of 2104. Unlock every question + timed mocks at  
<https://certs.theorypractice.app/prince2-agile-foundation>

### 1. A — Initiation and closure of the project

It is the project board's role to sanction both project initiation and project closure. Why the other options are incorrect: • Day-to-day work package assignments: Authorising day-to-day work packages falls within the project manager's remit, not the board's. • Quality assurance inspections: Quality inspections are not part of the directing process and are not a board-level activity. • Granular team-level plans: Detailed team-level plans are the responsibility of team managers, not the board. • Actions taken to respond to risks: Managing and enacting risk responses is the project manager's responsibility.

### 2. A — The project environment and costs can evolve

A Business Case must be revised when underlying assumptions, costs, risks, or anticipated benefits alter during the project. Why the other options are incorrect: • To ensure the project delivers success: No project management methodology can guarantee a successful outcome. • To reduce the involvement of stakeholders: Stakeholders continue to play an essential role irrespective of whether the Business Case is updated. • To do away with project controls: Project controls remain in force even when the Business Case is revised. • To streamline the team structure: Team structure is a matter for the Organization theme and is unrelated to Business Case updates.

### 3. A — Approving the final closure of the project

Final project closure is addressed within the Closing a Project process and lies outside the scope of Controlling a Stage. Why the other options are incorrect: • Tracking stage progress: Tracking progress is one of the central purposes of this process. • Managing issues that arise: Managing issues as they emerge is the project manager's responsibility within this process. • Providing regular progress reports: Regular stage progress reporting is a standard output of this process. • Taking corrective action when needed: Taking corrective action to maintain stage tolerances is an integral part of stage control.

### 4. A — Senior supplier

The senior supplier identifies supplier-related risks that could affect delivery schedules and advises the project accordingly. Why the other options are incorrect: • Executive: The executive ensures the project remains strategically aligned but is not responsible for supplier scheduling risks. • Senior user: The senior user is focused on outcomes and benefits rather than on supplier scheduling risks. • Project assurance: Project assurance monitors whether processes are followed but does not own risk identification or advice. • Project support: Project support handles administrative functions and does not provide risk guidance.

### 5. A — When greater control is needed on complex projects

On more complex projects, adding extra stages is a way of increasing management control. Why the other options are incorrect: • To reduce the amount of planning required: Adding stages increases the amount of planning required, not reduces it. • To ensure the project closes sooner: More stages do not lead to earlier project closure. • To decrease the number of reviews: Each additional stage introduces another review point, increasing rather than decreasing the number of reviews. • To avoid the need for Project Board decisions: The Project Board retains its decision-making role regardless of how many stages exist.



Unlock all 2104 questions + timed mock exams

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/prince2-agile-foundation>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start



### 6. A — The work's scope, permitted variances, and reporting obligations

A work package sets out the scope of the assigned work alongside the tolerances and reporting requirements applicable to it. Why the other options are incorrect: • A detailed business case together with expected benefits: Business case content and benefits realisation planning are held in separate documents. • The strategic objectives of the corporate portfolio: Corporate portfolio objectives are defined at an organisational level above the project. • The criteria for final project acceptance: Project-level acceptance criteria are documented in the project product description. • The content and timing of stage boundary reviews: Stage boundary review content is addressed through the managing a stage boundary process, not work packages.

### 7. A — Sets out the procedures AND reporting obligations for managing risk

The Risk Management Approach document sets out how risks will be handled, including the procedures to follow and what reporting is required. Why the other options are incorrect: • Lists identified risks AND the responses assigned to them: Logging identified risks and their responses is the function of the Risk Register. • Outlines stage tolerances AND the escalation process: Stage tolerances are addressed within the Progress theme. • Describes product criteria AND how acceptance is determined: Product acceptance criteria are defined within the Quality theme. • Records lessons learned AND resulting recommendations: Lessons and associated recommendations are recorded in the Lessons Log.

### 8. A — To track actual performance against the project plan

The Progress theme tracks how actual delivery compares with the plan and provides the means to control the project. Why the other options are incorrect: • To define the business benefits and project justification: Establishing business justification falls under the Business Case theme. • To set out approaches to risk management: Risk management approaches are addressed by the Risk theme. • To establish quality criteria for project products: Product quality criteria are the concern of the Quality theme. • To outline procedures for handling changes: Change control procedures belong to the Change theme.

