

BCS Foundation Certificate in Business Analysis

Specimen Paper A

Record your surname/last/family name and initials on the Answer Sheet.

Specimen paper only. 20 multiple-choice questions – 1 mark awarded to each question. Mark only one answer to each question. There are no trick questions.

A number of possible answers are given for each question, indicated by either A. B. C. or D. Your answers should be clearly indicated on the Answer Sheet.

Pass mark is 13/20

This is a specimen paper only. The full exam is 40 multiple choice questions with a pass mark of 26/40.

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- 1 Which of the following elements of a SWOT analysis will be identified by an analysis of the external environment of an organisation?
- A Weaknesses and Threats.
 - B Opportunities and Threats.
 - C Strengths and Opportunities.
 - D Strengths and Weaknesses.
- 2 In which of the following circumstances is competitive rivalry between firms likely to be high?
- A When the cost of leaving the industry is very low.
 - B When buyers find it difficult to switch from one firm to another.
 - C When there are few firms competing in the marketplace.
 - D When the market is growing slowly or not at all.
- 3 A team of business analysts are following the business analysis process model. They have recently completed the stage which analyses the needs which have to be addressed. Which of the following represents the next stage of their work?
- A Consider perspectives.
 - B Evaluate options.
 - C Define requirements.
 - D Investigate situation.
- 4 What term is used to describe an investigation technique which brings together a wide range of different stakeholders and an independent facilitator?
- A Protocol Analysis.
 - B A meeting.
 - C A workshop.
 - D An interview.
- 5 In which of the following lists are all **three** techniques used to document the outcomes of a workshop?
- A Use case diagram, task scenario, process model.
 - B Brainstorming, brainwriting, round robin.
 - C Interviewing, questionnaires, observation.
 - D Document analysis, meeting record, stepwise refinement.

6 Consider the following statements:

- a. Prototypes can be constructed using post-it notes.
- b. Prototypes can be developed in workshops.
- c. Prototypes have a heading, classification and data section.
- d. Prototyping is another term for protocol analysis.

Which of the following is correct?

- A** Statements b and d are correct and statements a and c are incorrect.
- B** Statements a and b are correct, statements c and d are incorrect.
- C** Statements b, c and d are correct, statement a is incorrect.
- D** Statements a and c are correct, statements b and d are incorrect.

7 Which **one** of the following types of stakeholders will actively work for the success of the project?

- A** Supporter.
- B** Champion.
- C** Critic.
- D** Blocker.

8 Which of the following describes a business perspective?

- A** The values and beliefs of a stakeholder about their business area.
- B** The collective view of a business area about its direction.
- C** The rational view of how the business area should be organised.
- D** The management view of external and internal influences.

9 Constraints and operational guidance are types of which of the following?

- A** Business events.
- B** Business rules.
- C** Business activities.
- D** Business processes.

10 Which of the following would trigger a process to take place?

- A** An activity.
- B** A function.
- C** An event.
- D** A reaction.

- 11** Which of the following is a technique used to represent what an organisation needs to be able to do in order to deliver value to customers?
- A** Value stream model.
 - B** Business capability model.
 - C** POPIT model.
 - D** McKinsey's 7-S model.
- 12** An organisation is moving its headquarters. Managers recognise that this will lead to disruption and a short-term loss in productivity. How would this effect be categorised in a cost-benefit analysis?
- A** As an intangible cost.
 - B** As a tangible cost.
 - C** As an intangible benefit.
 - D** As a tangible benefit.
- 13** A business case for a new system has to consider the effect of a proposal on inter-departmental relations. In which section of the business case would this effect be considered?
- A** Cost/benefit analysis.
 - B** Risk assessment.
 - C** Impact assessment.
 - D** Options considered.
- 14** Requirements Engineering states that it is essential that business representatives agree that the requirements are accurate and complete. What is this process of agreement called?
- A** Requirements validation.
 - B** Requirements analysis.
 - C** Requirements management.
 - D** Requirements elicitation.
- 15** Which of the following is an example of explicit individual knowledge?
- A** A job description for a business analyst.
 - B** A rumour about a company acquisition.
 - C** A user interface design style guide.
 - D** An ability to use a spreadsheet application.

- 16** Which of the following is an example of a functional requirement?
- A** The system must allow the user to amend customer details.
 - B** The system must be password protected.
 - C** The system must comply with the Data Protection Act.
 - D** The system must output all reports within five minutes.
- 17** Which of the following is an element of requirements management?
- A** Requirements analysis.
 - B** Configuration management.
 - C** Requirement filters.
 - D** Stakeholder management.
- 18** What does the large rectangular box separating use cases from actors represent on a use case diagram?
- A** The system event.
 - B** The system class.
 - C** The system process.
 - D** The system boundary.
- 19** Which of the following would be an appropriate name for a class that holds invoice details?
- A** Invoicing Section.
 - B** Record Invoice Details.
 - C** Invoice Number.
 - D** Invoice.
- 20** What is the objective of benefits realisation?
- A** To check that predicted benefits have been achieved.
 - B** To check that the project objectives have been met.
 - C** To check that users realise that change has taken place.
 - D** To check that benefits have been properly identified.

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