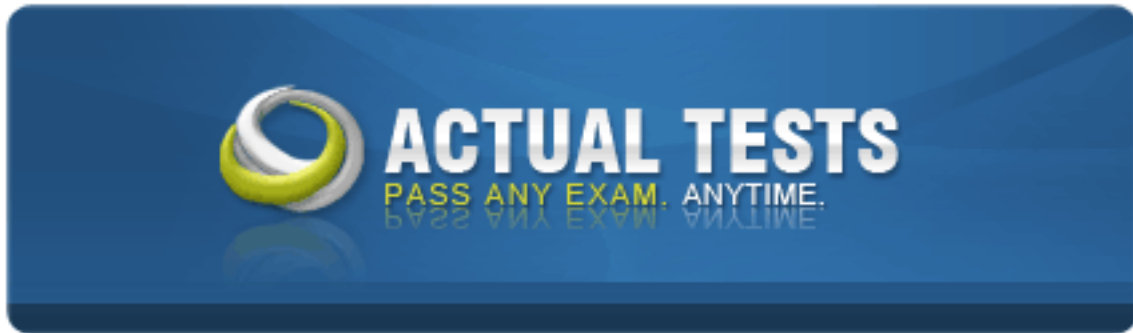


**PMI PMI-RMP**



**PMI Risk Management Professional**

**Version: 5.3**

**QUESTION NO: 1**

Lisa is the project manager of the SQL project for her company. She has completed the risk response planning with her project team and is now ready to update the risk register to reflect the risk response. Which of the following statements best describes the level of detail Lisa should include with the risk responses she has created?

**A.**

The level of detail is set by historical information.

**B.**

The level of detail should correspond with the priority ranking.

**C.**

The level of detail must define exactly the risk response for each identified risk.

**D.**

The level of detail is set of project risk governance.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 2**

Jenny is the project manager for the NBT projects. She is working with the project team and several subject matter experts to perform the quantitative risk analysis process. During this process she and the project team uncover several risks events that were not previously identified. What should Jenny do with these risk events?

**A.**

The events should be entered into qualitative risk analysis.

**B.**

The events should be determined if they need to be accepted or responded to.

**C.**

The events should be entered into the risk register.

**D.**

The events should continue on with quantitative risk analysis.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 3**

You work as the project manager for Bluewell Inc. Your project has several risks that will affect several stakeholder requirements. Which project management plan will define who will be available to share information on the project risks?

- A.**  
Risk Management Plan
- B.**  
Stakeholder management strategy
- C.**  
Resource Management Plan
- D.**  
Communications Management Plan

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 4**

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. Your project is using a new material to construct a large warehouse in your city. This new material is cheaper than traditional building materials, but it takes some time to learn how to use the material properly. You have communicated to the project stakeholders that you will be able to save costs by using the new material, but you will need a few extra weeks to complete training to use the materials. This risk response of learning how to use the new materials can also be known as what term?

- A.**  
Team development
- B.**  
Benchmarking
- C.**  
Cost of conformance to quality
- D.**  
Cost-benefits analysis

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 5**

Jenny is the project manager of the NHJ Project for her company. She has identified several positive risk events within the project and she thinks these events can save the project time and money. You, a new team member wants to know that how many risk responses are available for a positive risk event. What will Jenny reply to you?

**A.**

Four

**B.**

Three

**C.**

Seven

**D.**

Acceptance is the only risk response for positive risk events.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 6**

You are working with Anna on your project to determine and map the probability distributions of risk within the project. You have indicated that you will use the uniform distribution method for a portion of the project. Which part of your project is most likely to have a uniform risk distribution?

**A.**

Late completion stages of a project

**B.**

Project phases that deal with "cutover" technologies

**C.**

Early concept stage of design

**D.**

Project initiating

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 7**

You are the project manager of the GYH project for your organization. Management has asked you to begin identifying risks and to use an information gathering technique. Which one of the following risk identification approaches is an information gathering technique?

- A.**  
Root cause analysis
- B.**  
Assumptions analysis
- C.**  
SWOT analysis
- D.**  
Documentation reviews

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 8**

Sammy is the project manager for her organization. She would like to rate each risk based on its probability and affect on time, cost, and scope. Harry, a project team member, has never done this before and thinks Sammy is wrong to attempt this approach. Harry says that an accumulative risk score should be created, not three separate risk scores. Who is correct in this scenario?

- A.**  
Harry is correct, because the risk probability and impact considers all objectives of the project.
- B.**  
Harry is correct, the risk probability and impact matrix is the only approach to risk assessment.
- C.**  
Sammy is correct, because organizations can create risk scores for each objective of the project.
- D.**  
Sammy is correct, because she is the project manager.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 9**

Your organization has named you the project manager of the JKN Project. This project has a BAC of \$1,500,000 and it is expected to last 18 months. Management has agreed that if the schedule baseline has a variance of more than five percent then you will need to crash the project. What happens when the project manager crashes a project?

**A.**

Project risks will increase.

**B.**

The project will take longer to complete, but risks will diminish.

**C.**

Project costs will increase.

**D.**

The amount of hours a resource can be used will diminish.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 10**

Kelly is the project manager of the BHH project for her organization. She is completing the risk identification process for this portion of her project. Which one of the following is the only thing that the risk identification process will create for Kelly?

**A.**

Risk register

**B.**

Risk register updates

**C.**

Change requests

**D.**

Project document updates

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 11**

You are the project manager of the NHQ Project for your company. You have completed qualitative and quantitative analysis of your identified project risks and you would now like to find an approach to increase project opportunities and to reduce threats within the project. What project management process would best help you?

- A.**  
Monitor and control project risks
- B.**  
Create a risk governance approach
- C.**  
Create the project risk register
- D.**  
Plan risk responses

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 12**

Virginia is the project manager for her organization. She has hired a subject matter expert to interview the project stakeholders on certain identified risks within the project. The subject matter expert will assess the risk event with what specific goal in mind?

- A.**  
To determine the level of probability and impact for each risk event
- B.**  
To determine the bias of the risk event based on each person interviewed
- C.**  
To determine the probability and cost of the risk event
- D.**  
To determine the validity of each risk event

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 13**

You are preparing to start the qualitative risk analysis process for your project. You will be relying on some organizational process assets to influence the process. Which one of the following is NOT a probable reason for relying on organizational process assets as an input for qualitative risk analysis?

**A.**

Studies of similar projects by risk specialists

**B.**

Risk databases that may be available from industry sources

**C.**

Review of vendor contracts to examine risks in past projects

**D.**

Information on prior, similar projects

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 14**

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. You want to create a visual diagram, which can depict the resources that will be used within the project. Which of the following diagrams will you create to accomplish the task?

**A.**

Roles and responsibility matrix

**B.**

Work breakdown structure

**C.**

Resource breakdown structure

**D.**

RACI chart



**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 15**

Examine the figure given below.

Risk	Probability	Impact
A	0.55	-10,000
B	0.4	-65,000
C	0.3	-90,000
D	0.6	-25,000
E	0.45	-30,000
F	0.7	-245,000

What will be the expected monetary value of Risk C?

**A.**

-\$113,750

**B.**

\$175,000 if the risk event actually happens

**C.**

-\$175,000

**D.**

-\$27,000

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 16**

John is the project manager of the NHQ Project for his company. His project has 75 stakeholders, some of which are external to the organization. John needs to make certain that he communicates about risk in the most appropriate method for the external stakeholders. Which project management plan will be the best guide for John to communicate to the external stakeholders?

- A.**  
Risk Response Plan
- B.**  
Risk Management Plan
- C.**  
Communications Management Plan
- D.**  
Project Management Plan

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 17**

You are the project manager of the KJH Project and are working with your project team to plan the risk responses. Consider that your project has a budget of \$500,000 and is expected to last six months. Within the KJH Project you have identified a risk event that has a probability of .70 and has a cost impact of \$350,000. When it comes to creating a risk response for this event what is the risk exposure of the event that must be considered for the cost of the risk response?

- A.**  
The risk exposure of the event is \$245,000.
- B.**  
The risk exposure of the event is \$500,000.
- C.**  
The risk exposure of the event is \$350,000.
- D.**  
The risk exposure of the event is \$850,000.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 18**

What risk identification technique allows participants to identify the project risks and to remain anonymous?

- A.**  
Influence diagrams
- B.**  
Assumptions analysis
- C.**  
Surveys
- D.**  
Delphi technique

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 19**

John works as a project manager for ABD project. He and his team, are working on the following activities:

Relative ranking or priority list of project risks

Watchlists of low priority risk

Trends in Qualitative Risk Analysis results

On which of the following processes is John working on?

- A.**  
Perform Qualitative Risk Analysis
- B.**  
Plan Risk Management

- C.**  
Plan Risk Responses
- D.**  
Perform Quantitative Risk Analysis

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 20**

There are five outputs of the risk monitoring and controlling process. Which one of the following is NOT an output of the process?

- A.**  
Organizational process assets updates
- B.**  
Risk register updates
- C.**  
Vendor contracts
- D.**  
Change requests

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 21**

You are the project manager of the NHJ project for your company. This project has a budget at completion of \$1,650,000 and you are 60 percent complete. According to the project plan, however, the project should be 65 percent complete. In this project you have spent \$995,000 to reach this point of completion. There is a risk that this project may be late so you have taken some measures to recover the project schedule. Management would like to know, based on current performance, what the estimate at completion for this project will be. What is the estimate at completion?

- A.**  
\$1,650,000

- B.**  
\$1,666,667
- C.**  
\$663,333
- D.**  
-\$8,333

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 22**

Frank is the project manager of the NHQ project for his company. Frank is working with the project team, key stakeholders, and several subject matter experts on risks dealing with the new materials in the project. Frank wants to utilize a risk analysis method that will help the team to make decisions in the presence of the current uncertainty surrounding the new materials. Which risk analysis approach can Frank use to create an approach to make decisions in the presence of uncertainty?

- A.**  
Monte Carlo Technique
- B.**  
Qualitative risk analysis process
- C.**  
Quantitative risk analysis process
- D.**  
Delphi Technique

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 23**

You are a risk auditor for your company. You are reviewing the contract types a project manager has used in her project. Of the following, which contract type has the most risk for the project manager as a buyer?

- A.**  
Cost plus percentage of costs
- B.**  
Time and material
- C.**  
Cost plus incentive fee
- D.**  
Fixed-price, incentive fee

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 24**

Jane is the project manager of the GBB project for her company. In the current project a vendor has offered the project a ten percent discount based if they will order 100 units for the project. It is possible that the GBB Project may need the 100 units, but the cost of the units is not a top priority for the project. Jane documents the offer and tells the vendor that they will keep the offer in mind and continue with the project as planned. What risk response has been given in this project?

- A.**  
Acceptance
- B.**  
Enhance
- C.**  
Exploiting
- D.**  
Sharing

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 25**

You are the project manager of the GHE Project. You have identified the following risks with the characteristics as shown in the following figure: How much capital should the project set aside for

the risk contingency reserve?

Risk	Probability	Impact
A	.60	-10,000
B	.10	-85,000
C	.25	-75,000
D	.40	45,000
E	.50	-17,000

A.  
\$142,000

B.  
\$41,750

C.  
\$23,750

D.  
\$232,000

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

#### QUESTION NO: 26

You are project manager for ABD project. You, with your team, are working on the following activities:

Probabilistic analysis of a project.

Probability of achieving cost and time objectives.

Trends in Qualitative Risk Analysis results.

On which of the following processes are you working on?

A.  
Plan Risk Management

B.

Perform Quantitative Risk Analysis

**C.**

Perform Qualitative Risk Analysis

**D.**

Identify Risks

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 27**

Shelly is the project manager of the BUF project for her company. In this project Shelly needs to establish some rules to reduce the influence of risk bias during the qualitative risk analysis process. What method can Shelly take to best reduce the influence of risk bias?

**A.**

Group stakeholders according to positive and negative stakeholders and then complete the risk analysis

**B.**

Determine the risk root cause rather than the person identifying the risk events

**C.**

Establish risk boundaries

**D.**

Establish definitions of the level of probability and impact of risk event

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 28**

Tom is the project manager for his organization. In his project he has recently finished the risk response planning. He tells his manager that he will now need to update the cost and schedule baselines. Why would the risk response planning cause Tom the need to update the cost and schedule baselines?

**A.**



New or omitted work as part of a risk response can cause changes to the cost and/or schedule baseline.

**B.**

Risk responses protect the time and investment of the project.

**C.**

Risk responses may take time and money to implement.

**D.**

Baselines should not be updated, but refined through versions.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 29**

Tracy is the project manager of the NLT Project for her company. The NLT Project is scheduled to last 14 months and has a budget at completion of \$4,555,000. Tracy's organization will receive a bonus of \$80,000 per day that the project is completed early up to \$800,000. Tracy realizes that there are several opportunities within the project to save on time by crashing the project work. Crashing the project is what type of risk response?

**A.**

Transference

**B.**

Mitigation

**C.**

Exploit

**D.**

Enhance

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 30**

Which risk response is acceptable for both positive and negative risk events?

- A.**  
Transferring
- B.**  
Acceptance
- C.**  
Sharing
- D.**  
Enhancing

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 31**

Which one of the following is the only output for the qualitative risk analysis process?