### 9. A — The Business Case

The Business Case is the document that sets out and maintains the evidence for why the project is justified. Why the other options are incorrect: • A Work Package: Work Packages define the work to be carried out and do not contain business justification evidence. • The Issue Register: The Issue Register records problems and concerns raised during the project, not justification evidence. • The Risk Register: The Risk Register is used to track and manage risks, not to hold evidence of the business justification. • The Team Plan: Team Plans address how work will be delivered at an operational level and are not justification documents.

### 10. B — The work package agreement

It is the work package that sets out the required format and content for checkpoint reports. Why the other options are incorrect: • The project initiation documentation: The PID establishes overall project controls but does not define the specifics of checkpoint content. • The organisation's quality management approach: Organisational quality approaches do not dictate checkpoint report content. • The business case outline: The business case provides financial and strategic justification, not report templates. • The highlight report template: Highlight reports are a separate report type and do not serve as a template for checkpoints.

### 11. A — Senior user

The senior user articulates the quality expectations that project outputs must satisfy from a user perspective. Why the other options are incorrect: • Executive: The executive ensures business justification rather than defining user-facing quality criteria. • Senior supplier: The senior supplier defines quality from a technical delivery perspective, not from the user's viewpoint. • Project assurance: Project assurance verifies that



Unlock all 2104 questions + timed mock exams

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/prince2-agile-foundation>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start

Unofficial study material · not affiliated with any certifying body



standards are being met; it does not establish the original quality expectations. • Project manager: The project manager coordinates delivery processes rather than defining what quality users require.

**12. A — It provides the project manager with day-to-day oversight of a stage**

Controlling a Stage is the process through which the project manager exercises day-to-day management and oversight during a delivery stage. Why the other options are incorrect: • It directs the project at a strategic level: Strategic direction of the project is a board-level responsibility, not part of this process. • It is responsible for approving the business justification: Reviewing and approving business justification is a function of the project board. • It handles all activities related to project closure: Project closure is addressed through a dedicated Closing a Project process. • It produces exception plans: Exception plans require board-level authorisation and are not created within this process.

**13. A — The PM and team manager reach mutual agreement on its contents**

A work package must be mutually agreed between the PM and the team manager before it is accepted. Why the other options are incorrect: • The project board formally approves each package: Individual work packages are not approved by the project board. • Sign-off takes place during project closure: Project closure does not involve signing off work packages. • The executive drafts and creates the package: The executive is not responsible for creating work packages. • Approval is embedded within the initiation documentation: Work package approval does not form part of the initiation documentation.

**14. A — Work scope and permitted variances**

A work package specifies both the scope of the assigned work and the tolerances within which the team must operate. Why the other options are incorrect: • Vendor agreements and payment records: Vendor contracts and payment documentation belong to procurement activities, not work packages. • Organisational governance requirements: Organisational governance standards are defined externally and are not included in a work package. • Comprehensive financial statements: Detailed financial accounts are not a component of a work package. • Post-project reviews of delivered benefits: Assessments of delivered benefits are conducted after project completion.

**15. A — Team manager**

The team manager is responsible for coordinating and directing all resources allocated to deliver their work package. Why the other options are incorrect: • Project manager: The project manager is involved in securing resources but does not handle day-to-day coordination within the team. • Executive: The executive focuses on maintaining business justification and is not involved in resource management. • Senior supplier: The senior supplier ensures supply capacity is in place but does not coordinate resources on a daily basis. • Senior user: The senior user is concerned with business needs and requirements rather than resource management.

**16. A — That the project remains worthwhile, feasible, and deliverable**

The executive is responsible for ensuring the project stays worthwhile, feasible, and capable of being delivered. Why the other options are incorrect: • That daily stand-up meetings run efficiently: Daily stand-ups are an agile team practice managed within the team. • That supplier invoices are settled promptly: Invoice processing is handled by the finance function. • That sprint backlogs remain current: Sprint backlogs are managed by agile delivery teams. • That the team adheres to agreed coding standards: Adherence to coding standards is a team-level concern.

