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**Exam** : **PRINCE2-Agile-Foundation-German**

**Title** : PRINCE2 Agile Foundation  
(PRINCE2-Agile-Foundation Deutsch  
Version)

**Vendor** : PRINCE2

**Version** : DEMO

**QUESTION NO: 1**

Welche der folgenden Fragen stellt eine häufige Herausforderung bei der Zusammenführung von Projektmanagement und agilen Methoden dar?

- A. Fehlende klare Prozesse
- B. Die Verwendung unterschiedlicher Terminologie
- C. Fehlende Führung auf Projektebene
- D. Die Verwendung eines flexiblen Rahmens

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

A well-recognized challenge when merging traditional project management with Agile approaches is the use of different terminology, making option B the correct answer. Agile Foundation materials highlight that traditional project management and Agile have evolved from different perspectives, each with its own language, concepts, and assumptions. When these approaches are combined within the same organization or project, misunderstandings often arise due to terminology differences rather than fundamental conflicts in intent.

Traditional project management commonly uses terms such as scope, milestones, deliverables, baselines, and change control, while Agile uses concepts like backlog, iterations, increments, velocity, and value delivery. Even when the underlying goals are aligned, different terminology can create confusion among stakeholders, project managers, Agile teams, and senior leadership. This confusion may lead to misaligned expectations, incorrect reporting, or resistance to Agile practices, as people may interpret the same words differently or assume conflicting meanings.

Option A, lack of clear processes, is generally not a common issue because both project management and Agile provide structured approaches, albeit in different forms. Option C, lack of guidance at the project level, is also not accurate, as Agile Foundation guidance increasingly addresses how Agile can operate at team, project, and organizational levels.

Option D, the use of a flexible framework, is actually a benefit of Agile rather than a challenge.

Agile Foundation documents emphasize that overcoming terminology differences requires education, shared understanding, and alignment rather than choosing one approach over the other. By establishing a common language, clarifying roles and expectations, and focusing on value delivery rather than labels, organizations can successfully integrate Agile ways of working with project management governance. Addressing terminology differences early helps reduce friction, improves collaboration, and enables a more effective hybrid or Agile-informed project environment.

**QUESTION NO: 2**

In welchem Workshop werden die Projektrollenbeschreibungen erstellt?

- A. Gründerworkshop
- B. Projekt-Kickoff-Workshop
- C. Workshop zur Projektinitiierung
- D. Projekt-Canvas-Workshop

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The starting-up workshop is the initial workshop where the foundation for the project is established, including the creation and clarification of project role descriptions. Defining roles early ensures clarity of responsibilities, helps establish governance, and sets expectations for the project team.

Kickoff (B) focuses on launching the project, initiation (C) develops detailed plans, and the project canvas (D) is a tool for capturing high-level information but does not define roles explicitly.

**QUESTION NO: 3**

Welche Aussage zum Thema „Akzeptieren Sie, dass der Kunde nicht alles braucht“? Ziel ist richtig?

- A. Es gibt Vertrauen in den Fortschritt des Projekts
- B. Dies kann zur vorzeitigen Lieferung eines minimal lebensfähigen Produkts führen
- C. Es ermöglicht den angemessenen Umgang mit Missverständnissen
- D. Dies wird durch sorgfältiges Management der Teamkultur erreicht

**Answer: C**

**QUESTION NO: 4**

Welche Aussage zu einem Epos ist RICHTIG?

- A. Es kann in User Stories unterteilt werden
- B. Sein Zweck ist die Dokumentation technischer Anforderungen
- C. Es sollte ganz oben im Produkt-Backlog erscheinen
- D. Es enthält eine ausreichende Granularität, um den Beginn der Arbeit zu ermöglichen

**Answer: A**

**QUESTION NO: 5**

Welche Aussage zum Thema „Teams stabil halten“? Ziel ist RICHTIG?

- A. Es stellt sicher, dass das Qualitätsniveau geschützt wird
- B. Dies führt zu geringeren Betriebskosten
- C. Dies ist erforderlich, um dem Team die Selbstorganisation zu ermöglichen
- D. Es führt zur Lieferung eines minimal lebensfähigen Produkts auf die Erde

**Answer: C**

**QUESTION NO: 6**

Welche der folgenden Herausforderungen stellt die Zusammenführung von Projektmanagement und Agile dar?

- A. Keine gemeinsame Basis in der Terminologie
- B. Keine klaren Prozesse, denen man folgen kann
- C. Mangelnde Anleitung auf Lieferebene
- D. Fehlende Anleitung zum agilen Vorgehen

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

One of the significant challenges when merging traditional project management approaches like PRINCE2 with agile delivery methods is the lack of guidance on doing agile. While

PRINCE2 provides a structured framework focusing on governance, control, and business justification, agile introduces flexible, iterative, and people-centered approaches. The integration of these requires clear guidance on how to implement agile practices effectively within the PRINCE2 framework.