- A.**  
Enterprise environmental factors
- B.**  
Project management plan
- C.**  
Risk register updates
- D.**  
Organizational process assets

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 32**

Jeff, a key stakeholder in your project, wants to know how the risk exposure for the risk events is calculated during quantitative risk analysis. He is worried about the risk exposure which is too low for the events surrounding his project requirements. How is the risk exposure calculated?

- A.**

The risk exposure of a risk event is determined by historical information.

**B.**

The probability of a risk event times the impact of a risk event determines the true risk exposure.

**C.**

The probability of a risk event plus the impact of a risk event determines the true risk exposure.

**D.**

The probability and impact of a risk event are gauged based on research and in-depth analysis.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

### **QUESTION NO: 33**

You are the project manager of the YHG project for your company. Within the project, you and the project team have identified a risk event that could have a financial impact on the project of \$450,000. This risk event has a 70 percent chance of occurring in the project. The project identifies a solution that will reduce the probability of the risk event to ten percent, but it will cost \$260,000 to implement. Management agrees with the solution and asks that you include the risk response in the project plan. What risk response is this?

**A.**

This is mitigation because the response reduces the probability.

**B.**

This is not a risk response, but a change request.

**C.**

This is transference because of the \$260,000 cost of the solution.

**D.**

This is avoidance because the risk response caused the project plan to be changed.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

### **QUESTION NO: 34**

You are the project manager of the NKJ Project for your company. The project's success or failure will have a significant impact on your organization's profitability for the coming year. Management

has asked you to identify the risk events and communicate the event's probability and impact as early as possible in the project. Management wants to avoid risk events and needs to analyze the cost-benefits of each risk event in this project. What term is assigned to the low-level of stakeholder tolerance in this project?

- A.**  
Mitigation-ready project management
- B.**  
Risk utility function
- C.**  
Risk avoidance
- D.**  
Risk-reward mentality

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 35**

You are the project manager for your organization. You are working with your key stakeholders in the qualitative risk analysis process. You understand that there is certain bias towards the risk events in the project that you need to address, manage, and ideally reduce. What solution does the PMBOK recommend to reduce the influence of bias during qualitative risk analysis?

- A.**  
Establish the definitions of the levels of probability and impact
- B.**  
Provide iterations of risk analysis for true reflection of a risk probability and impact
- C.**  
Isolate the stakeholders by project phases to determine their risk bias
- D.**  
Involve all stakeholders to vote on the probability and impact of the risk events

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 36**

Your organization, as part of its enterprise environmental factors, has established risk governance to be implemented in each project. Part of this governance is the reassessment of risks within each project. How much detail and repetition in approach for risks to be reassessed for probability and impact?

**A.**

Each risk reassessment should go into the same depth as the original risk assessment activity.

**B.**

The probability and impact of risk event should determine the level of reassessment throughout the project lifecycle.

**C.**

The amount of detail of repetition that is appropriate depends on how the project progresses relative to its objectives.

**D.**

The level of detail and reassessment should reflect the priority of the project.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 37**

Your project spans the entire organization. You would like to assess the risk of the project but are worried that some of the managers involved in the project could affect the outcome of any risk identification meeting. Your worry is based on the fact that some employees would not want to publicly identify risk events that could make their supervisors look bad. You would like a method that would allow participants to anonymously identify risk events. What risk identification method could you use?

**A.**

Delphi technique

**B.**

Isolated pilot groups

**C.**

SWOT analysis

**D.**

Root cause analysis

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 38**

Frank is the project manager of the NHL Project for his company and he is starting the risk identification process for the project. Frank needs to ensure that the correct stakeholders are interviewed as part of risk identification. What document will help Frank to communicate and solicit inputs of the project stakeholders during risk identification?

- A.**  
Project charter
- B.**  
Risk register
- C.**  
Requirements management plan
- D.**  
Stakeholder register

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 39**

You are working with your project stakeholders to identify risks within the JKP Project. You want to use an approach to engage the stakeholders to increase the breadth of the identified risks by including internally generated risk. Which risk identification approach is most suited for this goal?

- A.**  
Delphi Technique
- B.**  
SWOT analysis
- C.**  
Assumptions analysis
- D.**  
Brainstorming

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 40**

Ted is the project manager of the HRR project for his company. Management has asked that Ted periodically reviews the contingency reserve as risk events happen, pass, or are still pending. What is the purpose of reviewing the contingency reserve?

**A.**

It helps to evaluate if the remaining reserve is adequate for the risk exposure.

**B.**

It helps to determine how much more funds will need to be invested in the project.

**C.**

It helps to evaluate secondary and residual risks related to the risk responses and their costs.

**D.**

It helps to determine the probability and impact of project risks.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 41**

Which of the following documents is described in the statement below? "It is developed along with all processes of the risk management. It contains the results of the qualitative risk analysis, quantitative risk analysis, and risk response planning."

**A.**

Risk management plan

**B.**

Project charter

**C.**

Risk register

**D.**

Quality management plan

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 42**

Fred is the project manager of the CPS project. He is working with his project team to prioritize the identified risks within the CPS project. He and the team are prioritizing risks for further analysis or action by assessing and combining the risks probability of occurrence and impact. What process is Fred completing?

- A.**  
Risk identification
- B.**  
Perform qualitative analysis
- C.**  
Perform quantitative analysis
- D.**  
Risk Breakdown Structure creation

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 43**

Which of the following statements describe the purpose of an Issue Log? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A.**  
It analyzes the impact that the issue is having on the project.
- B.**  
It tracks the actions taken to resolve the issue.
- C.**  
It tracks the outcome of the actions taken.
- D.**  
It addresses the risks that could affect the project.



**Answer: A,B,C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 44**

You are the program manager for your organization. Management is considering a new program but they are worried about the program risks that may affect the program success. You know that there are three positive risks responses and three negative risk responses that each risk can have. Management asks you which risk response would be most appropriate for a large risk event if they wanted to hire a third-party to own the risk event for the program. What risk event is most appropriate?

- A.**  
Avoidance
- B.**  
Sharing
- C.**  
Transference
- D.**  
Mitigation

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 45**

There are seven risk responses for any project. Which one of the following is a valid risk response for a negative risk event?

- A.**  
Enhance
- B.**  
Exploit
- C.**  
Acceptance
- D.**

Share

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 46**

Bill is the project manager of the JKH Project. He and the project team have identified a risk event in the project with a high probability of occurrence and the risk event has a high cost impact on the project. Bill discusses the risk event with Virginia, the primary project customer, and she decides that the requirements surrounding the risk event should be removed from the project. The removal of the requirements does affect the project scope, but it can release the project from the high risk exposure. What risk response has been enacted in this project?

- A.**  
Mitigation
- B.**  
Transference
- C.**  
Acceptance
- D.**  
Avoidance

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 47**

Your project team has identified a project risk that must be responded to. The risk has been recorded in the risk register and the project team has been discussing potential risk responses for the risk event. The event is not likely to happen for several months but the probability of the event is high. Which one of the following is a valid response to the identified risk event?

- A.**  
Corrective action
- B.**  
Risk audit

- C.  
Technical performance measurement
- D.  
Earned value management

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 48**

Beth is the project manager of the BFG Project for her company. In this project Beth has decided to create a contingency response based on the performance of the project schedule. If the project schedule variance is greater than \$10,000 the contingency plan will be implemented. What is the formula for the schedule variance?

- A.  
 $SV=EV/PV$
- B.  
 $SV=PV-EV$
- C.  
 $SV=EV/AC$
- D.  
 $SV=EV-PV$

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 49**

During which of the following processes, probability and impact matrix is prepared?

- A.  
Perform Qualitative Risk Analysis
- B.  
Monitoring and Control Risks

- C.  
Plan Risk Responses
- D.  
Perform Quantitative Risk Analysis

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 50**

Holly is the project manager of the GHH Project. During risk identification and the subsequent risk analysis process she has identified a risk with a high probability and high impact for her project. She and the stakeholder agree that the project management plan should be changed to eliminate the risk threat entirely. What risk response has Holly used in this instance?

- A.  
This is the risk mitigation response.
- B.  
This is the avoidance risk response.
- C.  
This is the transference risk response.
- D.  
This is a scope change and not a risk response.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 51**

Tom works as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. He is determining which risks can affect the project. Which of the following inputs of the identify risks process is useful in identifying risks, and provides a quantitative assessment of the likely cost to complete the scheduled activities?

- A.  
Activity cost estimates
- B.

Cost management plan

**C.**

Activity duration estimates

**D.**

Risk management plan

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

### **QUESTION NO: 52**

Frank is the project manager of the NHH Project. He is working with the project team to create a plan to document the procedures to manage risks throughout the project. This document will define how risks will be identified and quantified. It will also define how contingency plans will be implemented by the project team. What document is Frank and the NHH Project team creating in this scenario?

**A.**

Resource management plan

**B.**

Project plan

**C.**

Project management plan

**D.**

Risk management plan

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

### **QUESTION NO: 53**

Holly is the project manager of the NSS Project for her company. She is discussing some of the project risks and the issues that have happened in the project. Holly has faxed the status report to her project client for their review. Based on the standard communication model, which component in this scenario is the decoder?

- A.**  
Project customer
- B.**  
Telephone wire
- C.**  
Holly
- D.**  
Project customer's fax machine

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 54**

Pete works as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. The Management has told him that he must implement an agreed-upon contingency response if the cost performance index in his project is less than 0.90. Consider that Pete's project has a budget at completion of \$275,000. His project is 65 percent complete and he has spent \$175,000 to date. However, Pete is scheduled to be 78 percent complete. What is the cost performance index for this project to determine if the contingency response should happen?

- A.**  
1.02
- B.**  
0.96
- C.**  
0.90
- D.**  
0.89

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 55**

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. You are working with Nancy, the COO of your

company, on several risks within the project. Nancy understands that through qualitative analysis you have identified 80 risks that have a low probability and low impact as the project is currently planned. Nancy's concern, however, is that the impact and probability of these risk events may change as conditions within the project may change. She would like to know where will you document and record these 80 risks that have low probability and low impact for future reference. What should you tell Nancy?

- A.**  
Risks with low probability and low impact are recorded in a watchlist for future monitoring.
- B.**  
All risks, regardless of their assessed impact and probability, are recorded in the risk log.
- C.**  
Risk identification is an iterative process so any changes to the low probability and low impact risks will be reassessed throughout the project life cycle.
- D.**  
All risks are recorded in the risk management plan.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 56**

There are four inputs to the Monitoring and Controlling Project Risks process. Which one of the following will NOT help you, the project manager, to prepare for risk monitoring and controlling?

- A.**  
Work Performance Information
- B.**  
Project management plan
- C.**  
Risk register
- D.**  
Change requests

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 57**

A part of a project deals with the hardware work. As a project manager, you have decided to hire a company to deal with all hardware work on the project. Which type of risk response is this?

- A.**  
Exploit
- B.**  
Mitigation
- C.**  
Transference
- D.**  
Avoidance

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 58**

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. You are working with your team members on the risk responses in the project. Which risk response will likely cause a project to use the procurement processes?

- A.**  
Exploiting
- B.**  
Mitigation
- C.**  
Sharing
- D.**  
Acceptance

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**



**QUESTION NO: 59**

During qualitative risk analysis you want to define the risk urgency assessment. All of the following are indicators of risk priority except for which one?

- A.**  
Cost of the project
- B.**  
Risk rating
- C.**  
Warning signs
- D.**  
Symptoms

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 60**

Which of the following processes is described in the statement below? "This is the process of numerically analyzing the effect of identified risks on overall project objectives."

- A.**  
Identify Risks
- B.**  
Perform Quantitative Risk Analysis
- C.**  
Monitor and Control Risks
- D.**  
Perform Qualitative Risk Analysis

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 61**

Ruth is the project manager of ISFH project for her company. This project is forty percent complete and it appears that some risk events are going to happen in the project that will have an adverse affect on the project. Ruth creates a change request regarding the risks. Is this a valid response?

**A.**

No, change requests should not address risks, only risk response strategies should be issued.

**B.**

No, change requests should not address pending risks, but only scope changes.

**C.**

Yes, change requests can be recommended for corrective actions for contingency plans.

**D.**

Yes, change requests can ask for additional funds to pay for the risk impact.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 62**

Henry is the project manager of the QBG Project for his company. This project has a budget of \$4,576,900 and is expected to last 18 months to complete. The CIO, a stakeholder in the project, has introduced a scope change request for additional deliverables as part of the project work. What component of the change control system would review the proposed changes' impact on the features and functions of the project's product?

**A.**

Scope change control system

**B.**

Cost change control system

**C.**

Configuration management system

**D.**

Integrated change control

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 63**

You are the project manager for BlueWell Inc. Your current project is a high priority and high profile project within your organization. You want to identify the project stakeholders that will have the most power in relation to their interest on your project. This will help you plan for project risks, stakeholder management, and ongoing communication with the key stakeholders in your project. In this process of stakeholder analysis, what type of a grid or model should you create based on these conditions?

- A.**  
Stakeholder power/interest grid
- B.**  
Influence/impact grid
- C.**  
Salience model
- D.**  
Stakeholder register

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 64**

You work as the project manager for BlueWell Inc. You are monitoring the project performance. You want to make a decision to change the project plan to eliminate a risk in order to protect the project objectives. Which of the following strategies will you use to tackle the risk?