**17. A — Establish what must be delivered before planning activities, with quality agreed upfront**

PRINCE2 requires that deliverables are defined and their quality criteria agreed with stakeholders before any



Unlock all 2104 questions + timed mock exams

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/prince2-agile-foundation>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start



activities are planned or started. Why the other options are incorrect: • Determine activities first, then identify products once work is underway: Product definitions must come first; activities are then derived from those definitions, not the other way around. • Produce outputs without seeking input from stakeholders: Stakeholders must be involved in agreeing what will be delivered and to what quality standard. • Prioritise meeting deadlines over maintaining quality standards: Delivering on time without meeting quality criteria is not an acceptable outcome under PRINCE2. • Direct attention to resourcing rather than to what must be produced: Resourcing alone is insufficient; the principle's core intent is clear product definition and quality-assured delivery.

### 18. A — To confirm that deliverables satisfy agreed requirements

The Quality theme exists to ensure that all project products conform to agreed requirements and applicable standards. Why the other options are incorrect: • To demonstrate that the project is worthwhile: Demonstrating that the project is worthwhile is the function of the Business Case theme. • To identify and respond to project risks: Identifying and responding to risks is the remit of the Risk theme, not Quality. • To establish accountability within the team: Establishing accountability is handled by the Organization theme. • To determine how the project is divided into phases: Dividing the project into phases is a concern of the Progress theme.

### 19. A — Senior User

The Senior User is responsible for articulating what is needed from the project and the benefits it should deliver. Why the other options are incorrect: • Executive: The Executive owns the Business Case overall but is not responsible for the detail of benefit specification. • Project Manager: The Project Manager concentrates on executing and managing delivery rather than specifying benefits. • Team Manager: Team Managers are focused on completing assigned work packages within the delivery layer. • Supplier: Suppliers contribute specialist expertise and resources to the project, not the specification of benefits.

### 20. A — The team returns finished products to the PM

The team delivers finished products back to the PM upon completion. Why the other options are incorrect: • The business case is completed at this stage: The business case is maintained through a separate process. • The project plan is revised and updated here: Updates to the project plan occur elsewhere. • The closure report is prepared during this process: Project closure is handled at a later stage. • The project brief is formally approved here: The project brief is a product of the Starting Up a Project process.

### 21. A — Project Manager

The Team Manager is directly responsible for ensuring that the products assigned to their team are built to the required quality standard. Why the other options are incorrect: • Project Manager: The Project Manager oversees overall delivery but does not bear direct responsibility for producing individual products to quality. • Executive: The Executive focuses on business justification and does not manage product quality during delivery. • Senior User: The Senior User specifies quality expectations from a user perspective but does not develop the products. • Project Board: The Project Board provides governance and oversight but is not involved in hands-on product production.

### 22. A — Recording the benefits expected from the project

Recording expected benefits is a function of the Business Case theme; the Plans theme does not capture benefit information. Why the other options are incorrect: • Defining the contents of Work Packages: Defining Work Packages is a core output of the Plans theme, carried out during stage planning. • Establishing delivery schedules: Establishing delivery schedules is a fundamental part of the planning process within this theme. •



**Unlock all 2104 questions + timed mock exams**

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/prince2-agile-foundation>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start



Estimating the resources required: Estimating the resources needed to deliver products is central to creating any plan. • Providing a baseline for monitoring progress: Approved plans serve as baselines against which actual progress is measured and reported.

**23. A — Highlight report**

Highlight reports are issued regularly during Controlling a Stage to update the project board on progress while minimising the need for daily board involvement. Why the other options are incorrect: • Project brief: The project brief is created during Starting Up a Project and has no role in stage-level reporting. • Closure recommendation: A closure recommendation is produced at the end of the project, not during stage control. • Benefits review plan: The benefits review plan is developed during project initiation and is not a stage-control document. • Daily log: The daily log is a personal record maintained by the project manager and is not a formal board update.

**24. A — Team manager**

The team manager identifies and records lessons arising from the delivery of their work package. Why the other options are incorrect: • Project manager: The project manager compiles lessons at the project level rather than at the work package level. • Executive: The executive does not play a role in identifying delivery lessons. • Senior supplier: The senior supplier may contribute input but does not lead the lessons-learned process. • Project support: Project support may record lessons but does not identify them.

