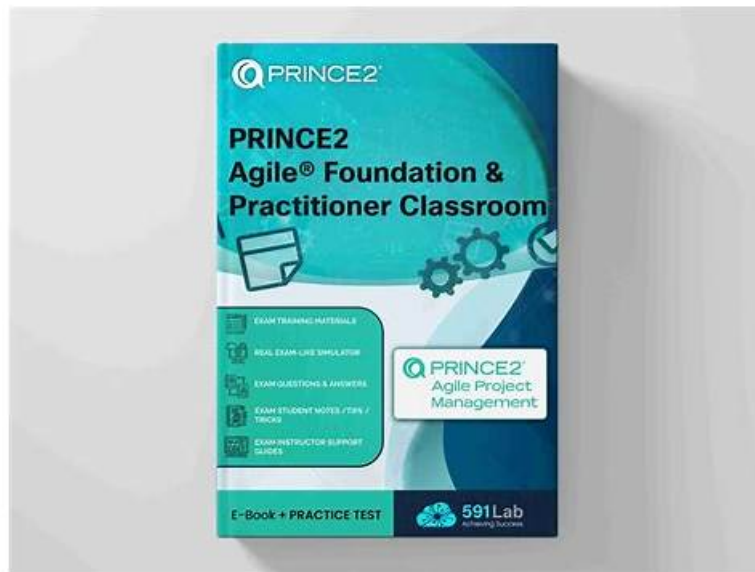


# Exam PRINCE2-Agile-Foundation Material & Exam PRINCE2-Agile-Foundation Actual Tests



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PRINCE2 Agile Foundation certification exam is designed to test the knowledge and skills of participants in managing projects using Agile methodologies. PRINCE2-Agile-Foundation exam covers topics such as the PRINCE2 framework, Agile concepts, Agile behaviors, and Agile techniques. Participants will learn how to apply Agile practices to PRINCE2 projects, including the use of Scrum, Kanban, and Lean.

PRINCE2 Agile Foundation is an internationally recognized certification that demonstrates an individual's knowledge and understanding of the PRINCE2 project management methodology and its integration with Agile practices. The PRINCE2 Agile Foundation certification is ideal for project managers and team members who are looking to improve their project management skills and adapt to the ever-changing business environment.

PRINCE2 Agile Foundation Exam is a multiple-choice exam that evaluates the candidate's knowledge of the key concepts and terminology of the PRINCE2 Agile framework. PRINCE2-Agile-Foundation Exam is conducted by AXELOS, which is the governing body for PRINCE2 and other project management certifications. PRINCE2-Agile-Foundation exam is available online and can be taken from anywhere in the world, making it accessible to professionals worldwide.

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## Quiz 2026 PRINCE2-Agile-Foundation: PRINCE2 Agile Foundation Latest Exam Material

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## PRINCE2 Agile Foundation Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

### NEW QUESTION # 29

How is the "closing a project" process used?

- A. By accepting the project product
- B. By ensuring the focus remains on delivering the stage's products
- C. By controlling the link between the project manager and the delivery team
- D. By ensuring that the project is viable

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Agile Foundation guidance, aligned with PRINCE2 and PRINCE2 Agile, explains that the closing a project process is primarily used to formally accept the project product, making option C the correct answer. This process ensures that the project has delivered what was agreed, that acceptance criteria have been met, and that the project can be closed in a controlled and orderly manner. The closing a project process confirms that all products have been completed, approved, and handed over to the appropriate operational or business teams. Formal acceptance of the project product is critical because it provides clarity that delivery is complete and that responsibility for the product has transitioned from the project to ongoing operations or use. Agile Foundation documents emphasize that even in Agile environments, clear closure and acceptance are essential to good governance and benefit realization.

Option A, controlling the link between the project manager and the delivery team, relates to the managing product delivery process, not closing a project. Option B, ensuring the project is viable, is the purpose of the continued business justification principle and is reviewed throughout the project lifecycle, not just at closure. Option D, ensuring focus remains on delivering the stage's products, aligns with the controlling a stage process, which operates while work is still ongoing.

Agile Foundation materials highlight that closing a project is more than an administrative step. It also includes confirming that benefits management responsibilities are handed over, lessons learned are captured, and stakeholders agree that the project objectives have been met. In Agile and PRINCE2 Agile contexts, this formal closure provides confidence to senior management that investment has delivered its intended outcomes.