- A.**  
Risk mitigation
- B.**  
Risk avoidance
- C.**  
Risk acceptance
- D.**

Risk transference

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 65**

Lisa is the project manager of the FKN project for her organization. She is working with Sam, the CIO, to discuss a discount the vendor has offered the project based on the amount of materials that is ordered. Lisa and Sam review the offer and agree that while their project may qualify for the discounted materials the savings is nominal and they would not necessarily pursue the savings. Lisa documents this positive risk response in the risk register. What risk response is this?

**A.**  
Enhance

**B.**  
Transference

**C.**  
Share

**D.**  
Acceptance

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 66**

You are preparing to complete the quantitative risk analysis process with your project team and several subject matter experts. You gather the necessary inputs including the project's cost management plan. Why is it necessary to include the project's cost management plan in the preparation for the quantitative risk analysis process?

**A.**  
The project's cost management plan can help you to determine what the total cost of the project is allowed to be.

**B.**  
The project's cost management plan provides direction on how costs may be changed due to

identified risks.

**C.**

The project's cost management plan provides control that may help determine the structure for quantitative analysis of the budget.

**D.**

The project's cost management plan is not an input to the quantitative risk analysis process.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 67**

You and your project team are identifying the risks that may exist within your project. Some of the risks are small risks that won't affect your project much if they happen. What should you do with these identified risk events?

**A.**

All risks must have a valid, documented risk response.

**B.**

These risks can be accepted.

**C.**

These risks can be added to a low priority risk watch list.

**D.**

These risks can be dismissed.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 68**

You are the project manager of a new project in your organization. You and the project team have identified the project risks, completed risk analysis, and are planning the most appropriate risk responses. Which of the following tools is most effective to choose the most appropriate risk response?

**A.**

Cause-and-effect diagrams

**B.**

Project network diagrams

**C.**

Delphi Technique

**D.**

Decision tree analysis

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 69**

You are the project manager of the NNQ Project for your company and are working with your project team to define contingency plans for the risks within your project. Mary, one of your project team members, asks what a contingency plan is. Which of the following statements best defines what a contingency response is?

**A.**

Some responses are designed for use only if certain events occur.

**B.**

Some responses have a cost and a time factor to consider for each risk event.

**C.**

Some responses must counteract pending risk events.

**D.**

Quantified risks should always have contingency responses.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 70**

Who is responsible for the stakeholder expectations management in a high-profile, high-risk project?

- A.**  
Project risk assessment officer
- B.**  
Project management office
- C.**  
Project sponsor
- D.**  
Project manager

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 71**

You are completing the qualitative risk analysis process with your project team and are relying on the risk management plan to help you determine the budget, schedule for risk management, and risk categories. You discover that the risk categories have not been created. When should the risk categories have been created?

- A.**  
Create work breakdown structure process
- B.**  
Plan risk management process
- C.**  
Risk identification process
- D.**  
Define scope process

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 72**

You are the project manager of the HJH project for your company. In your project, you have created the probability-impact risk matrix as shown in the following figure:

Risk	Probability	Impact
A	0.55	-10,000
B	0.4	-65,000
C	0.3	-90,000
D	0.6	-25,000
E	0.45	-30,000
F	0.7	-245,000

If Risk D happens in this project, how much will be left in the contingency reserve?

- A.  
\$440,000
- B.  
\$233,500
- C.  
\$258,500
- D.  
\$243,500

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

#### QUESTION NO: 73

The only output of the perform qualitative risk analysis are risk register updates. When the project manager updates the risk register he will need to include several pieces of information including all of the following except for which one?

- A.  
Trends in qualitative risk analysis
- B.



Risk probability-impact matrix

**C.**

Watchlist of low-priority risks

**D.**

Risks grouped by categories

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 74**

Nancy is the project manager of the NHH project. She and the project team have identified a significant risk in the project during the qualitative risk analysis process. Bob is familiar with the technology that the risk is affecting and proposes to Nancy a solution to the risk event. Nancy tells Bob that she has noted his response, but the risk really needs to pass through the quantitative risk analysis process before creating responses. Bob disagrees and ensures Nancy that his response is most appropriate for the identified risk. Who is correct in this scenario?

**A.**

Bob is correct. Bob is familiar with the technology and the risk event so his response should be implemented.

**B.**

Bob is correct. Not all risk events have to pass the quantitative risk analysis process to develop effective risk responses.

**C.**

Nancy is correct. All risks of significant probability and impact should pass the quantitative risk analysis process before risk responses are created.

**D.**

Nancy is correct. Because Nancy is the project manager she can determine the correct procedures for risk analysis and risk responses. In addition, she has noted the risk response that Bob recommends.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 75**

Which of the following diagrams displays sensitivity analysis data?

- A.**  
Fishbone
- B.**  
Influence
- C.**  
Tornado
- D.**  
Cause and effect

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 76**

Rachel is the project manager of the KJH Project for her company. She needs a method to create a quick and simple approach to risk identification to communicate the project risk with the stakeholders. Which one of the following approaches to risk identification should Rachel choose to provide a quick and simple listing of the project risks?

- A.**  
Delphi Technique
- B.**  
Checklist analysis
- C.**  
Assumptions analysis
- D.**  
Brainstorming

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 77**

Shawn is the project manager of the WHT Project for his company. In this project Shawn's team reports that they have found a way to complete the project work for less cost than what was originally planned. The project team presents a new software that will help to automate the project work. While the software and the associated training costs \$25,000 it will save the project nearly \$65,000 in total costs. Shawn agrees to the software and changes to the project management plan accordingly. What type of risk response has been used in this instance?

- A.**  
Avoidance
- B.**  
Exploiting
- C.**  
Accepting
- D.**  
Enhancing

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 78**

Wendy is the project manager of the FBL project for your company. She has identified several risks within her project and has created a risk contingency reserve of \$45,000 total. Her project is nearly complete and many of the risks have not happened in the project. What should Wendy do with the funds in the contingency reserve?

- A.**  
The funds remain in the contingency reserve until all of the risks have passed.
- B.**  
The funds for the risks that have passed and have not happened are transferred to the project budget.
- C.**  
The funds for the risks that have passed and have not happened are released.
- D.**  
The funds remain in the contingency reserve until the project is closed.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 79**

Frank is a project team member in your project. Frank has been adding changes to the software interface for the software that your project is creating. Because Frank has been adding these features new risks have entered into the project. You elect that these additions should be removed from the project even if it takes extra time and money to remove the features. What are these riskladen features called?

- A.**  
Gold plating
- B.**  
Scope creep
- C.**  
Negative risks
- D.**  
Corrective actions

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 80**

You are the project manager for your organization. You have identified a risk event you're your organization could manage internally or externally. If you manage the event internally it will cost your project \$578,000 and an additional \$12,000 per month the solution is in use. A vendor can manage the risk event for you. The vendor will charge \$550,000 and \$14,500 per month that the solution is in use. How many months will you need to use the solution to pay for the internal solution in comparison to the vendor's solution?

- A.**  
Approximately 8 months
- B.**  
Approximately 15 months
- C.**  
Approximately 13 months

**D.**

Approximately 11 months

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

### **QUESTION NO: 81**

You are the project manager for TTP project. You are in the Identify Risks process. You have to create the risk register. Which of the following are included in the risk register? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

**A.**

List of mitigation techniques

**B.**

List of key stakeholders

**C.**

List of identified risks

**D.**

List of potential responses

**Answer: C,D**

**Explanation:**

### **QUESTION NO: 82**

Kelly is the project manager of the NNQ Project for her company. This project will last for one year and has a budget of \$350,000. Kelly is working with her project team and subject matter experts to begin the risk response planning process. When the project manager begins the plan risk response process, what two inputs will she need?

**A.**

Risk register and the risk response plan

**B.**

Risk register and power to assign risk responses

**C.**

Risk register and the risk management plan

**D.**

Risk register and the results of risk analysis

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 83**

John works as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. He is determining which risks can affect the project. Which of the following inputs of the identify risks process is useful in identifying risks associated to the time allowances for the activities or projects as a whole, with a width of the range indicating the degrees of risk?

**A.**

Activity duration estimates

**B.**

Schedule management plan

**C.**

Risk management plan

**D.**

Activity cost estimates

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 84**

Your project is an agricultural-based project that deals with plant irrigation systems. You have discovered a byproduct in your project that your organization could use to make a profit. If your organization seizes this opportunity it would be an example of what risk response?

**A.**

Enhancing

**B.**

Opportunistic

**C.**  
Positive

**D.**  
Exploiting

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 85**

You work as a project manager for TechSoft Inc. You, the project team, and the key project stakeholders have completed a round of quantitative risk analysis. You now need to update the risk register with your findings so that you can communicate the risk results to the project stakeholders - including management. You will need to update all of the following information except for which one?

**A.**  
Probabilistic analysis of the project

**B.**  
Probability of achieving cost and time objectives

**C.**  
Risk distributions within the project schedule

**D.**  
Trends in quantitative risk analysis

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 86**

You are the project manager for a construction project. The project involves casting of a column in a very narrow space. Because of lack of space, casting it is highly dangerous. High technical skill will be required for casting that column. You decide to hire a local expert team for casting that column. Which of the following types of risk response are you following?

**A.**  
Acceptance

- B.**  
Avoidance
- C.**  
Mitigation
- D.**  
Transference

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 87**

There are seven risks responses that a project manager can choose from. Which risk response is appropriate for both positive and negative risk events?

- A.**  
Acceptance
- B.**  
Sharing
- C.**  
Transference
- D.**  
Mitigation

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 88**

You are the project manager of the NGQQ Project for your company. To help you communicate project status to your stakeholders, you are going to create a stakeholder register. All of the following information should be included in the stakeholder register except for which one?

- A.**  
Assessment information of the stakeholders' major requirements, expectations, and potential influence



- B.**  
Stakeholder classification of their role in the project
- C.**  
Identification information for each stakeholder
- D.**  
Stakeholder management strategy

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 89**

You are the project manager of the GGK project for your company. The GGK project has a budget of \$1,265,100 and is currently 40 percent complete. In this project, you elected to add labor to the project to increase the likelihood of completing the project early as the project was only scheduled to be 35 percent complete at this time. This positive risk response, while keeping the project ahead of schedule, has added significant costs to the project. You have already spent \$575,000 to reach this point in the project. Management would like to know what your cost performance index and the schedule performance index is for this project. What are these values?

- A.**  
The CPI is -\$68,960 and the SPI is \$63,255.
- B.**  
The CPI is .88 and the SPI is zero.
- C.**  
The CPI is .88 and the SPI is 1.14.
- D.**  
The CPI is 1.14 and the SPI is .88.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 90 CORRECT TEXT**

You are the project manager of the AMD project for your organization. In this project, you are currently performing quantitative risk analysis. The tool and technique you are using is simulation

where the project model is computed many times with the input values chosen at random for each iteration. The goal is to create a probability distribution from the iterations for the project schedule. What technique will you use with this simulation?

Answer:

Pareto modeling

Answer:

Expected Monetary Value

Answer:

Analogous modeling

Answer:

Monte Carlo Technique

Answer:

D

#### **QUESTION NO: 91**

Gary is the project manager of his organization. He is managing a project that is similar to a project his organization completed recently. Gary has decided that he will use the information from the past project to help him and the project team to identify the risks that may be present in the project. Management agrees that this checklist approach is ideal and will save time in the project. Which of the following statement is most accurate about the limitations of the checklist analysis approach for Gary?

**A.**

The checklist analysis approach is fast but it is impossible to build an exhaustive checklist.

**B.**

The checklist analysis approach saves time, but can cost more.

**C.**

The checklist analysis approach only uses qualitative analysis.

**D.**

The checklist is also known as top down risk assessment.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 92**

You are the project manager of the GGG project. You have completed the risk identification process for the initial phases of your project. As you begin to document the risk events in the risk register what additional information can you associate with the identified risk events?

- A.**  
Risk potential responses
- B.**  
Risk schedule
- C.**  
Risk owner
- D.**  
Risk cost

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 93**

You are the project manager for the TTR project. You are in the process of gathering information for risk identification. You ask experts to participate in the process through their emails for maintaining anonymity. You collect the responses, summarize them, and are then re-circulated to the experts for further comment. Which of the following techniques are you using for risk identification?

- A.**  
Delphi
- B.**  
Expert judgment
- C.**  
SWOT analysis
- D.**  
Brainstorming

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 94**

Ben is the project manager of the CMH Project for his organization. He has identified a risk that has a low probability of happening, but the impact of the risk event could save the project and the organization with a significant amount of capital. Ben assigns Laura to the risk event and instructs her to research the time, cost, and method to improve the probability of the positive risk event. Ben then communicates the risk event and response to management. What risk response has been used here?

- A.**  
Sharing
- B.**  
Transference
- C.**  
Enhance
- D.**  
Exploit

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 95**

Your project uses a piece of equipment that if the temperature of the machine goes above 450 degree Fahrenheit the machine will overheat and have to be shut down for 48 hours. Should this machine overheat even once it will delay the project's end date. You work with your project to create a response that should the temperature of the machine reach 430, the machine will be paused for at least an hour to cool it down. The temperature of 430 is called what?

