信管网资料

信息系统项目管理师历年英语试题汇总

2005 年上半年

● (66)is a method of constructing a project schedule network diagram that uses boxes or rectangles ,referred to as nodes, to represent activites and connects them with arrows that as ow the dependencies. This method includes following types of dependcies orprecedence relationships:(67)the initiation of the successor activity, depends upon the completion of the predecessor activity

(68)the initiation of the successor activity,depends upon the initiation of the predecessor activity

(66) A．PDM B．CPM C．PERT D．AOA

(67) A．F-S B．F-F C．S-F D．S-S

(68) A．F-S B．F-F C．S-F D．S-S

● estimating schedule activity costs involves developing an(69)of the cost of the resources needed to complete each schedule activity. Cost estimating includes identifying and considering various costing alternatives. for example, in mostapplication areas, additional work during a design phase is widely held to have the potential for reducing the cost of the execution phase and product oprations. the cost estimating process considers whether the expected savings can offset the cost of the additional design work. cost estmates are generally expressed in units of(70)to facilitate comparisons both within and across projects. the(71)describes important information about prject requirement that is considered duing cost estimating.

(69) A．accuracy B．approxination C．specification D．summary

(70) A．activity B．work C．currency D．time

(71) A．project scope statement B．statement of work

C．project management plan D．project policy

● The (72)technique involves using projecet characteristics in a mathematical model to predict total project cost.models can be simple or complex.

(72) A．cost aggregation B．reserve analysis

C．parametric estimating D．funding limit reconciliarion

● (73)is a measurable, verifiable work product such as specification. feasibility study report, detail document, or working prototype

(73) A．milestone B．deliverable C．etc D．BAC

● (74)are individuals and organizations that are actively involved in the project, or whose interests may be affected as a result of project execution or project completion; they may also exert influence over the project and its results.

(74) A．controls B．baselines

C．project stakeholders D．project managers

● (75)is the process of obtaining the stakeholdrs’ formal acceptance of the completed project scope .verifying the scope includes reviewing deliverables and work results to ensure that all were completed satisfactorily.

(75) A． project acceptance　　B． scope verification

C． scope definition　　D． WBS Creation

2005 年上半年：(66) A (67) A (68) D (69) B (70) C(71) A (72) C (73) B (74) C (75) B

2005 年下半年

● __(66)__ means that every project has a definite beginning and a definite end.

（66）A. Project phase　　B. Unique　　C. Temporary　　D. Closure

● The __(67)__ defines the phases that connect the beginning of a project to its end.

（67）A. schedule　　B. project life cycle　　C. temporary　　D. milestone

● __(68)__ are individuals and organizations that are actively involved in the project, or whose interests may be affected as a result of project execution or project completion.

（68）A. Project managers　　B. Project team members

C. Sponsors　　D. Project stakeholders

● The __(69)__ Process Group consists of the processes used to complete the work defined in the project management plan to accomplish the project’s requirements.

（69）A. Planning　　B. Executing?? ???????????

C. Monitoring and Controlling　　D. Closing

● The __(70)__ provides the project manager with the authority to apply organizational resources to project activities.

（70）A. project management plan　　B. contract

C. project human resource plan　　D. project charter

● The __(71)__ describes, in detail, the project’s deliverables and the work required to create those deliverables.

（71）A. project scope statement　　B. project requirement

C. project charter　　D. product specification

● The process of __(72)__ schedule activity durations uses information on schedule activity scope of work, required resource types, estimated resource quantities, and resource calendars with resource availabilities.

（72）A. estimating　　B. defining　　C. planning　　D. sequencing

● PDM includes four types of dependencies or precedence relationships:

...

__(73)__. The completion of the successor activity depends upon the initiation of the predecessor activity.

（73）A. Finish-to-Start　　B. Finish-to-Finish
　　C. Start-to-Start　　D. Start-to-Finish

● __(74)__ is the budgeted amount for the work actually completed on the schedule activity or WBS component during a given time period.

（74）A. Planned value　　B. Earned value
　　C. Actual cost　　D. Cost variance

● __(75)__ involves comparing actual or planned project practices to those of other projects to generate ideas for improvement and to provide a basis by which to measure performance. These other projects can be within the performing organization or outside of it, and can be within the same or in another application area.

（75）A. Metrics　　B. Measurement　　C. Benchmarking　　D. Baseline

2005 年下半年：(66) C (67) B (68) D (69) B (70) D (71) A (72)A (73) D (74) B(75)C

2006 年下半年

● （66）from one phase are usually reviewed for completeness and accuracy and approved before work starts on the next phase.

（66）A. Process　B. Milestone　C. Work　D. Deliverables

● Organizations perform work to achieve a set of objectives. Generally, work can be categorized as either projects or operations, although the two sometimes are （67）.

（67）A. confused B. same C. overlap D. dissever

● In the project management context,（68）includes characteristics of unification, consolidation, articulation, and integrative actions that are crucial to project completion, successfully meeting customer and other stakeholder requirements，and managing expectations.