PRINCE2 Agile acknowledges that while it offers a comprehensive method to combine governance and agility, many organizations and practitioners struggle with practical implementation, especially in how to "do agile" properly. This includes understanding how to adopt agile roles, ceremonies, and artifacts without losing control, as well as aligning agile delivery with PRINCE2's management layers.

The challenge is compounded by the fact that agile methodologies emphasize adaptive planning and team autonomy, whereas traditional project management often focuses on upfront planning and command-and-control structures. PRINCE2 Agile aims to bridge this gap by providing detailed guidance, but a lack of practical 'how-to' agile advice remains a common issue.

Other options like terminology differences (A), unclear processes (B), and guidance at delivery level (C) are lesser challenges because PRINCE2 Agile provides a common vocabulary and defined processes that include delivery considerations.

#### **QUESTION NO: 7**

Welcher Workshop liefert umsetzbare Erkenntnisse für zukünftige Iterationen?

- A. Workshop zur Fortschrittsüberprüfung
- B. Workshop zur Projektinitiierung
- C. Workshop zur Projektretrospektive
- D. Workshop zur Teamplanung

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Agile Foundation guidance clearly states that the project retrospective workshop is the workshop designed to extract actionable insights for future iterations, making option C the correct answer. Retrospectives are a core Agile practice focused on learning, reflection, and continuous improvement. Their primary purpose is to help teams and stakeholders understand what has happened, why it happened, and how future ways of working can be improved.

During a project retrospective workshop, participants reflect on recent iterations or delivery stages, examining aspects such as collaboration, communication, processes, tools, quality, and decision-making. The emphasis is not on assigning blame, but on identifying patterns, root causes, and opportunities for improvement. From this reflection, the team agrees on concrete, actionable actions that can be implemented in upcoming iterations to enhance effectiveness and outcomes.

Option A, the progress review workshop, focuses on assessing current status, deliverables, and performance against plans or objectives. While it may highlight issues, it does not primarily aim to generate improvement actions. Option B, the project initiation workshop, occurs at the start of the project and establishes vision, scope, and approach, rather than extracting learning from experience. Option D, the team planning workshop, concentrates on selecting and organizing upcoming work, not on analyzing past performance or improving ways of working.

Agile Foundation documents emphasize that retrospectives are essential for embedding a culture of learning and adaptability. By regularly extracting actionable insights, teams can continuously refine their processes, strengthen collaboration, and improve quality and delivery speed. Retrospectives also support psychological safety by creating a structured space for honest discussion and shared ownership of improvement. This focus on turning reflection into action ensures that learning is applied, not just observed, making the project retrospective workshop the primary mechanism for driving improvement across future iterations.

**QUESTION NO: 8**

Wie werden Benutzereingaben ZUERST in der „Qualitätspraxis“ erfasst?

- A. Als User Stories im Produkt-Backlog
- B. Als epische User Stories im Projekt-Backlog
- C. Als Projektdefinition von „Erledigt“ im Qualitätsmanagement-Ansatz
- D. Als Qualitätskontrollaktivität im Qualitätsregister

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

User inputs are initially gathered as user stories in the product backlog in PRINCE2 Agile. User stories represent small, customer-focused requirements that capture the "who," "what," and "why" of a feature. These stories form the foundation of requirements and quality criteria for the product and ensure that development is driven by user needs and value delivery. The Definition of Done is developed later as part of the quality management approach to specify when work is complete. Epic user stories are larger features that can be broken down into smaller user stories. The quality register tracks quality-related activities but is not the first step for gathering user inputs.

**QUESTION NO: 9**

Warum wird eine Teamarbeitsvereinbarung erstellt?

- A. Schaffung einer Struktur, damit der Teammanager die individuelle Leistung beurteilen kann
- B. Die Effektivität und das Verhalten des selbstorganisierenden Teams durch die Vereinbarung von Werten weiterentwickeln
- C. Um die Teamregeln zu Überwachungszwecken für den Projektmanager sichtbar zu machen
- D. Um sicherzustellen, dass die Mitglieder des Lieferteam die Unternehmensrichtlinien einhalten

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Reference

[https://publications.axelos.com/prince2agile2016/content.aspx?page=pra\\_126&showNav=true&expandNav=true](https://publications.axelos.com/prince2agile2016/content.aspx?page=pra_126&showNav=true&expandNav=true)

**QUESTION NO: 10**

Was basiert bei Lean Startup auf dem Konzept „Mit geringstem Aufwand am meisten lernen“?

- A. Eine strukturierte, zeitgesteuerte Veranstaltung
- B. Ein Produkt mit minimaler Lebensfähigkeit
- C. Eine Messung der Durchlaufzeiten
- D. Eine Reihe von Kriterien, um zu bestimmen, ob mit der Arbeit begonnen werden kann

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION NO: 11**

Welche Aussage zum Thema „Teams stabil halten“? Ziel ist RICHTIG?