- A.**  
Risk response
- B.**  
Risk event
- C.**  
Risk trigger
- D.**

Risk identification

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 96**

You are the project manager of the GHQ project for your company. You are working with your project team to prepare for the qualitative risk analysis process. Mary, a project team member, does not understand why you need to complete qualitative risks analysis. You explain to Mary that qualitative risks analysis helps you determine which risks needs additional analysis. There are also some other benefits that qualitative risks analysis can do for the project. Which one of the following is NOT an accomplishment of the qualitative risk analysis process?

- A.**  
Corresponding impact on project objectives
- B.**  
Time frame for a risk response
- C.**  
Prioritization of identified risk events based on probability and impact
- D.**  
Cost of the risk impact if the risk event occurs

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 97**

When does the Identify Risks process take place in a project?

- A.**  
At the Planning stage.
- B.**  
Throughout the project life-cycle.
- C.**  
At the Initiating stage.

**D.**

At the Executing stage.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 98**

Sam is the project manager of a construction project in south Florida. This area of the United States is prone to hurricanes during certain parts of the year. As part of the project plan Sam and the project team acknowledge the possibility of hurricanes and the damage the hurricane could have on the project's deliverables, the schedule of the project, and the overall cost of the project. Once Sam and the project stakeholders acknowledge the risk of the hurricane they go on planning the project as if the risk is not likely to happen. What type of risk response is Sam using?

**A.**

Active acceptance

**B.**

Passive acceptance

**C.**

Avoidance

**D.**

Mitigation

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 99**

You are the project manager of a large project that will last four years. In this project, you would like to model the risk based on its distribution, impact, and other factors. There are three modeling techniques that a project manager can use to include both event-oriented and project-oriented analysis. Which modeling technique does NOT provide event-oriented and project-oriented analysis for identified risks?

**A.**

Sensitivity analysis

- B.**  
Jo-Hari Window
- C.**  
Expected monetary value
- D.**  
Modeling and simulation

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 100**

You are the project manager of the GHY project for your company. This project has a budget of \$543,000 and is expected to last 18 months. In this project, you have identified several risk events and created risk response plans. In what project management process group will you implement risk response plans?

- A.**  
Executing
- B.**  
Planning
- C.**  
Monitoring and Controlling
- D.**  
In any process group where the risk event resides

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 101 CORRECT TEXT**

Fill in the blank with an appropriate phrase.

\_\_\_\_\_ is the study of how the variation (uncertainty) in the output of a mathematical model can be apportioned, qualitatively or quantitatively, to different sources of variation in the input of a model.

Answer:

Sensitivity analysis

**QUESTION NO: 102**

You are the project manager of QSL project for your organization. You are working with your project team and several key stakeholders to create a diagram that shows how various elements of a system interrelate and the mechanism of causation within the system. What diagramming technique are you using as a part of the risk identification process?

- A.**  
Predecessor and successor diagramming
- B.**  
System or process flowcharts
- C.**  
Cause and effect diagrams
- D.**  
Influence diagrams

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 103**

Bill is the project manager for a project that will last six months and has a budget of \$580,000. In this project a high-risk has been identified with the new materials the project will be using. Bill would like to assign one person, Beth, to be responsible to monitor this risk. Bill assigns Beth the authority to respond to the risk event if it appears in the risk events that is likely to happen. In addition, Bill hires a consultant to work with Beth on this area of the project. In this instance, who is the risk response owner?

- A.**  
Bill, because he is the project manager
- B.**  
Beth, because she has the authority to respond to the risk event
- C.**  
Beth and the consultant are the risk owners



**D.**

The consultant working with Beth, because this is transference

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 104**

Nancy is the project manager of a project with 78 stakeholders. This is a high-profile project and she needs to express to her project team and to the management the importance of communication in this project. She would like to show the number of stakeholder communication channels in the project. Based on this information how many communication channels exist within this project?

**A.**

156

**B.**

3,003

**C.**

78

**D.**

6,084

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 105**

Thomas is a key stakeholder in your project. Thomas has requested several changes to the project scope for the project you are managing. Upon review of the proposed changes, you have discovered that these new requirements are laden with risks and you recommend to the change control board that the changes be excluded from the project scope. The change control board agrees with you. What component of the change control system communicates the approval or denial of a proposed change request?

**A.**

Configuration management system

- B.**  
Scope change control system
- C.**  
Integrated change control
- D.**  
Change log

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 106**

Fred is the project manager of the PKL project. He is working with his project team to complete the quantitative risk analysis process as a part of risk management planning. Fred understands that once the quantitative risk analysis process is complete, the process will need to be completed again in at least two other times in the project. When will the quantitative risk analysis process need to be repeated?

- A.**  
Quantitative risk analysis process will be completed again after the cost management planning and as a part of monitoring and controlling.
- B.**  
Quantitative risk analysis process will be completed again after new risks are identified and as part of monitoring and controlling.
- C.**  
Quantitative risk analysis process will be completed again after the risk response planning and as a part of monitoring and controlling.
- D.**  
Quantitative risk analysis process will be completed again after the plan risk response planning and as part of procurement.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 107 CORRECT TEXT**

Fill in the blank with an appropriate phrase.

\_\_\_\_\_ are activities that are dangerous to complete and manage such as construction, electrical work, or manufacturing.

Answer:  
Pure risks

**QUESTION NO: 108**

Which of the following is a risk response planning technique associated with threats that seeks to reduce the probability of occurrence or impact of a risk to below an acceptable threshold?

- A.**  
Avoidance
- B.**  
Exploit
- C.**  
Transference
- D.**  
Mitigation

**Answer: D**  
**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 109**

You are the project manager for Genpact Inc. You have established quarterly risk management meetings. Which of the following is not a component of a risk management meeting?

- A.**  
Assessing the overall status of risks in the project
- B.**  
Review of risk responses
- C.**  
Assessment or risk

**D.**

The availability of the individual

**Answer: D****Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 110**

Donna is the project manager of the QSD Project and she believes Risk Event D in the following figure is likely to happen.

Risk	Probability	Impact
A	.60	-12,000
B	.15	-45,000
C	.35	-15,000
D	.40	-35,000
E	.50	-17,000

If this event does happen, how much will Donna have left in the risk contingency reserve if none of the other risk events have happened?

**A.**

\$35,000

**B.**

\$41,700

**C.**

\$14,000

**D.**

\$6,700

**Answer: C****Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 111**

You are the project manager of the GHY project for your organization. You are about to start the qualitative risk analysis process for the project and you need to determine the roles and responsibilities for conducting risk management. Where can you find this information?

- A.**  
Enterprise environmental factors
- B.**  
Risk register
- C.**  
Risk management plan
- D.**  
Staffing management plan

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 112**

Neil works as a project manager for SoftTech Inc. He is working with Tom, the COO of his company, on several risks within the project. Tom understands that through qualitative analysis Neil has identified many risks in the project. Tom's concern, however, is that the priority list of these risk events are sorted in "high-risk," "moderate-risk," and "low-risk" as conditions apply within the project. Tom wants to know that is there any other objective on which Neil can make the priority list for project risks. What will be Neil's reply to Tom?

- A.**  
Risks may be listed by the additional analysis and response
- B.**  
Risk may be listed by the responses in the near-term
- C.**  
Risks may be listed by priority separately for schedule, cost, and performance
- D.**  
Risks may be listed by categories

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 113**

Which of the following processes involves choosing the alternative strategies, executing a contingency or fallback plan, taking corrective action, and modifying the project management plan?

- A.**  
Monitor and Control risk
- B.**  
Configuration Management
- C.**  
Integrated Change control
- D.**  
Scope Change control

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 114**

Melody is the project manager for her organization. She has created a risk response to conduct more tests on the software her project is creating. The identified risk that prompted this response was that the software is mission-critical and must be flawless before it can be put into product. What type of a risk response has Melody used in this scenario?

- A.**  
Mitigation
- B.**  
Enhance
- C.**  
Transference
- D.**  
Avoidance

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 115**

Rex is the project manager of the BDF Project. This project will last for two years and has a budget of \$2,345,000. Management has instructed Rex that the project must not go over budget as funds are very tight in the organization. During the project planning Rex and the project team discover a positive risk event to save \$75,000. Rex wants to make certain that this risk event happens so which risk response method is most appropriate?

- A.**  
Share
- B.**  
Mitigation
- C.**  
Exploit
- D.**  
Enhance

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 116**

You are the project manager of the NJJ project. Your enterprise environmental factors require that you establish certain risk management rules regarding low risks within your project. What is the best policy for risks with low probability and low impact in the project management?

- A.**  
These risks should be accepted.
- B.**  
These risks should be placed on a watchlist for future monitoring.
- C.**  
These risks should be identified, but dismissed.
- D.**  
These risks should be placed in the risk register.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 117**

Gary has identified a project risk that could injure project team members. He does not want to accept any risk where someone could become injured on this project so he hires a professional vendor to complete this portion of the project work. This workaround to the risk event is known as what type of risk response?

- A.**  
Acceptance
- B.**  
Transference
- C.**  
Mitigation
- D.**  
Avoidance

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 118**

Fred is the project manager of a large project in his organization. Fred needs to begin planning the risk management plan with the project team and key stakeholders. Which plan risk management process tool and technique should Fred use to plan risk management?

- A.**  
Variance and trend analysis
- B.**  
Information gathering techniques
- C.**  
Planning meetings and analysis
- D.**  
Data gathering and representation techniques



**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 119**

Joan is the project manager of the BTT project for her company. She has worked with her project to create risk responses for both positive and negative risk events within the project. As a result of this process Joan needs to update the project document updates. She has updated the assumptions log as a result of the findings and risk responses, but what other documentation will need to be updated as an output of risk response planning?

- A.**  
Scope statement
- B.**  
Lessons learned
- C.**  
Risk Breakdown Structure
- D.**  
Technical documentation

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 120**

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. You with your team are using a method or a (technical) process that conceives the risks even if all theoretically possible safety measures would be applied. One of your team member wants to know that what is a residual risk. What will you reply to your team member?

- A.**  
It is a risk that can not be addressed by a risk response.
- B.**  
It is a risk that will remain no matter what type of risk response is offered.
- C.**  
It is a risk that remains because no risk response is taken.

**D.**

It is a risk that remains after planned risk responses are taken.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 121**

Stephen is the project manager of the GBB project. He has worked with two subject matter experts and his project team to complete the risk assessment technique. There are approximately 47 risks that have a low probability and a low impact on the project. Which of the following answers best describes what Stephen should do with these risk events?

**A.**

The low probability and low impact risks should be added to a watchlist for future monitoring.

**B.**

Because they are low probability and low impact, the risks can be dismissed.

**C.**

The low probability and low impact risks should be added to the risk register.

**D.**

Because they are low probability and low impact, Stephen should accept the risks.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 122**

Mary is the project manager for the BLB project. She has instructed the project team to assemble, to review the risks. She has included the schedule management plan as an input for the quantitative risk analysis process. Why is the schedule management plan needed for quantitative risk analysis?

**A.**

Mary will schedule when the identified risks are likely to happen and affect the project schedule.

**B.**

Mary will utilize the schedule controls and the nature of the schedule for the quantitative analysis of the schedule.

**C.**  
Mary will use the schedule management plan to schedule the risk identification meetings throughout the remaining project.

**D.**  
Mary will utilize the schedule controls to determine how risks may be allowed to change the project schedule.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

### **QUESTION NO: 123**

A project team member has just identified a new project risk. The risk event is determined to have significant impact but a low probability in the project. Should the risk event happen it'll cause the project to be delayed by three weeks, which will cause new risk in the project. What should the project manager do with the risk event?

**A.**  
Add the identified risk to a quality control management control chart.

**B.**  
Add the identified risk to the issues log.

**C.**  
Add the identified risk to the risk register.

**D.**  
Add the identified risk to the low-level risk watchlist.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

### **QUESTION NO: 124**

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. You are working on a project and the management wants a rapid and cost-effective means for establishing priorities for planning risk responses in your project. Which risk management process can satisfy management's objective for your project?

**A.**

Historical information

**B.**

Qualitative risk analysis

**C.**

Quantitative analysis

**D.**

Rolling wave planning

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 125**

Your organization has a project that is expected to last 20 months but the customer would really like the project completed in 18 months. You have worked on similar projects in the past and believe that you could fast track the project and reach the 18 month deadline. What increases when you fast track a project?

**A.**

Resources

**B.**

Costs

**C.**

Communication

**D.**

Risks

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 126**

Yolanda is the project manager of a high-profile project for her organization. This project has 124 stakeholders from across the organization and many of the stakeholders have high demands and expectations for the project. Yolanda will need several pieces of project information as she begins to communicate and manage the stakeholder expectations. Which of the following inputs of the

manage stakeholder expectations process directly addresses the risks that could affect the project and which must be communicated to the project stakeholders?

- A.**  
Change log
- B.**  
Low-level risks watchlist
- C.**  
Issue log
- D.**  
Stakeholder register

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 127**

Holly is the project manager of the NHQ project for her company. Her project sponsor, Tracy, has requested that Thomas, the department manager, from the Risk Management Department, will work with Holly to determine the effectiveness of the risk responses. Tracy and Thomas are concerned that some of the risks within Holly's project may not be addressed to depth they would like. In this scenario, who is responsible for ensuring that risk audits are performed at an appropriate frequency throughout the project?