（68）A. integration　B. scope　C. process　D. charter

● Project （69） Management includes the processes required to ensure that the project includes all the work required, and only the work required，to complete the project successfully.

（69）A. Integration B. Scope C. Configuration D. Requirement

● On some projects，especially ones of smaller scope，activity sequencing, activity resource estimating, activity duration estimating, and （70） are so linked that they are viewed as a single process that can be performed by a person over a relatively short period of time.

（70）A. time estimating B. cost estimating
　　C. project planning D. schedule development

● In approximating costs，the estimator considers the possible causes of variation of the cost estimates，including （71）。

（71）A. budget B. plan C. risk D. contract

● Project Quality Management must address the management of the project and the （72）of the project. While Project Quality Management applies to all projects, regardless of the nature of their product，product quality measures and techniques are specific to the particular type of product produced by the project.

（72）A. performance B. process C. product D. object

● （73）is a category assigned to products or services having the same functional use but different technical characteristics. It is not same as quality.

（73）A. Problem B. Grade C. Risk D. Defect

● Project（74）Management is the Knowledge Area that employs the processes required to ensure timely and appropriate generation, collection, distribution, storage, retrieval，and ultimate disposition of project information.

（74）A. Integration B. Time C. Planning D. Communication

● The（75）process analyzes the effect of risk events and assigns a numerical rating to those risks.

（75）A. Risk Identification B. Quantitative Risk Analysis
C. Qualitative Risk Analysis D. Risk Monitoring and Control

2006 年下半年：(66) D (67) C (68) A (69) B (70) D (71) C (72) C (73) B (74)D (75)B

2007 年下半年

● Project Quality Management processes include all the activities of the （71） that determine quality policies, objectives and responsibilities so that the project will satisfy the needs for which it was undertaken.

（71）A. project B. project management team
C. performing organization D. customer

● The project team members should also be aware of one of the fundamental tenets of modern quality management: quality is planned ,designed and built in, not （72 ）.

（72）A. executed in B. inspected in
C. check-in D. look-in

● The project （73）is a key input to quality planning since it documents major project deliverables, the project objectives that serve to define important stakeholder requirements, thresholds, and acceptance criteria.

（73）A. work performance information B. scope statement
C. change requests D. process analysis

● Performing （74）involves monitoring specific project results to determine if they comply with relevant quality standards and identifying ways to eliminate causes of unsatisfactory results.

（74）A. quality planning B. quality assurance
C. quality performance D. quality control

●（75） involves using mathematical techniques to forecast future outcomes based on historical results.

（75）A. Trend analysis　　B. Quality audit
　　C. Defect repair review　　D. Flowcharting

2007 年下半年：(71) C (72) B (73) B (74)D (75)A

2008 年上半年

The （71） is a general description of the architecture of a workflow management system used by the WFMC, in which the main components and the associated interfaces are summarized. The workflow enactment service is the heart of a workflow system which consists of several （72）.

（71）A. waterfall model　　B. workflow reference model
　　C. evolutionary model　　D. spiral model

（72）A. workflow engines　　B. processes
　　C. workflow threads　　D. tasks

The project maintains a current and approved set of requirements over the life of the project by doing the following:

- （73） all changes to the requirements
- Maintaining the relationships among the requirements, the project plans, and the work products
- ……

（73）A. Monitoring　B. Managing　C. Gathering　D. Reducing

The receiving activities conduct analyses of the requirements with the requirements provider to ensure that a compatible, shared understanding is reached on the meaning of the requirements. The result of this analysis and dialog is an （74）set of requirements.

（74）A.agreed-to　　B.agree-to
　　C.agreed-to-do　　D.agree-with

During the project, requirements change for a variety of reasons. As needs change and as work proceeds, additional requirements are derived and changes may have to be made to the existing requirements. It is essential to manage these additions and changes efficiently and effectively. To effectively analyze the impact of the changes, it is necessary that the source of each requirement is known and the rationale for any change is documented. The project manager may, however, want to track appropriate measures of requirements volatility to judge whether new or revised （75）are necessary.

（75）A. proceedings　　B. controls
　　C. forecasting’s　　D. prelibations

2008 年上半年：(71) B (72) A (73) B (74)A (75)B

2008 年下半年

Define Activities is the process of identifying the specific actions to be performed to produce the （71）.

（71）A. project elements　　B. work drafts
　　C. work package　　D. project deliverables

Project work packages are typically decomposed into smaller components called activities to provide a basis for （72）, scheduling, executing, and monitoring and controlling the project work.

（72）A. reviewing　B. estimating　　C. auditing　D. expecting

● The Estimate Activity Resource process is closely coordinated with the （73） process.

（73）A. Estimate Costs　　B. Sequence Activities
　　C. Plan Communications　　D. Conduct Procurements

● Estimating activity durations uses information on activity scope of （74）, required resource types, estimated resource quantities, and resource calendars.