By formally accepting the project product, the closing a project process ensures clarity, accountability, and a clean transition from project delivery to operational use, reinforcing disciplined governance while remaining compatible with Agile delivery approaches.

### NEW QUESTION # 30

Which TWO statements describe a purpose of the business case?

- 1) To define the acceptance criteria for what the project must deliver.
- 2) To transfer responsibility for the work to the appropriate delivery team.
- 3) To document how significant risks will affect the expected project benefits.
- 4) To outline how and when the anticipated benefits can be measured.

- A. 3 and 4
- B. 1 and 2
- C. 2 and 3
- D. 1 and 4

**Answer: A**

### NEW QUESTION # 31

Which artifact is used to describe the project's major products in the form of epic user stories?

- A. Project backlog
- B. Project dashboard
- C. Product backlog
- D. Release map

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The Project Backlog is the artifact used to describe the project's major products in the form of epic user stories. Epic stories are large, high-level user stories that capture significant features or product components that may later be decomposed into smaller,

more detailed user stories in the product backlog.

The Project Backlog provides a strategic view of what the project intends to deliver and supports planning at the project level, including releases and stages. It bridges the gap between business requirements and team-level delivery.

The Product Backlog (C) contains detailed user stories ready for development but is typically more granular. The Release Map (B) plans releases and iterations but does not list epic stories. The Project Dashboard (A) is a reporting tool, not a repository of requirements.

The use of epic user stories in the project backlog aligns with agile practices for managing scope and enables incremental delivery aligned with business priorities.

### NEW QUESTION # 32

What is the purpose of the 'agile enablement' workshop?

- A. To identify, assess, and plan for risks associated with business as usual
- B. To identify, assess, and plan for risks associated with transitioning products into operations
- C. To identify, assess, and plan for risks associated with agile adoption
- D. To identify, assess, and plan for risks associated with project delivery

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The Agile Enablement Workshop is specifically designed to support the transition of teams and organizations into agile ways of working. Its primary purpose is to identify, assess, and plan for risks related to agile adoption. This includes challenges like cultural resistance, skills gaps, tooling needs, and process adaptations. The workshop ensures that these risks are proactively managed to smooth the agile transformation and increase the chances of successful agile delivery.

By focusing on agile adoption risks rather than project delivery or business as usual, the workshop addresses the foundational changes required for agility at team and organizational levels. Effective enablement workshops facilitate buy-in, identify training needs, and help tailor agile frameworks to the organization's context.

### NEW QUESTION # 33

Which statement describes how the "risk" practice should be applied?

- A. A set of criteria in the Definition of Done should be identified
- B. Trading should be used to handle emerging changes
- C. Agile adoption issues should be identified by using the Agilometer
- D. An objectives and key results framework should be used

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Agile Foundation guidance explains that the risk practice is concerned with identifying, assessing, and managing uncertainty in a structured and proactive way. One of the specific ways this practice is applied in Agile and PRINCE2 Agile contexts is by identifying Agile adoption risks using the Agilometer, making option A the correct answer.

The Agilometer is a diagnostic tool designed to assess how suitable Agile approaches are for a particular project or environment. It examines factors such as organizational culture, stakeholder engagement, governance requirements, team capability, and delivery constraints. By highlighting areas of risk related to Agile adoption, the Agilometer enables teams and leaders to make informed decisions about how Agile should be tailored and what mitigations are needed. This aligns directly with the purpose of the risk practice, which is to reduce uncertainty and protect value.

Option B, trading to handle emerging changes, relates to scope and prioritization flexibility rather than risk management itself. While trading can reduce risk indirectly by controlling scope, it is not a primary application of the risk practice. Option C, using an objectives and key results framework, focuses on goal-setting and performance measurement, not risk identification or assessment. Option D, identifying criteria in the Definition of Done, supports quality management rather than risk management.

Agile Foundation documents emphasize that Agile does not eliminate risk; instead, it makes risk visible and manageable through early feedback, incremental delivery, and structured assessment. The risk practice ensures that uncertainties are understood and addressed continuously throughout the lifecycle. By using tools such as the Agilometer, organizations can anticipate challenges in Agile adoption and take proactive steps to manage them. This supports effective governance while preserving Agile's flexibility, ensuring that Agile is applied in a way that is both realistic and sustainable.