- A.**  
Thomas
- B.**  
Tracy
- C.**  
The project team
- D.**  
Holly

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 128**

You work as a project manager for SoftTech Inc. You are working with the project stakeholders to begin the qualitative risk analysis process. Which of the following inputs will be needed for the qualitative risk analysis process in your project? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A.**  
Organizational process assets
- B.**  
Cost management plan
- C.**  
Project scope statement
- D.**  
Risk register

**Answer: A,C,D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 129**

You are the project manager of the HJU project for your company. This project will last for 18 months and has a project budget of \$567,000. Robert, one of your stakeholders, has introduced a scope change request that will likely have an impact on the project costs and schedule. Robert assures you that he will pay for the extra time and costs associated with the risk event. You tell Robert that the change request may affect more areas of the project than just time and cost and that you are worried about the additional risks the change request will bring. What project management component is responsible for evaluating a change request and its impact on all of the project management knowledge areas?

- A.**  
Project change control system
- B.**  
Integrated change control
- C.**  
Risk analysis
- D.**  
Configuration management

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 130**

Amy is the project manager for her company. In her current project the organization has a very low tolerance for risk events that will affect the project schedule. Management has asked Amy to consider the affect of all the risks on the project schedule. What approach can Amy take to create a bias against risks that will affect the schedule of the project?

**A.**

She can create an overall project rating scheme to reflect the bias towards risks that affect the project schedule.

**B.**

She can filter all risks based on their affect on schedule versus other project objectives.

**C.**

She can have the project team pad their time estimates to alleviate delays in the project schedule.

**D.**

She can shift risk-laden activities that affect the project schedule from the critical path as much as possible.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 131**

Adrian is the project manager of the NHP Project. In her project there are several work packages that deal with electrical wiring. Rather than to manage the risk internally she has decided to hire a vendor to complete all work packages that deal with the electrical wiring. By removing the risk internally to a licensed electrician Adrian feels more comfortable with project team being safe. What type of risk response has Adrian used in this example?

**A.**

Avoidance

**B.**

Mitigation

- C.**  
Acceptance
- D.**  
Transference

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 132**

Linda is the project manager of the NAB Project. One of the risks her project team has identified is too dangerous for the project team to manage internally so she has hired a vendor to complete this portion of the project and to manage the identified risk. What risk response has Linda used in this instance?

- A.**  
Transference
- B.**  
Avoidance
- C.**  
Contractual
- D.**  
Mitigation

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 133**

You work as a project manager for SoftTech Inc. You have implemented the risk action plan and it was not effective. What type of plan should you as a project manager will create for implementation if a selected risk strategy fails to be fully effective?

- A.**  
Mitigation management plan
- B.**



Mitigation plan

**C.**

Fallback plan

**D.**

Risk response plan

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 134**

You are the project manager of a large construction project. This project will last for 18 months and will cost \$750,000 to complete. You are working with your project team, experts, and stakeholders to identify risks within the project before the project work begins. Management wants to know why you have scheduled so many risk identification meetings throughout the project rather than just initially during the project planning. What is the best reason for the duplicate risk identification sessions?

**A.**

The iterative meetings allow the project manager and the risk identification participants to identify newly discovered risk events throughout the project.

**B.**

The iterative meetings allow all stakeholders to participate in the risk identification processes throughout the project phases.

**C.**

The iterative meetings allow the project manager to discuss the risk events which have passed the project and which did not happen.

**D.**

The iterative meetings allow the project manager to communicate pending risks events during project execution.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 135**

You are the project manager for a construction project. The project includes a work that involves very high financial risks. You decide to insure processes so that any ill happening can be compensated. Which type of strategies have you used to deal with the risks involved with that particular work?

- A.**  
Mitigate
- B.**  
Avoid
- C.**  
Accept
- D.**  
Transfer

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 136**

Harry is a project manager of a software development project. In the early stages of planning, he and the stakeholders operated with the belief that the software they were developing would work with their organization's current computer operating system. Now that the project team has started developing the software it has become apparent that the software will not work with nearly half of the organization's computer operating systems. The incorrect belief Harry had in the software compatibility is an example of what in project management?

- A.**  
Issue
- B.**  
Assumption
- C.**  
Risk
- D.**  
Constraint

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 137**

You are the project manager of the NHK Project. Management wants to know how often your risk identification process will occur during the project. Considering that your project is scheduled to last one year and involves five distinct phases, how often should risk identification take place?

- A.**  
Monthly
- B.**  
Once per project life cycle phase
- C.**  
Quarterly
- D.**  
Vary depending on the situations within the project

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 138**

Della works as a project manager for SoftTech Inc. She is working with the project stakeholders to begin the quantitative risk analysis process. Which of the following inputs will be needed for the quantitative risk analysis process in her project? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A.**  
Risk management plan
- B.**  
Project scope statement
- C.**  
Risk register
- D.**  
Cost management plan

**Answer: A,C,D**

**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 139**

You are the project manager of the GHY Project for your company. You need to complete a project management process that will be on the lookout for new risks, changing risks, and risks that are now outdated. Which project management process is responsible for these actions?

- A.**  
Risk planning
- B.**  
Risk identification
- C.**  
Risk monitoring and controlling
- D.**  
Risk analysis

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 140**

You are the project manager of the GGH Project in your company. Your company is structured as a functional organization and you report to the functional manager that you are ready to move onto the quantitative risk analysis process. What things will you need as inputs for the quantitative risk analysis of the project in this scenario?

- A.**  
You will need the risk register, risk management plan, permission from the functional manager, and any relevant organizational process assets.
- B.**  
You will need the risk register, risk management plan, cost management plan, schedule management plan, and any relevant organizational process assets.
- C.**  
You will need the risk register, risk management plan, outputs of qualitative risk analysis, and any relevant organizational process assets.

**D.**

Quantitative risk analysis does not happen through the project manager in a functional structure.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 141**

You are the project manager of the HQQ Project for your company. You are working with your project stakeholders to discuss the risks in the project that can adversely affect the project objectives. You are discussing the possibilities of causes for an identified risk event in your project. Your stakeholder is confused on the difference between causes and risk events. Which of the following is NOT an example of a cause for a project risk?

**A.**

Limited team members to complete the project work

**B.**

Quality assurance programs within the company

**C.**

Work permit requirements

**D.**

Schedule constraints on the project

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 142**

Consider a project with a budget at completion of \$1,345,000 and it is supposed to be completed by today, but it is only 80 percent complete. This project has spent \$1,250,000 to reach this point of completion. What is the schedule variance for this project?

**A.**

-\$217,500

**B.**

20 percent

**C.**  
-\$174,000

**D.**  
-\$269,000

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 143**

You are the project manager of the NHQ project for your company. You are working with your project team to complete a risk audit. A recent issue that your project team responded to, and management approved, was to increase the project schedule because there was risk surrounding the installation time of a new material. Your logic was that with the expanded schedule there would be time to complete the installation without affecting downstream project activities. What type of risk response is being audited in this scenario?

**A.**  
Parkinson's Law

**B.**  
Mitigation

**C.**  
Avoidance

**D.**  
Lag Time

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 144**

Gary is the project manager for his organization. He is working with the project stakeholders on the project requirements and how risks may affect their project. One of the stakeholders is confused about what constitutes risks in the project. Which of the following is the most accurate definition of a project risk?

**A.**

It is an uncertain event that can affect the project costs.

**B.**

It is an uncertain event or condition within the project execution.

**C.**

It is an uncertain event that can affect at least one project objective.

**D.**

It is an unknown event that can affect the project scope.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 145**

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. Management has asked you to work with the key project stakeholder to analyze the risk events you have identified in the project. They would like you to analyze the project risks with a goal of improving the project's performance as a whole. What approach can you use to achieve the goal of improving the project's performance through risk analysis with your project stakeholders?

**A.**

Focus on the high-priority risks through qualitative risk analysis

**B.**

Involve the stakeholders for risk identification only in the phases where the project directly affects them

**C.**

Involve subject matter experts in the risk analysis activities

**D.**

Use qualitative risk analysis to quickly assess the probability and impact of risk events

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 146**

A high-profile, high-priority project within your organization is being created. Management wants you to pay special attention to the project risks and do all that you can to ensure that all of the

risks are identified early in the project. Management has to ensure that this project succeeds. Management's risk aversion in this project is associated with what term?

- A.**  
Quantitative risk analysis
- B.**  
Risk conscience
- C.**  
Risk mitigation
- D.**  
Utility function

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 147**

You are the project manager of the BJA Project for your company. Management is worried about one of the identified risks in your project. The risk event has a probability of 90 percent and a cost impact of \$85,000. Management and you discuss possible solutions to address the risk. You share with them that for \$75,000 you can reduce the probability of the risk event to 15 percent and the impact to \$25,000. This solution will add three weeks to the project schedule. Management thinks this is a good idea and they would like you to add the time and cost additions to your project plan. What type of risk response is used?

- A.**  
Avoidance
- B.**  
Acceptance
- C.**  
Exploit
- D.**  
Mitigation

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**



**QUESTION NO: 148**

Ben is the project manager of the YHT Project for his company. Alice, one of his team members, is confused about when project risks will happen in the project. Which one of the following statements is the most accurate about when project risk happens?

- A.**  
Project risk can happen at any moment.
- B.**  
Project risk happens throughout the project execution.
- C.**  
Project risk is always in the future.
- D.**  
Project risk is uncertain, so no one can predict when the event will happen.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 149**

There are seven risk responses, a project manager can use to address risk events. Which one of the following is a risk response that is appropriate for positive or negative risk events depending on the scenario in the project?

- A.**  
Avoidance
- B.**  
Acceptance
- C.**  
Sharing
- D.**  
Transference

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 150**

You are the project manager of the NHQ Project for your company. You are discussing some of the project issues that need to be resolved in the project. You and the project stakeholders come to an agreement about the risk issues and how they will be resolved. Where should you document this information for issue resolution?

- A.**  
Project management plan for execution
- B.**  
Lessons learned documentation
- C.**  
Issue log
- D.**  
Risk response plan

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 151**

You are the project manager of the GHY project. In your organization you must follow certain enterprise environmental factors that establish the rules for risk management . One of the policies your project must adhere to requires periodic rapid analysis of risks within the project. These rapid, cost-effective session must be documented and performed monthly. What type of analysis are you required to perform according to your enterprise environmental factors?

- A.**  
Brainstorming
- B.**  
Qualitative analysis
- C.**  
Delphi Technique
- D.**  
Quantitative analysis

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 152**

You are the project manager of the NHH project for your company. You have completed the first round of risk management planning and have created four outputs of the risk response planning process. Which one of the following is NOT an output of the risk response planning?

- A.**  
Risk register updates
- B.**  
Organizational process assets updates
- C.**  
Project document updates
- D.**  
Risk-related contract decisions

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 153**

A project manager must have certain interpersonal skills to communicate with stakeholders and manage their expectations of the project work. Which of the following interpersonal skills has been identified as one of the biggest reasons for project success or failure?

- A.**  
Motivation
- B.**  
Communication
- C.**  
Influencing
- D.**  
Political and cultural awareness

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 154**

You are the project manager of the GHG project for your company. You have identified the project risks, completed qualitative and quantitative analysis, and created risk responses. You also need to document how and when risk audits will be performed in the project. Where will you define the frequency of risk audits?

- A.**  
Risk response plan
- B.**  
Quality management plan
- C.**  
Risk management plan
- D.**  
Schedule management plan

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 155**

You work as the project manager for Bluewell Inc. You are working on NGQQ Project you're your company. You have completed the risk analysis processes for the risk events. You and the project team have created risk responses for most of the identified project risks. Which of the following risk response planning techniques will you use to shift the impact of a threat to a third party, together with the responses?

- A.**  
Risk acceptance
- B.**  
Risk avoidance
- C.**  
Risk transference

**D.**  
Risk mitigation

**Answer: C**  
**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 156**

Which types of project tends to have more well-understood risks?

- A.**  
Operational work projects
- B.**  
First-of-its kind technology projects
- C.**  
Recurrent projects
- D.**  
State-of-art technology projects

**Answer: C**  
**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 157**

You are the project manager of a large construction project. You are evaluating the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats involved in a project. In which of the following processes are you on?

- A.**  
Define Scope
- B.**  
Plan Risk Responses
- C.**  
Plan Risk Management
- D.**

## Identify Risks

**Answer: D****Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 158**

You are the project manager of the NHQ project for your company. Management has told you that you must implement an agreed upon contingency response if the Cost Performance Index in your project is less than 0.90. Consider that your project has a budget at completion of \$250,000 and is 60 percent complete. You are scheduled to be however, 75 percent complete, and you have spent \$165,000 to date. What is the Cost Performance Index for this project to determine if the contingency response should happen?

**A.**  
-\$37,500

**B.**  
0.91

**C.**  
0.88

**D.**  
0.80

**Answer: B****Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 159**

Harry works as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. He is determining how to conduct the risk management activities for a project. According to the PMBOK, there are six inputs to the plan risk management process. Which one of the following is NOT an input to this process?

