



The ITIL® 4 Foundation Examination

Sample Paper 1

Question Booklet

Multiple Choice

Examination Duration: 60 minutes

Instructions

- 1. You should attempt all 40 questions. Each question is worth one mark.**
- 2. There is only one correct answer per question.**
- 3. You need to answer 26 questions correctly to pass the exam.**
- 4. Mark your answers on the answer sheet provided. Use a pencil (NOT pen).**
- 5. You have 60 minutes to complete this exam.**
- 6. This is a 'closed book' exam. No material other than the exam paper is allowed.**

- 1) How does categorization of incidents assist incident management?
- A. It helps direct the incident to the correct support area
 - B. It determines the priority assigned to the incident
 - C. It ensures that incidents are resolved in times agreed with the customer
 - D. It determines how the service provider is perceived
- 2) Which value chain activity creates service components?
- A. Improve
 - B. Engage
 - C. Obtain/build
 - D. Deliver and support
- 3) What is the definition of warranty?
- A. A tangible or intangible deliverable that is produced by carrying out an activity
 - B. The assurance that a product or service will meet agreed requirements
 - C. A possible event that could cause harm or loss, or make it more difficult to achieve objectives
 - D. The functionality offered by a product or service to meet a particular need
- 4) Identify the missing word in the following sentence.
- The purpose of the information security management practice is to [?] the organization's information.
- A. store
 - B. provide
 - C. audit
 - D. protect

5) Which two needs should 'change control' BALANCE?

1. The need to assess risks and expected benefits
2. The need to manage a change schedule
3. The need to make beneficial changes
4. The need to protect customers and users

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

6) Identify the missing word(s) in the following sentence.

A service is a means of enabling value co-creation by facilitating [?] that customers want to achieve.

- A. the warranty
- B. outcomes
- C. the utility
- D. outputs

7) Which value chain activity includes negotiation of contracts and agreements with suppliers and partners?

- A. Engage
- B. Design and transition
- C. Obtain/build
- D. Deliver and support

- 8) Which is a purpose of the 'service desk' practice?
- A. To reduce the likelihood and impact of incidents by identifying actual and potential causes of incidents
 - B. To maximize the number of successful IT changes by ensuring risks are properly assessed
 - C. To capture demand for incident resolution and service requests
 - D. To set clear business-based targets for service performance
- 9) Which ITIL concept describes governance?
- A. The seven guiding principles
 - B. The four dimensions of service management
 - C. The service value chain
 - D. The service value system
- 10) Which practice is the responsibility of everyone in the organization?
- A. Service level management
 - B. Change control
 - C. Problem management
 - D. Continual improvement
- 11) How does 'service request management' contribute to 'obtain/build' value chain activity?
- A. It analyzes data to identify opportunities to provide new service request options
 - B. It ensures users continue to be productive when they need assistance from the service provider
 - C. It acquires pre-approved service components to help fulfil service requests
 - D. It collects user-specific requirements, sets expectations and provides status updates

- 12) A service provider describes a package that includes a laptop with software, licenses, and support. What is this package an example of?
- A. Value
 - B. An outcome
 - C. Warranty of a service
 - D. A service offering
- 13) What should be included in every service level agreement?
- A. Details of the system-based metrics used
 - B. A technical description of the service components
 - C. Clearly defined service outcomes
 - D. Legal language
- 14) What are the two types of cost that a service consumer should evaluate?
- A. The cost of creating the service, and the cost charged for the service
 - B. The costs removed by the service, and the costs imposed by the service
 - C. The cost of provisioning the service, and the cost of improving the service
 - D. The cost of purchasing software, and the cost of purchasing hardware
- 15) Which is a benefit of using an IT service management tool to support incident management?
- A. It can ensure that incidents are resolved within agreed times
 - B. It can provide automated matching of incidents to problems or known errors
 - C. It can ensure that supplier contracts are aligned with the needs of the service provider
 - D. It can provide automated resolution and closure of complex incidents

- 16) What is the first step of the guiding principle 'focus on value'?
- A. Identify the outcomes that the service facilitates
 - B. Identify all suppliers and partners that are involved in the service
 - C. Determine who the service consumer is in each situation
 - D. Determine the cost of providing the service
- 17) Which practice provides a single point of contact for users?
- A. Incident management
 - B. Change control
 - C. Service desk
 - D. Service request management
- 18) What is a standard change?
- A. A change that doesn't need risk assessment because the procedure has been pre-authorized
 - B. A change that needs to be assessed, authorized, and scheduled by a change authority
 - C. A change that doesn't need risk assessment because it is required to resolve an incident
 - D. A change that is assessed, authorized and scheduled as part of 'continual improvement'
- 19) Which guiding principle recommends organizing work into smaller, manageable sections that can be executed and completed in a timely manner?
- A. Focus on value
 - B. Start where you are
 - C. Progress iteratively with feedback
 - D. Collaborate and promote visibility

20) What is the purpose of 'supplier management'?