**25. B — To keep the project manager informed about how the team is progressing**

The checkpoint report exists to keep the project manager informed of progress at team level during a stage. Why the other options are incorrect: • To provide ongoing justification for investing in the project: Justifying continued investment is the purpose of the business case, not the checkpoint report. • To establish what the project is intended to deliver and achieve: Project scope and objectives are established in the project brief, not in checkpoint reports. • To give senior corporate management confidence that the project is on track: Providing assurance to senior management is achieved through highlight reports, not checkpoint reports. • To assign packages of work to the relevant teams: Work is allocated to teams through work package authorisation, which is separate from checkpoint reports.

**26. A — Continuous benefit analysis AND regular risk assessment**

Maintaining business justification depends on continuously analysing benefits and understanding the associated risks. Why the other options are incorrect: • Concentrating solely on costs AND disregarding benefits: Disregarding benefits removes the very foundation of business justification. • Keeping suppliers satisfied AND completing the project on time: How satisfied suppliers are has no bearing on whether the project remains justified. • High team morale AND the chosen management approach: Team morale and management style are not indicators of whether business justification holds. • A rigid plan AND an unwillingness to adapt: A rigid plan that cannot respond to change can actively damage business justification.

**27. A — Define agreed tolerances so that authority can be safely delegated**

The principle defines acceptable limits across time, cost, quality, scope, risk and benefits, enabling delegation of authority without the need for constant oversight. Why the other options are incorrect: • Eliminate the requirement for project planning: Planning remains essential; tolerance thresholds are derived from the project plan. • Ensure that no risks arise during the project: Risks do not disappear; they continue to be identified and managed within tolerances. • Diminish the influence of the Project Board: The Project Board retains its key role, particularly when tolerance limits are forecast to be breached. • Prevent any reporting obligations to stakeholders: Reporting to stakeholders continues; the exception principle does not remove that



**Unlock all 2104 questions + timed mock exams**

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/prince2-agile-foundation>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start



obligation.

**28. A — It represents business, user AND supplier interests AND provides governance**

The Project Board fulfils a governance role that brings together business, user and supplier perspectives to direct and authorise the project. Why the other options are incorrect: • It manages day-to-day project tasks AND oversees team activities: Day-to-day management is the responsibility of the Project Manager, not the Project Board. • It removes all project risks AND resolves all issues: Risks and issues are managed rather than eliminated, and this responsibility is broader than the Project Board alone. • It maintains the lessons log AND tracks benefit realisation: Maintaining lessons and tracking benefits are activities carried out through other mechanisms, not directly by the Project Board. • It sets quality criteria AND defines product scope: Quality criteria and product scope are defined through the Quality and Plans themes, not by the Project Board.

**29. A — To fit the method appropriately to the project's unique context**

Tailoring allows PRINCE2 to be applied in a way that is proportionate to the project's environment, scale, complexity, and level of risk. Why the other options are incorrect: • To strip out all governance steps from the process: Governance is a fundamental requirement and is never removed, even when the method is tailored to fit the project. • To make every project follow an identical approach: Tailoring embraces the differences between projects; it does not impose a uniform or identical approach. • To remove quality management from the project lifecycle: Quality management remains a core activity regardless of how the method is tailored for a given project. • To disregard the needs and expectations of stakeholders: Stakeholder needs are always considered and remain central to any tailored application of PRINCE2.

**30. C — Outlines the day-to-day duties of the project board**

The PID does not outline the daily duties of the project board — this is not one of its purposes. Why the other options are incorrect: • Serves as the definitive reference document for the project: Acting as the primary reference point is a recognised purpose of the PID. • Establishes governance and control arrangements: Establishing governance and control arrangements is a core PID function. • Defines the baseline plans and management strategies: Setting baseline plans and strategies is a key benefit of the PID. • Records the detailed justification for the project: Capturing the detailed project justification is a central PID purpose.



**Unlock all 2104 questions + timed mock exams**

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/prince2-agile-foundation>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start



# Ready to pass?

Unlock the full PRINCE2 Agile Foundation bank, every explanation, and unlimited timed mock exams.

**Scan to start practising**

<https://certs.theorypractice.app/prince2-agile-foundation>

Watch the full video walkthrough on YouTube @CertsQuizPrep



**Unlock all 2104 questions + timed mock exams**

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/prince2-agile-foundation>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start