（74）A. milestone　B. baseline　C. quality　　D. work

●Developing the project schedule is often an iterative process. It determines the planned start and finish dates for project activities and milestones. Schedule development can require the review and revision of duration estimates and resource estimates to create an approved project schedule that can serve as a baseline to（75） progress.

（75）A. analyze　B. track　C. level　　D. extend

2008 年下半年：(71) D (72) B (73) A (74)D (75)B

2009 年上半年

Many of the activities performed during the preliminary investigation are still being conducted in （71）, but in much greater depth than before. During this phase, the analyst must become fully aware of the（72） and must develop enough knowledge about the（73） and the existing systems to enable an effective solution to be proposed and implemented. Besides the （74） for process and data of current system, the deliverable from this phase also includes the（75）for the proposed system.

（71）A. analysis phase　　B. design phase
　　C. implementation phase　　D. maintenance phase

（72）A. main symptom　　B. root problem
　　C. final blueprint　　D. data specification

（73）A. hardware environment　　B. testing environment
　　C. software environment　　D. business environment

（74）A. logical models　　B. physical models
　　C. design models　　D. implementation models

（75）A. hardware and software specification　B. system performance specification
　　C. formal requirements definition　　D. general problem statement

2009 年上半年：(71) A (72) B (73) D (74)A (75)C

2009 年下半年

The (71) process ascertains which risks have the potential of affecting the project and ics. documenting the risks' characteristics。

（71）A. Risk Identification B. Quantitative Risk Analysis
C. Qualitative Risk Analysis D. Risk Monitoring and Control

● The strategies for handling risk comprise of two main types: negative risks, and positive risks. The goal of the plan is to minimize threats and maximize opportunities. When dealing with negative risks, there are three main response strategies – (72), Transfer, Mite gate.

（72）A. Challeng B. Exploit
C. Avoid D. Enhance igate.

● （73） is a property of object-oriented software by which an abstract operation may be performed in different ways in different classes.

（73） A. Method B. Polymorphism
C. Inheritance D. Encapsulation

● The Unified Modeling Language is a standard graphical language for modeling object-oriented software. （74）can show the behavior of systems in terms of how objects interact with each other.

（74）A. Class diagram B. Component diagram
C. Sequence diagram D. Use case diagram

● The creation of a work breakdown structure (WBS) is the process of （75）the major Project deliverables.

（75）A. subdividing B. assessing
C. planning D. integrating

2009 年下半年：(71) A (72) C (73) B (74)C (75)A

2010 年上半年

（71）assesses the priority of identified risks using their probability of occurring, the corresponding impact on project objectives if the risks do occur, as well as other factors such as the time frame and risk tolerance of the project constraints of cost, schedule, scope, and quality.

（71）A. Quantitative Risk Analysis B. Qualitative Risk Analysis
C. Enterprise Environmental Factors D. Risk Management Plan

（72）describes, in detail, the project’s deliverables and the work required to create those deliverables.

（72）A. Product scope description B. Project objectives
C. Stakeholder Analysis D. The project scope statement

● Fair and（73）competition in government procurement around the world is good business and good public policy. Competitive pricing, product（74）and performance improvements result from competitive practices and help ensure that government authorities get the best（75）for the public they serve.

（73）A. open　　B. continue
　　C. dependent　　D. reliable
（74）A. recession　　B. innovation
　　C. crisis　　D. ability
（75）A. help　　B. server
　　C. value　　D. policy

2010 年上半年：(71) B (72) D (73) A (74)B (75)C

2010 年下半年

Project schedule management is made up of six management processes including: activity definition, activity sequencing, (71) , and schedule control by order.

（71）A. activity duration estimating, schedule developing, activity resource estimating
　　B. activity resource estimating, activity duration estimating, schedule development
　　C. schedule developing, activity resource estimating, activity duration estimating
　　D. activity resource estimating, schedule developing, activity duration estimating

● Many useful tools and techniques are used in developing schedule. (72) is a schedule network analysis technique that modifies the project schedule to account for limited resource.

（72）A. PERT　　B. Resource levelling
　　C. Schedule compression　　D. Critical chain method

● Changes may be requested by any stakeholder involved with the project, but changes can be authorized only by (73).

（73）A. executive IT manager　　B. project manger
　　C. change control board　　D. project sponsor

● Configuration management system can be used in defining approval levels for authorizing changes and providing a method to validate approved changes. (74) is not a project configuration management tool.

（74）A. Rational Clearcase　　B. Quality Function Deployment
　　C. Visual SourceSafe　　D. Concurrent Versions System

● Creating WBS means subdividing the major project deliverables into smaller components until the deliverables are defined to the (75) level.

（75）A. independent resource　　B. individual work load
　　C. work milestone　　D. work package

2010 年下半年：(71) B (72) D (73) C (74)B (75)D