BCS Practitioner Award in Enterprise Architecture

Specimen Paper - Answer Sheet

Record your surname / last / family name and initials on the answer sheet.

This specimen paper has only 10 questions, which are a mixture of multiple-choice and multiple-response questions – 1 mark awarded to each question.

Multiple-choice questions allow only one correct answer to be selected for 1 mark.

Multiple response questions require the candidate to select a number of correct responses for 1 mark.

There are no trick questions.

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

Pass mark is 7/10

Time allowed: 15 minutes.

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Question	Answer	Learning Outcome	Rationale
1	B, C, and D	5.2	An enterprise architect board is a high level review board that maintain standards, references, roadmaps and assess architectures. Lower-level review boards determine whether specific actions are being done correctly. The technical design authority would support design teams by reviewing product progress and supporting with design issues.
2	A and C	2.3	The roadmap should capture the current and target states. If the architecture requires significant changes, transitional states may also need to be included.
3	A, C, and and D	4.3	The project manager would be responsible for resource planning and security architecture would focus on the development implementation of security tools and processes.
4	A and C	3.3	The investment in this scenario adds value in relation to man hours by reducing the amount of time line managers spend approving annual leave. Time frames are also established during the presentation of the roadmap. Stakeholder engagement is related to the wider enterprise architecture values and not specifically an investment approach.
5	A, B, and D	4.2	During investment discussions, it is more effective to provide objective information to promote effective decision making. By using a combination of different factors, an investment portfolio score can be assigned to each potential investment.
6	B and C	5.1	An enterprise architect is mostly responsible for compliance of the architecture in its default state. When the architecture altered by a specific solution, it is the responsibility of the solution architect to ensure compliance.

7	B	1.1	An enterprise architect is responsible for the highest level of architecture. They do not decide on business decisions, but aim to inform business stakeholders. Similarly, while enterprise architects will have to communicate with members, they are not responsible for the day-to-day project management (this would fall under the Project Management Office).
8	A	2.2	The guiding value of "improve business capabilities to align with strategic objectives" is observed due to the connection between technology and the strategic objectives (in this case, represented by the KPIs).
9	C	3.2	The transitional state provides an anchoring point between the current and target states. In this example, having the ability to access the applications via the cloud is an interim stage before the remaining data is shifted to the cloud server.
10	B	4.1	Enterprise architects can be involved in business changes that are unpopular. In this scenario, the architect is right to go back to the business leaders to discuss the situation because they are the key decision makers.

End of Paper