**A.**  
Project scope statement

**B.**  
Risk management plan

- C.**  
Schedule management plan
- D.**  
Cost management plan

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 160**

Which of the following are parts of SWOT Analysis? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A.**  
Opportunities
- B.**  
Tools
- C.**  
Weaknesses
- D.**  
Threats
- E.**  
Strengths
- F.**  
Optimism

**Answer: A,C,D,E**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 161**

Adrian is a project manager for a new project using a technology that has recently been released and there's relatively little information about the technology. Initial testing of the technology makes the use of it look promising, but there's still uncertainty as to the longevity and reliability of the technology. Adrian wants to consider the technology factors a risk for her project. Where should she document the risks associated with this technology so she can track the risk status and

responses?

- A.**  
Project scope statement
- B.**  
Risk register
- C.**  
Project charter
- D.**  
Risk low-level watch list

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 162**

Sensitivity analysis is a technique for systematically changing parameters in a model to determine the effects of such changes and is useful for computer modelers for a range of purposes. Which of the following purposes does the sensitivity analysis include? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A.**  
Estimating the average outcome
- B.**  
Model development
- C.**  
Decision making or the development of recommendations for decision makers
- D.**  
Increased understanding or quantification of the system

**Answer: B,C,D**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 163**



Eric is the project manager of the MTC project for his company. In this project a vendor has offered Eric a sizeable discount on all hardware if his order total for the project is more than \$125,000. Right now, Eric is likely to spend \$118,000 with vendor. If Eric spends \$7,000 his cost savings for the project will be \$12,500, but he cannot purchase hardware if he cannot implement the hardware immediately due to organizational policies. Eric consults with Amy and Allen, other project managers in the organization, and asks if she needs any hardware for their projects. Both Amy and Allen need hardware and they agree to purchase the hardware through Eric's relationship with the vendor. What positive risk response has happened in this instance?

- A.**  
Sharing
- B.**  
Exploiting
- C.**  
Transference
- D.**  
Enhancing

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 164**

Della works as a project manager for Tech Perfect Inc. She is studying the documentation of planning of a project. The documentation states that there are twenty-eight stakeholders with the project. What will be the number of communication channels for the project?

- A.**  
378
- B.**  
300
- C.**  
28
- D.**  
250

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 165**

You are the project manager for your organization. You are working with your project team to complete the qualitative risk analysis process. The first tool and technique you are using requires that you assess the probability and what other characteristic of each identified risk in the project?

- A.**  
Impact
- B.**  
Risk owner
- C.**  
Cost
- D.**  
Risk category

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 166**

You are the project manager of the GHG project. You are preparing for the quantitative risk analysis process. You are using organizational process assets to help you complete the quantitative risk analysis process. Which one of the following is NOT a valid reason to utilize organizational process assets as a part of the quantitative risk analysis process?

- A.**  
You will use organizational process assets for risk databases that may be available from industry sources.
- B.**  
You will use organizational process assets for studies of similar projects by risk specialists.
- C.**  
You will use organizational process assets to determine costs of all risks events within the current project.
- D.**

You will use organizational process assets for information from prior similar projects.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 167**

Which of the following processes looks at the complex web of actors, rules, conventions, processes, and mechanisms concerned with how relevant risk information is collected, analyzed and communicated, and how management decisions are taken?

- A.**  
Risk Communication
- B.**  
IRGC
- C.**  
Risk Response Planning
- D.**  
Risk Governance

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 168**

You are the project manager of the NNH project. In this project you have created a contingency response that the cost performance index should be less than 0.93. The NNH project has a budget at completion of \$945,000 and is 45 percent complete - though the project should be 49 percent complete. The project has spent \$455,897 to reach the 45 percent complete milestone. What is the project's cost performance index?

- A.**  
1.06
- B.**  
0.92
- C.**

-\$30,647

**D.**

0.93

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 169**

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. You are performing the quantitative risk analysis for your project. One of the project risks has a 50 percent probability of happening, and it will cost the project \$55,000 if the risk happens. What will be the expected monetary value of this risk event?

**A.**

Negative \$27,500

**B.**

Zero - the risk event has not yet occurred

**C.**

Negative \$26,000

**D.**

Negative \$55,000

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 170**

Joyce is the project manager for her company. Joyce and her project team are working through the quantitative analysis for certain risk events within her project. According to the enterprise environmental factors the project manager is to perform sensitivity analysis on any risk with an impact greater than \$5,000 in the project. What is the sensitivity analysis?

**A.**

It determines which risk events have the most potential impact on the project.

**B.**

It uses round of anonymous surveys to predict which events are most likely to happen.

**C.**

It uses rounds of anonymous surveys to predict probability and impact.

**D.**

It determines possible combinations of risk events to predict overall project success, failure, or probability of achieving project objectives.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 171**

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. You are preparing to plan risk responses for your project with your team. How many risk response types are available for a negative risk event in the project?

**A.**

Four

**B.**

One

**C.**

Three

**D.**

Seven

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 172**

You are the project manager of the GHY project for your organization. You are working with your project team to begin identifying risks for the project. As part of your preparation for identifying the risks within the project you will need eleven inputs for the process. Which one of the following is NOT an input to the risk identification process?

**A.**

Quality management plan

**B.**

Cost management plan

**C.**

Stakeholder register

**D.**

Procurement management plan

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 173**

Where can a project manager find risk-rating rules?

**A.**

Risk management plan

**B.**

Organizational process assets

**C.**

Enterprise environmental factors

**D.**

Risk probability and impact matrix

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 174**

As a part of monitoring and controlling the project, the project manager should update the risk register. The project manager should update the risk register with information on risk reassessment, risk audits, and periodic risk reviews. What other information should the project manager update the risk register with?

**A.**

Actual costs and schedule delays of risk events.

**B.**

Actual outcomes of risk management duties by the project team.

**C.**

Actual cost of risk events.

**D.**

Actual outcomes of the project's risks and of the risk responses.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 175**

You are the project manager of the CUL project in your organization. You and the project team are assessing the risk events and creating a probability and impact matrix for the identified risks. Which one of the following statements best describes the requirements for the data type used in qualitative risk analysis?

**A.**

A qualitative risk analysis requires fast and simple data to complete the analysis.

**B.**

A qualitative risk analysis requires accurate and unbiased data if it is to be credible.

**C.**

A qualitative risk analysis encourages biased data to reveal risk tolerances.

**D.**

A qualitative risk analysis required unbiased stakeholders with biased risk tolerances.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 176**

You are the project manager for your company and a new change request has been approved for your project. This change request, however, has introduced several new risks to the project. You have communicated these risk events and the project stakeholders understand the possible effects these risks could have on your project. You elect to create a mitigation response for the

identified risk events. Where will you record the mitigation response?

- A.**  
Risk register
- B.**  
Risk log
- C.**  
Risk management plan
- D.**  
Project management plan

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 177**

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. You have declined a proposed change request because of the risk associated with the proposed change request. Where should the declined change request be documented and stored?

- A.**  
Change request log
- B.**  
Lessons learned
- C.**  
Project archives
- D.**  
Project document updates

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 178**

You are the project manager of the NKQ project for your organization. You have completed the



quantitative risk analysis process for this portion of the project. What is the only output of the quantitative risk analysis process?

- A.**  
Probability of reaching project objectives
- B.**  
Risk register updates
- C.**  
Risk response
- D.**  
Risk contingency reserve

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 179**

Mark works as a project manager for TechSoft Inc. Mark, the project team, and the key project stakeholders have completed a round of qualitative risk analysis. He needs to update the risk register with his findings so that he can communicate the risk results to the project stakeholders – including management. Mark will need to update all of the following information except for which one?

- A.**  
Prioritized list of quantified risks
- B.**  
Watchlist of low-priority risks
- C.**  
Trends in qualitative risk analysis
- D.**  
Risks grouped by categories

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 180**

The risk transference is referred to the transfer of risks to a third party, usually for a fee, it creates a contractual-relationship for the third party to manage the risk on behalf of the performing organization. Which one of the following is NOT an example of the transference risk response?

- A.**  
Use of insurance
- B.**  
Warranties
- C.**  
Life cycle costing
- D.**  
Performance bonds

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 181**

David is the project manager of the NKL Project for his organization. He has been asked to create a proposal for a construction project for a client. David realizes that there are several requirements within the SOW and RFP provided by the client that would eliminate his company from bidding on the construction project. David proposed to management that his organization create a partnership with a competitor so that together they could bid on the construction project and qualify for the customer's requirements. What risk response is David proposing to management?

- A.**  
Exploiting
- B.**  
Teaming agreement
- C.**  
Transference
- D.**  
Sharing

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 182**

Billy is the project manager of the HAR Project and is in month six of the project. The project is scheduled to last for 18 months. Management asks Billy how often the project team is participating in risk reassessment in this project. What should Billy tell management if he's following the best practices for risk management?

- A.**  
Project risk management is scheduled for every month in the 18-month project.
- B.**  
Project risk management has been concluded with the project planning.
- C.**  
At every status meeting the project team project risk management is an agenda item.
- D.**  
Project risk management happens at every milestone.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 183**

Which of the following risk responses delineates that the project plan will not be changed to deal with the risk?

- A.**  
Exploitation
- B.**  
Transference
- C.**  
Acceptance
- D.**  
Mitigation

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 184**

You are the project manager of the HJK Project for your organization. You and the project team have created risk responses for many of the risk events in the project. Where should you document the proposed responses and the current status of all identified risks?

- A.**  
Stakeholder management strategy
- B.**  
Risk management plan
- C.**  
Risk register
- D.**  
Lessons learned documentation

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 185**

You are the project manager of the NGH project for your organization. You want to create a cause-and-effect diagram to help discover the root causes of the risks within the project. Harold, the CIO, recommends that you create an Ishikawa diagram instead. What is an Ishikawa diagram?

- A.**  
It is a graphical representation of situations showing causal influences.
- B.**  
It is the same thing as a root cause diagram.
- C.**  
It shows how various elements of a system interrelate.
- D.**  
It diagrams the risks according to the work breakdown structure including resources.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 186**

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. You are about to complete the quantitative risk analysis process for your project. You can use three available tools and techniques to complete this process. Which one of the following is NOT a tool or technique that is appropriate for the quantitative risk analysis process?

- A.**  
Expert judgment
- B.**  
Data gathering and representation techniques
- C.**  
Organizational process assets
- D.**  
Quantitative risk analysis and modeling techniques

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 187**

You are the project manager of RTF project for your organization. You are working with your project team and several key stakeholders to create a diagram that shows causal factors for an effect to be solved. What diagramming technique are you using as a part of the risk identification process?

- A.**  
Cause and effect diagrams
- B.**  
System or process flow charts
- C.**  
Predecessor and successor diagramming
- D.**

Influence diagrams

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 188**

You are the project manager of the NNN project for your company. You and the project team are working together to plan the risk responses for the project. You feel that the team has successfully completed the risk response planning and now you must initiate what risk process it is. Which of the following risk processes is repeated after the plan risk responses to determine if the overall project risk has been satisfactorily decreased?

- A.**  
Qualitative risk analysis
- B.**  
Quantitative risk analysis
- C.**  
Risk identification
- D.**  
Risk response implementation

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 189**

Sensitivity analysis is a technique for systematically changing parameters in a model to determine the effects of such changes and is useful for computer modelers for a range of purposes. Which of the following purposes does the sensitivity analysis include? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A.**  
Increased understanding or quantification of the system
- B.**  
Estimating the average outcome

**C.**

Model development

**D.**

Decision making or the development of recommendations for decision makers

**Answer: A,C,D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 190**

You are the project manager of the NHH Project for your company and you have completed the risk analysis processes for the risk events. You and the project team have created risk responses for most of the identified project risks. Now, you would like to assign risk owners to the events. Which risk events should have risk response owners?

**A.**

Only the risks with a high risk rating

**B.**

Each agreed-to and funded risk response should have a risk response owner

**C.**

Each risk that has a risk response should have a risk response owner

**D.**

Only the risk events that are considered a negative risk event with a high risk rating

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 191**

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. You have to communicate the causes of risk events to the stakeholders. Which risk diagramming technique you will use to communicate the causes of risk events to project stakeholders?

**A.**

Project network diagrams

**B.**

Process flow charts

**C.**

Ishikawa diagrams

**D.**

Influence diagrams

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 192**

Wendy is about to perform qualitative risk analysis on the identified risks within her project. Which one of the following will NOT help Wendy to perform this project management activity?

**A.**

Project scope statement

**B.**

Risk management plan

**C.**

Risk register

**D.**

Stakeholder register

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 193**

Frances is the project manager of a project in her organization. This project has a budget of \$567,000 and is scheduled to last for three years. Frances wants to examine the risk events to determine which risk events have the most potential impact on the project. Which modeling technique can help Frances to accomplish this goal?

**A.**

Expected monetary value



- B.**  
Sensitivity analysis
- C.**  
Quantitative risk analysis
- D.**  
Modeling and simulation

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 194**

You are the project manager for BlueWell Inc. You are reviewing the risk register for your project. The risk register provides much information to you, the project manager and to the project team during the risk response planning. All of the following are included in the risk register except for which item?

- A.**  
Network diagram analysis of critical path activities
- B.**  
Symptoms and warning signs of risks
- C.**  
List of potential risk responses
- D.**  
Trends in qualitative risk analysis results

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 195**

You work as a project manager for SoftTech Inc. You are working with the project stakeholders to begin the qualitative risk analysis process. You will need all of the following as inputs to the qualitative risk analysis process except for which one?