- A. To ensure that the organization's suppliers and their performance are managed appropriately to support the provision of seamless, quality products and services
- B. To align the organization's practices and services with changing business needs through the ongoing identification and improvement of services
- C. To ensure that the organization's suppliers and their performance are managed appropriately at strategic and tactical levels through coordinated marketing, selling and delivery activities
- D. To ensure that accurate and reliable information about the configuration of supplier's services is available when and where it is needed

21) Which describes the nature of the guiding principles?

- A. A guiding principle can guide an organization in all circumstances
- B. Each guiding principle mandates specific actions and decisions
- C. An organization will select one of the principles to adopt
- D. Guiding principles describe the processes that all organizations must adopt

22) Which is NOT a key focus of the 'information and technology' dimension?

- A. Security and compliance
- B. Communication systems and knowledge bases
- C. Workflow management and inventory systems
- D. Roles and responsibilities

23) Which statement about a change authority is CORRECT?

- A. A single change authority should be assigned to authorize all types of change and change models
- B. A change authority should be assigned for each type of change and change model
- C. Normal changes are pre-authorized and do not need a change authority
- D. Emergency changes can be implemented without authorization from a change authority

24) Which describes outcomes?

- A. Tangible or intangible deliverables
- B. Functionality offered by a product or service
- C. Results for a stakeholder
- D. Configuration of an organization's resources

25) Which is a recommendation of the 'continual improvement' practice?

- A. There should be a small team dedicated to leading continual improvement efforts
- B. All improvements should be managed as multi-phase projects
- C. Continual improvement should be isolated from other practices
- D. External suppliers should be excluded from improvement initiatives

26) Which practices are typically involved in the implementation of a problem resolution?

1. Continual improvement
 2. Service request management
 3. Service level management
 4. Change control
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- A. 1 and 2
 - B. 2 and 3
 - C. 3 and 4
 - D. 1 and 4

27) Which service management dimension is focused on activities and how these are coordinated?

- A. Organizations and people
- B. Information and technology
- C. Partners and suppliers
- D. Value streams and processes

28) Which is a recommendation of the 'service desk' practice?

- A. Service desks should never use technologies such as SMS and chat functions
- B. Service desks should be highly technical functions
- C. Service desks should have a practical understanding of the wider business
- D. Service desks should always be a physical team in a single fixed location

29) How should an organization adopt 'continual improvement' methods?

- A. Use a new method for each improvement that the organization handles
- B. Select a few key methods to suit the types of improvement that the organization handles
- C. Build the capability to use as many improvement methods as possible
- D. Select a single method for all improvements that the organization handles

- 30) Which value chain activity includes presenting workarounds to users via a service portal?
- A. Plan
 - B. Improve
 - C. Engage
 - D. Obtain/build
- 31) Which practice has the purpose of making new and changed services and features available for use?
- A. Change control
 - B. Service request management
 - C. Release management
 - D. Deployment management
- 32) How does 'service request management' contribute to 'design and transition' activity?
- A. By collecting user-specific request requirements
 - B. By acquiring pre-approved service components
 - C. By providing service request trend and quality information
 - D. By initiating standard changes to fulfil service requests
- 33) Which value chain activity ensures people understand the organization's vision?
- A. Improve
 - B. Plan
 - C. Deliver and support
 - D. Obtain/build

34) What is the definition of an event?

- A. Any change of state that has significance for the management of a configuration item or IT service
- B. Any component that needs to be managed in order to deliver an IT service
- C. The ability of an IT service or other configuration item to perform its agreed function when required
- D. Any valuable component that can contribute to delivery of an IT product or service

35) What is defined as the ability of a configuration item to perform its agreed function when required?

- A. Availability
- B. Service management
- C. Event
- D. Known Error

36) Which statement about the value chain activities is CORRECT?

- A. Every practice belongs to a specific value chain activity
- B. A specific combination of value chain activities and practices forms a service relationship
- C. Service value chain activities form a single flow that enables value creation
- D. Each value chain activity contributes to the value chain by transforming specific inputs into outputs

37) Which describes the principle 'think and work holistically'?

- A. Conducting a review of existing service management practices and decide what to keep and what to discard
- B. Reviewing how an improvement initiative can be organized into smaller, manageable sections that can be completed in a timely manner
- C. Reviewing service management practices and removing any unnecessary complexity
- D. Using the four dimensions of service management to ensure coordination of all aspects of an improvement initiative

38) Which practice is responsible for moving components to live environments?

- A. Change control
- B. Release management
- C. IT asset management
- D. Deployment management

39) Which is a key consideration for the guiding principle 'keep it simple and practical'?

- A. Try to create a solution for every exception
- B. Understand how each element contributes to value creation
- C. Ignore conflicting objectives of different stakeholders
- D. Start with a complex solution, then simplify

40) Which is NOT usually included as part of 'incident management'?

- A. Scripts for collecting initial information about incidents
- B. Formalized processes for logging incidents
- C. Detailed procedures for the diagnosis of incidents
- D. Use of specialized knowledge for complicated incidents