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Exam : **EX0-003**

Title : Managing Successful
Programmes Foundation

Version : DEMO

1.Which activity includes addressing the disadvantages of ‘doing nothing’ to those stakeholders that object to the programme?

- A.Analyse stakeholders
- B.Sum ma rise risks
- C.Carry out a health check
- D.Conduct a visioning workshop

Answer: D

2.Which of the following statements about the core elements of successful communications is true?

Stakeholder analysis is required

Audit trail is established

- A.Only 1 is true
- B.Only 2 is true
- C.Both land 2are true
- D.Neither 1 or 2 is true

Answer: A

3.Which is an assurance management technique?

- A.Benefits management
- B.Risk management
- C.Business analysis
- D.Gated review

Answer: D

4.Which is the MOST likely source of uncertainties whilst transitioning to new ways of working?

- A.Project development
- B.Programme level
- C.Operational activities
- D.Strategic development

Answer: C

5.Which is a governance area of focus for the Programme Manager in consultation with other stakeholders?

- A.Providing support for governance assurance reviews
- B.Initiating assurance reviews of programme viability
- C.Providing business intelligence for Stakeholder Profiles
- D.Designing the programm’s governance arrangements

Answer: D

6.Which is a responsibility of the Senior Responsible Owner?

- A.Planning and designing the programme with other stakeholders
- B.Assuring the integrity of benefits profiles
- C.Providing leadership, direction and priorities throughout the programme
- D.Ensuring business stability during transition

Answer: C

7.Which is represented in a summary risk profile?

- A.Category of risk response
- B.Impact of an issue
- C.Likelihood of a risk
- D.Cause of a risk

Answer: C

8.Which is NOT a purpose of a Blueprint?

- A.Maintain the focus on delivering the new capability
- B.Provide a clear statement of the end goal of the programme
- C.Maintain the programme's focus on delivering the required transformation
- D.Describe the current organization

Answer: B

9.Which of the following statements about programme dependencies is true?

Internal dependencies include dependencies on strategic decisions

Internal dependencies are likely to be linked to the scope of a corporate portfolio

- A.Only 1 is true
- B.Only 2 is true
- C.Both 1 and 2 are true
- D.Neither 1 or 2 is true

Answer: D

10.What type of cost is associated with Supporting an operational unit until new working practices become part of business as usual?

- A.Project
- B.Business change and transition
- C.Programme management
- D.Capital

Answer: B

11.Which document is used to gain an understanding of how an outcome linked to one benefit affects a different benefit?

- A.Blueprint
- B.Benefits Map
- C.Stakeholder Profiles
- D.Benefits Management Strategy

Answer: B

12.What process provides the outputs required to deliver the Blueprint?

- A.Managing the Tranches
- B.Delivering the Capability

C.Benefits Management

D.Realizing the Benefits

Answer: B

13.Which information is included in Benefit Profiles?

A.Scheduled reviews

B.Dependent capabilities

C.Procedures to avoid double counting

D.Information audit requirements

Answer: B

14.Which is an outcome?

A.Product developed by a project

B.Measured operational improvement

C.Products transitioned into live use

D.New service ready for handover

Answer: C

15.Which document is updated throughout the programme when new information on benefits and risks becomes available?

A.Benefits Management Strategy

B.Business Case

C.Programme Brief

D.Information Management Plan

Answer: B

16.Which activity should be undertaken by the Programme Board?

A.Quantify the financial impact on a business area

B.Decide how much risk the programme should accept

C.Ensure the programme fits into the organizational context

D.Ensure development of programme governance arrangements

Answer: B

17.What role acts as the nerve centre for the programme?

A.Programme Office

B.Programme Assurance

C.Programme Board

D.Design Authority

Answer: A

18.Which is NOT a reason for Managing the Tranches?

A.Implement monitoring and control governance for the programme

B.Assess the programme regularly to check it is in line with the strategic direction of the organization

C.Achieve stabilization of operational areas which have transitioned to the new state

D.Update programme governance baselines to reflect lessons learned

Answer: C

19.What source of information explains when health checks, audits and reviews will be undertaken?

A.Quality and Assurance Strategy

B.Quality and Assurance Plan

C.Information Management Strategy

D.Information Management Plan

Answer: B

20.Which should be done during the process Closing a Programme?

A.Confirm that key stakeholders are satisfied with the improvements

B.Provide an opportunity to plan a post-project review

C.Identify the need for future assessment of benefit realization

D.Enable all outstanding risks to be closed

Answer: C