- A.**

Stakeholder register

**B.**

Project scope statement

**C.**

Risk management plan

**D.**

Risk register

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 196**

Which of the following components ensures that risks are examined for all new proposed change requests in the change control system?

**A.**

Risk monitoring and control

**B.**

Scope change control

**C.**

Integrated change control

**D.**

Configuration management

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 197**

Elizabeth is a project manager for her organization and she finds risk management to be very difficult for her to manage. She asks you, a lead project manager, at what stage in the project will risk management become easier. What answer best resolves the difficulty of risk management practices and the effort required?

- A.**  
Risk management only becomes easier the more often it is practiced.
- B.**  
Risk management only becomes easier when the project is closed.
- C.**  
Risk management only becomes easier when the project moves into project execution.
- D.**  
Risk management is an iterative process and never becomes easier.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 198**

Mary is the project manager of the HGH Project for her company. She and her project team have agreed that if the vendor is late by more than ten days they will cancel the order and hire the NBG Company to fulfill the order. The NBG Company can guarantee orders within three days, but the costs of their products are significantly more expensive than the current vendor. What type of a response strategy is this?

- A.**  
Internal risk management strategy
- B.**  
Contingent response strategy
- C.**  
External risk response
- D.**  
Expert judgment

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 199**

You are the project manager of the GHY Project for your company. You have completed the risk response planning with your project team. You now need to update the WBS. Why would the

project manager need to update the WBS after the risk response planning process? Choose the best answer.

- A.**  
Because of work that was omitted during the WBS creation
- B.**  
Because of new work generated by the risk responses
- C.**  
Because of risk responses that are now activities
- D.**  
Because of risks associated with work packages

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 200**

Adrian is a project manager for a new project using a technology that has recently been released and there's relatively little information about the technology. Initial testing of the technology makes the use of it look promising, but there's still uncertainty as to the longevity and reliability of the technology. Adrian wants to consider the technology factors a risk for her project. Where should she document the risks associated with this technology so she can track the risk status and responses?

- A.**  
Risk register
- B.**  
Risk low-level watch list
- C.**  
Project scope statement
- D.**  
Project charter

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 201**

Your project has several risks that may cause serious financial impact should they happen. You have studied the risk events and made some potential risk responses for the risk events but management wants you to do more. They'd like for you to create some type of a chart that identified the risk probability and impact with a financial amount for each risk event. What is the likely outcome of creating this type of chart?

- A.**  
Risk response
- B.**  
Quantitative analysis
- C.**  
Contingency reserve
- D.**  
Risk response plan

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 202**

Marsha is the project manager of the NHQ Project. There's a risk that her project team has identified, which could cause the project to be late by more than a month. Marsha does not want this risk event to happen so she devises extra project activities to ensure that the risk event will not happen. The extra steps, however, will cost the project an additional \$10,000. What type of risk response is this approach?

- A.**  
Enhancing
- B.**  
Exploiting
- C.**  
Mitigation
- D.**  
Transference

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 203**

You are the project manager for your organization. You are preparing for the quantitative risk analysis. Mark, a project team member, wants to know why you need to do quantitative risk analysis when you just completed qualitative risk analysis. Which one of the following statements best defines what quantitative risk analysis is?

**A.**

Quantitative risk analysis is the process of numerically analyzing the effect of identified risks on overall project objectives.

**B.**

Quantitative risk analysis is the planning and quantification of risk responses based on probability and impact of each risk event.

**C.**

Quantitative risk analysis is the review of the risk events with the high probability and the highest impact on the project objectives.

**D.**

Quantitative risk analysis is the process of prioritizing risks for further analysis or action by assessing and combining their probability of occurrence and impact.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 204**

Joan is the project manager of the KYU project for her company. She is working with management on defining a contingency reserve for her project. Currently the project is scheduled to last 18 months and it has a cost budget of \$2.5 million. What two areas of the project can the contingency reserve address in regard to risk management?

**A.**

Quality and costs

**B.**

Cost and resource management

**C.**

Risk and project planning

**D.**

Costs and schedule

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 205**

You and your project team are just starting the risk identification activities for a project that is scheduled to last for 18 months. Your project team has already identified a long list of risks that need to be analyzed. How often should you and the project team do risk identification?

**A.**

It depends on how many risks are initially identified.

**B.**

At least once per month

**C.**

Identify risks is an iterative process

**D.**

Several times until the project moves into execution

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 206**

Wendy is the project manager of the NNJ project for her company. As part of the variance and trend analysis tool and technique for risk governance she is using earned value management. In this approach, Wendy wants to track and compare the cost and schedule variances. What is the point of this tool and technique in regard to risk?

**A.**

Wendy can determine a true project completion date.

**B.**

Wendy can track the cost and schedule variances.

- C.**  
Wendy can review quality performance on baselines.
- D.**  
Wendy can forecast deviation of the project cost and schedule for completion targets.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 207**

Which of the following techniques examines the degree to which organizational strengths offset threats and opportunities that may serve to overcome weaknesses?

- A.**  
SWOT Analysis
- B.**  
Expert Judgment
- C.**  
Delphi
- D.**  
Brainstorming

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 208**

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. There has been a delay in your project work that is adversely affecting the project schedule. You decided, with your stakeholders' approval, to fast track the project work to get the project done faster. When you fast track the project which of the following are likely to increase?

- A.**  
Costs
- B.**  
Quality control concerns



- C.**  
Human resource needs
- D.**  
Risks

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 209**

Don is the project manager of the PFO project for his organization. Don is working with the project team members and two subject matter experts to assess the identified risk events in the project. Which of the following approaches is the best to assess the risk events in the project?

- A.**  
Determination of the true cost of the risk event
- B.**  
Probability and Impact Matrix
- C.**  
Root cause analysis
- D.**  
Interviews or meetings

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 210**

You are interviewing members of a project team to test their understanding of the assigned risk responses as risk owners. You and the project manager are working together to evaluate the risk responses to determine their effectiveness in the project. What project management technique are you performing with the project manager in this scenario?

- A.**  
Risk audits
- B.**

Stakeholder analysis as the project team is a stakeholder

**C.**

Risk identification with the project team

**D.**

Risk analysis

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 211**

Thomas is the project manager of the NHJ Project for his company. He has identified several positive risk events within his project and he thinks these events can save the project time and money. Positive risk events, such as these within the NHJ Project are also known as what?

**A.**

Benefits

**B.**

Opportunities

**C.**

Ancillary constituent components

**D.**

Contingency risks

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 212**

In addition to monitoring and controlling the project risks for their status and information the risk monitoring and controlling process accomplishes four key things for a project. Which one of the following is NOT a determination that is made by the risk monitoring and controlling process?

**A.**

Determines if the project assumptions are still valid

**B.**

Determines if the risk management policies and procedures are being followed

**C.**

Determines if the risk contingency reserves should be modified to be in alignment with the current risk assessment

**D.**

Determines if the project constraints are still valid

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 213**

You are the project manager for your organization and you are working with Thomas, a project team member. You and Thomas have been working on a specific risk response for a probable risk event in the project. Thomas is empowered with a risk response and will control all aspects of the identified risk response in which a particular risk event will happen within the project. What title, in regard to risk, is bestowed on Thomas?

**A.**

Risk expeditor

**B.**

Risk owner

**C.**

Risk team leader

**D.**

Risk coordinator

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 214**

You are the project manager of a large construction project. Part of the project involves the wiring of the electricity in the building your project is creating. You and the project team determine the electrical work is too dangerous to perform yourself so you hire an electrician to perform the work

for the project. This is an example of what type of risk response?

- A.**  
Acceptance
- B.**  
Mitigation
- C.**  
Transference
- D.**  
Avoidance

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 215**

Risks with low ratings of probability and impact are included on a \_\_\_\_\_ for future monitoring.

- A.**  
Risk alarm
- B.**  
Watchlist
- C.**  
Observation list
- D.**  
Risk register

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 216**

What approach can a project manager use to improve the project's performance during qualitative risk analysis?

- A.**  
Focus on near-term risks first.
- B.**  
Create a risk breakdown structure and delegate the risk analysis to the appropriate project team members.
- C.**  
Focus on high-priority risks.
- D.**  
Analyze as many risks as possible regardless of who initiated the risk event.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 217**

You are the project manager of the NHH project for your company. You and the project team have completed the quantitative risk analysis for your project. During this process you create a contingency reserve based on the risk probability-impact matrix as seen in the figure below.

Risk	Probability	Impact
A	0.55	-10,000
B	0.4	-65,000
C	0.3	-90,000
D	0.6	-25,000
E	0.45	-30,000
F	0.7	-245,000

Based on the information in the figure above, what amount would you need to include in your risk contingency fund?

- A.**  
-\$465,000

- B.**  
\$171,500
- C.**  
-\$258,500
- D.**  
\$258,500

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 218**

Mark is the project manager of the BFL project for his organization. He and the project team are creating a probability and impact matrix using RAG rating. There is some confusion and disagreement among the project team as to how a certain risk is important and priority for attention should be managed. Where can Mark determine the priority of a risk given its probability and impact?

- A.**  
Risk management plan
- B.**  
Project sponsor
- C.**  
Risk response plan
- D.**  
Look-up table

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 219**

The Identify Risk process determines the risks that affect the project and document their characteristics. Why should the project team members be involved in the Identify Risk process?

- A.**

They are the individuals that will need a sense of ownership and responsibility for the risk events.

**B.**

They are the individuals that will have the best responses for identified risks events within the project.

**C.**

They are the individuals that are most affected by the risk events.

**D.**

They are the individuals that will most likely cause and respond to the risk events.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 220**

You are the project manager for the NHQ Project. This project requires that you install 140 copies of design software onto your department's computers. The vendor offers you a twenty percent discount on the software if your company will purchase 150 or more copies of the software. You communicate this offer with other departments in your firm to see if anyone else would need 10 copies of the software to save your project a significant amount of funds. What is this risk response called?

**A.**

Exploiting

**B.**

Avoidance

**C.**

Sharing

**D.**

Transference

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 221**

What project management plan is most likely to direct the quantitative risk analysis process for a

project in a matrix environment?

- A.**  
Risk analysis plan
- B.**  
Staffing management plan
- C.**  
Human resource management plan
- D.**  
Risk management plan

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 222**

You are working with the project stakeholders to analyze and prioritize their requirements for the project. One of the project requirements is to achieve a high-level of customer satisfaction for the project deliverable. What is the danger in this project requirement?

- A.**  
Achieving customer satisfaction is an assumption and should be documented in the project scope.
- B.**  
Achieving customer satisfaction is a subjective requirement and entails a high level of risk of being successfully accomplished.
- C.**  
Achieving customer satisfaction is a risk as the project manager cannot control how satisfied the customer will be with the project deliverables.
- D.**  
Achieving customer satisfaction should always map to the quality requirements for the project.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 223**



You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. You are preparing for the risk identification process. You will need to involve several of the project's key stakeholders to help you identify and communicate the identified risk events. You will also need several documents to help you and the stakeholders identify the risk events. Which one of the following is NOT a document that will help you identify and communicate risks within the project?

- A.**  
Risk register
- B.**  
Activity cost estimates
- C.**  
Stakeholder register
- D.**  
Activity duration estimates

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 224**

Mark works as a project manager of the NNH project. In this project, he has created a contingency response that the cost performance index should be less than 0.91. The NNH project has a budget at completion of \$950,000 and is 43 percent complete - though the project should be 50 percent complete. The project has spent \$470,897 to reach the 43 percent complete milestone. What is the project's cost performance index?

- A.**  
0.95
- B.**  
0.80
- C.**  
0.87
- D.**  
0.91

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 225**

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. You are involved with the project team on the different risk issues in your project. You are using the applications of IRGC model to facilitate the understanding and managing the rising of the overall risks that have impacts on the economy and society. One of your team member wants to know that what is the need to use the IRGC. What will be your reply?

**A.**  
IRGC addresses questions such as the understanding of the secondary impacts of a risk.

**B.**  
IRGC models aim at building robust, integrative inter-disciplinary governance models for emerging and existing risks.

**C.**  
IRGC addresses the development of resilience and the capacity of organizations and people to face unavoidable risks.

**D.**  
IRGC is both a concept and a tool.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 226**

Diana is the project manager of the QPS project for her company. In this project Diana and the project team have identified a pure risk. Diana and the project team decided, along with the key stakeholders, to remove the pure risk from the project by changing the project plan altogether. What is a pure risk?

**A.**  
It is a risk event that is generated due to errors or omission in the project work.

**B.**  
It is a risk event that is created by a risk response.

**C.**  
It is a risk event that only has a negative side, such as loss of life or limb.

**D.**

It is a risk event that cannot be avoided because of the order of the work.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 227**

Management has asked you to perform a risk audit and report back on the results. Bonny, a project team member asks you what a risk audit is. What do you tell Bonny?

**A.**

A risk audit is a review of all the risks that have yet to occur and what their probability of happening are.

**B.**

A risk audit is a review of the effectiveness of the risk responses in dealing with identified risks and their root causes, as well as the effectiveness of the risk management process.

**C.**

A risk audit is a review of all the risk probability and impact for the risks, which are still present in the project but which have not yet occurred.