- A. Es gilt in erster Linie für die Langfristigkeit, beispielsweise für ein Projekt oder ein Programm
- B. Dies ist der Hauptgrund, warum die Kostentoleranz auf Null gesetzt wird
- C. Es verhindert eine Beeinträchtigung des Gesamtqualitätsniveaus des Produkts
- D. Dies führt zur frühen Lieferung eines minimal lebensfähigen Produkts

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION NO: 12**

Welche Rolle spielt KI bei der Bewältigung der Projektkomplexität im Rahmen von PRINCE2 Agile?

- A. Es trägt dazu bei, alle Quellen der Projektkomplexität zu reduzieren
- B. Es fügt durch übermäßige Automatisierung Komplexitätsebenen hinzu
- C. Es trägt dazu bei, Unsicherheit und Mehrdeutigkeit im Zusammenhang mit Veränderungsinitiativen zu reduzieren
- D. Es gewährleistet die Beteiligung der Stakeholder an allen Entscheidungsprozessen

**Answer:** C

Explanation:

Artificial Intelligence (AI) in PRINCE2 Agile is recognized as a tool that can assist in reducing uncertainty and ambiguity by providing data-driven insights, predictive analytics, and automation of routine tasks. This support helps teams better understand changing environments and respond faster, thereby addressing complexity associated with change initiatives.

While AI can add complexity if misused, PRINCE2 Agile focuses on its beneficial role in supporting decision-making and reducing unknowns rather than complicating governance or communication.

**QUESTION NO: 13**

Welcher Workshop reflektiert die gewonnenen Erkenntnisse?

- A. Teamplanungs-Workshop
- B. Agile-Enablement-Workshop
- C. Projekt-Kickoff-Workshop
- D. Workshop zum Projektabschluss

**Answer:** D

Explanation:

The Project Closure Workshop is the formal forum used to reflect on lessons learned during the project lifecycle. It is held towards the end of the project and provides an opportunity for

the project team, stakeholders, and sponsors to review successes, challenges, and areas for improvement.

Capturing lessons learned supports organizational learning, helps avoid repeating mistakes, and improves future projects and agile adoption. This reflective practice aligns with PRINCE2's focus on continuous improvement and governance requirements.

Other workshops such as team planning (A) focus on upcoming work, agile enablement (B) on agile adoption, and project kickoff (C) on project initiation, none of which prioritize lessons learned reflection.

The project closure workshop is a vital practice to ensure knowledge retention and maturity in both traditional and agile project environments.

#### **QUESTION NO: 14**

Was sollte in der Struktur eines Projektmanagementteams enthalten sein?

- A.** Die Beschaffungs- und Vertragsbedürfnisse
- B.** Eine vollständige und solide Grundlage für den Beginn des Projekts
- C.** Die Vorkehrungen für die gemeinsame Unterbringung von Remote-Teams
- D.** Eine Beschreibung, wie Produkte hergestellt werden sollen

**Answer:** D

Explanation:

Agile Foundation guidance, aligned with PRINCE2 and PRINCE2 Agile, explains that the project management team structure defines how the project will be managed and delivered, including clarity around roles, responsibilities, and ways of working. A key element that should be included within this structure is a description of how products are to be produced, making option D the correct answer.

The project management team structure is not just a list of roles; it provides context on how delivery will operate in practice. This includes how teams are organized, how responsibilities are allocated, and how products will move from concept to completion. Describing how products are to be produced ensures there is shared understanding of the delivery approach, whether it is Agile, iterative, hybrid, or otherwise. This clarity supports coordination, accountability, and effective governance throughout the project lifecycle.

Option A, procurement and contract needs, belongs more appropriately to commercial or procurement management considerations rather than the team structure itself. Option B, a full and firm foundation for initiation, describes the purpose of the initiation stage rather than the contents of the team structure. Option C, arrangements for co-location or remote teams, relates to communication and working practices, which may support delivery but do not define the management structure.

Agile Foundation documents emphasize transparency and alignment between governance and delivery. Including a description of how products are to be produced within the project management team structure helps bridge management expectations with Agile delivery practices. It ensures that all stakeholders understand how work will be organized, how decisions will be made, and how value will be delivered. This supports Agile principles such as collaboration, empowerment, and adaptability while maintaining clear project-level control and accountability.

#### **QUESTION NO: 15**

Welche Rolle ist für die Erleichterung der Agilometer-Bewertung verantwortlich?

- A. Projektvorstand
- B. Projektmanager
- C. Teammanager
- D. Experte für Kundenthemen

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION NO: 16**

Was ist ein Epos?

- A. Eine detaillierte User Story mit hohem Geschäftswert
- B. Der Satz an Produkten, der den Benutzern übergeben wird
- C. Eine User Story auf hoher Ebene, die ziemlich weit gefasst oder vage ist
- D. Eine priorisierte Liste von Anforderungen, die in einem Sprint erfüllt werden sollen

**Answer:** C