**D.**

A risk audit is an audit of all the risks that have occurred in the project and what their true impact on cost and time has been.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 228**

Consider the risk probability-impact matrix in the figure given below:

Risk	Probability	Impact
A	0.55	-10,000
B	0.4	-65,000
C	0.3	-90,000
D	0.6	-25,000
E	0.45	-30,000
F	0.7	-245,000

If Risk B happens in this project, how much will be left in the contingency reserve?

- A.  
\$193,500
- B.  
-\$334,500
- C.  
It depends on the total budget of the project.
- D.  
\$148,300

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

#### QUESTION NO: 229

Mary is a project manager in her organization. On her current project she is working with her project team and other key stakeholders to identify the risks within the project. She is currently aiming to create a comprehensive list of project risks so she is using a facilitator to help generate ideas about project risks. What risk identification method is Mary likely using?

- A.  
Brainstorming
- B.  
Delphi Techniques
- C.  
Checklist analysis

**D.**  
Expert judgment

**Answer: A**  
**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 230**

Mike is the project manager of the NNP Project for his organization. He is working with his project team to plan the risk responses for the NNP Project. Mike would like the project team to work together on establishing risk thresholds in the project. What is the purpose of a risk threshold?

- A.**  
It helps to identify those risks for which specific responses are needed.
- B.**  
It is a limit of the funds that can be assigned to risk events.
- C.**  
It is a warning sign that a risk event is going to happen.
- D.**  
It is a study of the organization's risk tolerance.

**Answer: A**  
**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 231**

You are the project manager for the ABC organization. Your current project has 75 internal stakeholders and 245 external stakeholders. Many of the risks within your project will only affect the internal stakeholders, but several of the identified risk events will affect the external stakeholders. Management would like to know the total number of communication channels in the project. How many communication channels exist in this project?

- A.**  
245
- B.**  
51,040

**C.**  
102,080

**D.**  
320

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 232**

Tom is the project manager of the GGG project for his company. He is working with the project team on the Perform Qualitative Risk Analysis process. Tom is having the project team to review the project scope statement as an input to the qualitative risk analysis process. Why?

**A.**  
The project scope statement must be understood to see the project requirements and the inherent risks of the project.

**B.**  
The project scope statement will reveal the type of project as either a recurrent or first-of-its-kind project.

**C.**  
The project scope identifies the risks associated with project constraints.

**D.**  
The project scope statement must be reviewed to understand the quality requirements and the risks associated with the demand for quality.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 233**

You are the project manager for GHY Project and are working to create a risk response for a negative risk. You and the project team have identified the risk that the project may not complete on time, as required by the management, due to the creation of the user guide for the software you're creating. You have elected to hire an external writer in order to satisfy the requirements and to alleviate the risk event. What type of risk response have you elected to use in this instance?

- A.  
Avoidance
- B.  
Exploiting
- C.  
Transference
- D.  
Sharing

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 234**

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. You are currently working with the project stakeholders to identify risks in your project. You understand that the qualitative risk assessment and analysis can reflect the attitude of the project team and other stakeholders to risk. Effective assessment of risk requires management of the risk attitudes of the participants. What should you, the project manager, do with assessment of identified risks in consideration of the attitude and bias of the participants towards the project risk?

- A.  
Evaluate and document the bias towards the risk events
- B.  
Evaluate the bias through SWOT for true analysis of the risk events
- C.  
Document the bias for the risk events and communicate the bias with management
- D.  
Evaluate the bias towards the risk events and correct the assessment accordingly

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 235**

You are the project manager of your organization. Your organization will receive a bonus if the

project finishes by December 20. Management has communicated this bonus to you and your project team and has asked you to evaluate the project to see if it is possible to realize the reward. The bonus offered to your organization is \$750,000. You have examined the project and believe that you can crash the project for an additional \$275,000 and reach the December 20 date. Management is thrilled with your assessment and they approve the crash fee. What risk response is this?

- A.**  
Crashing can be a type of the enhancing risk response.
- B.**  
Crashing can be considered transference because of the \$275,000 is actually paid from the bonus, which is paid by the project customer.
- C.**  
Crashing can be a type of the exploit risk response.
- D.**  
Crashing is the addition of labor, not a risk response.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 236**

You are working as a project manager in your organization. You are nearing the final stages of project execution and looking towards the final risk monitoring and controlling activities. For your project archives, which one of the following is an output of risk monitoring and control?

- A.**  
Quantitative risk analysis
- B.**  
Risk audits
- C.**  
Requested changes
- D.**  
Qualitative risk analysis

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**



**QUESTION NO: 237**

You and your project team have identified the project risks and now are analyzing the probability and impact of the risks. What type of analysis of the risks provides a quick and high-level review of each identified risk event?

- A.**  
A risk probability-impact matrix
- B.**  
Quantitative risk analysis
- C.**  
Seven risk responses
- D.**  
Qualitative risk analysis

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 238**

You are the project manager of the AFD project for your company. You are working with the project team to reassess existing risk events and to identify risk events that have not happened and whose relevancy to the project has passed. What should you do with these events that have not happened and would not happen now in the project?

- A.**  
Add the risks to the risk register
- B.**  
Add the risks to a low-priority watchlist
- C.**  
Close the outdated risks
- D.**  
Add the risk to the issues log

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 239**

Harry works as a project manager for the NHQ Project. He is performing quantitative risk analysis for his project. One of the project risks has a 40 percent probability of happening, and it will cost the project \$65,000 if the risk happens. What is the expected monetary value of this risk event?

- A.**  
Negative \$26,000
- B.**  
Negative \$67,000
- C.**  
Zero - the risk event has not yet occurred
- D.**  
\$27,000

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 240**

Beth is a project team member on the JHG Project. Beth has added extra features to the project and this has introduced new risks to the project work. The project manager of the JHG project elects to remove the features Beth has added. The process of removing the extra features to remove the risks is called what?

- A.**  
Preventive action
- B.**  
Corrective action
- C.**  
Scope creep
- D.**  
Defect repair

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 241 CORRECT TEXT**

Fill in the blank with an appropriate phrase. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the risk or danger of an action or an event, a method or a (technical) process that still conceives these dangers even if all theoretically possible safety measures would be applied.

Answer:

residual risk

**QUESTION NO: 242**

Which of the following processes must be repeated after Plan Risk Responses, as well as part of the Monitor and Control Risks, to determine if the overall project risk has been satisfactorily decreased?

**A.**

Risk Limitation

**B.**

Perform Qualitative Risk Analysis

**C.**

Identify Risk

**D.**

Perform Quantitative Risk Analysis

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 243**

You work as a project manager for TechSoft Inc. You are working with the project stakeholders on the qualitative risk analysis process in your project. You have used all the tools to the qualitative

risk analysis process in your project. Which of the following techniques is NOT used as a tool in qualitative risk analysis process?

- A.**  
Risk Urgency Assessment
- B.**  
Risk Categorization
- C.**  
Risk Reassessment
- D.**  
Risk Data Quality Assessment

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 244**

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. You would like to utilize sensitivity analysis in your project, but the management does not understand how this will be displayed. What type of chart is usually used with sensitivity analysis to show the relative affect of risks on the project?

- A.**  
Ishikawa chart
- B.**  
Force field analysis chart
- C.**  
GERT Chart
- D.**  
Tornado diagram

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 245**

Which positive risk response best describes a teaming agreement?

- A.**  
Share
- B.**  
Exploit
- C.**  
Enhance
- D.**  
Venture

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 246**

Gary is the project manager of the MMQ project for his company. He is working with his project team to plan the risk responses for his project. Sarah, a project team member, does not understand the process that Gary is using to plan the risk responses. Which approach is the preferred method to address project risks and the risk responses?

- A.**  
Risks in the project should be addressed by their probability for creating risk responses.
- B.**  
Risks in the project should be addressed by the organization's risk tolerance for creating risk responses.
- C.**  
Risks in the project should be addressed by their impact for creating risk responses.
- D.**  
Risks in the project should be addressed by their priority for creating risk responses.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 247**

Ned is the project manager of the HNN project for your company. Ned has asked you to help him complete some probability distributions for his project. What portion of the project will you most likely use for probability distributions?

- A.**  
Bias towards risk in new resources
- B.**  
Risk probability and impact matrixes
- C.**  
Risk identification
- D.**  
Uncertainty in values such as duration of schedule activities

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 248**

You are the project manager of a large, high-profile project in your organization. You have realized that politics within your company may affect the true identification of risk events within the project. You decide that you'd like to use a method to identify risk events through an anonymous process. Which one of the following risk events will allow you to collect and distribute risk information without the stakeholders knowing what other stakeholders are communicating about the project risk events?

- A.**  
Surveys
- B.**  
Monte Carlo Technique
- C.**  
Checklist analysis
- D.**  
Delphi Technique

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 249**

You are the project manager of the NNH Project. In this project you have created a contingency response that the schedule performance index should be less than 0.93. The NHH Project has a budget at completion of \$945,000 and is 45 percent complete though the project should be 49 percent complete. The project has spent \$455,897 to reach the 45 percent complete milestone. What is the project's schedule performance index?

- A.**  
-\$37,800
- B.**  
0.93
- C.**  
0.92
- D.**  
1.06

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 250**

David is the project manager of HGF project for his company. David, the project team, and several key stakeholders have completed risk identification and are ready to move into qualitative risk analysis. Tracy, a project team member, does not understand why they need to complete qualitative risk analysis. Which one of the following is the best explanation for completing qualitative risk analysis?

- A.**  
It is a cost-effective means of establishing probability and impact for the project risks.
- B.**  
Qualitative risk analysis helps segment the project risks, create a risk breakdown structure, and create fast and accurate risk responses.
- C.**  
All risks must pass through quantitative risk analysis before qualitative risk analysis.
- D.**

It is a rapid and cost-effective means of establishing priorities for the plan risk responses and lays the foundation for quantitative analysis.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 251**

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. Your project is running late and you must respond to the risk. Which risk response can you choose that will also cause you to update the human resource management plan?

- A.**  
Teaming agreements
- B.**  
Transference
- C.**  
Crashing the project
- D.**  
Fast tracking the project

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 252**

The Project Risk Management knowledge area focuses on which of the following processes? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A.**  
Quantitative Risk Analysis
- B.**  
Risk Monitoring and Control
- C.**  
Potential Risk Monitoring



**D.**  
Risk Management Planning

**Answer: A,B,D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 253 CORRECT TEXT**

Mary is the project manager of PKT project. In Mary's project there are certain enterprise environmental factors that require Mary to use modeling and simulation techniques to predict the likelihood of achieving cost and schedule objectives in the project. Mary is using a technique for which the cost estimates are chosen at random for each iteration of the analysis, such as pessimistic, most likely, and worst-case scenarios. What type of analysis is Mary using in this project?

Answer:  
Quantitative analysis

Answer:  
Qualitative analysis

Answer:  
Risk distribution

Answer:  
Monte Carlo Analysis

Answer:  
D

**QUESTION NO: 254**

In what portion of a project are risk and opportunities greatest and require intense planning and anticipation of risk events?

**A.**  
Closing

**B.**  
Planning

**C.**

Initiating

D.

Executing

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 255**

Courtney is the project manager for her organization. She is working with the project team to complete the qualitative risk analysis for her project. During the analysis Courtney encourages the project team to begin the grouping of identified risks by common causes. What is the primary advantage to group risks by common causes during qualitative risk analysis?

A.

It helps the project team realize the areas of the project most laden with risks.

B.

It saves time by collecting the related resources, such as project team members, to analyze the risk events.

C.

It can lead to developing effective risk responses.

D.

It can lead to the creation of risk categories unique to each project.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 256**

Lamont is the project manager of a project that has recently finished the final project deliverables. The project customer has signed off on the project deliverable and Lamont has a few administrative closure activities to complete. In the project, there were several large risks that could have wrecked the project but Lamont and his project team found some creative methods to resolve the risks without affecting the project costs or project end date. What should Lamont do with the risk responses he identified during the project's monitoring and controlling process?

A.

Include the risk response in the project risk management plan.

**B.**

Include the responses in the project management plan.

**C.**

Nothing. The risk responses are included in the project's risk register already.

**D.**

Include the risk responses in the organization's lessons learned database.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 257**

You are the project manager of the HJK project for your organization. You and the project team have created risk responses for many of the risk events in the project. A teaming agreement is an example of what risk response?

**A.**

Transference

**B.**

Acceptance

**C.**

Mitigation

**D.**

Sharing

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 258**

Harold is the project manager of a large project in his organization. He has been actively communicating and working with the project stakeholders. One of the outputs of the manage stakeholder expectations process can actually create new risk events for Harold's project. Which output of the manage stakeholder expectations process can create risks?

- A.**  
Project document updates
- B.**  
Change requests
- C.**  
Organizational process assets updates
- D.**  
Project management plan updates

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 259**

Harry is the project manager of the MMQ Construction Project. In this project, Harry has identified a supplier who can create stained glass windows for 1,000 window units in the construction project. The supplier is an artist who works by himself, but creates windows for several companies throughout the United States. Management reviews the proposal to use this supplier and while they agree that the supplier is talented, they do not think the artist can fulfill the 1,000 window units in time for the project's deadline. Management asked Harry to find a supplier who can fulfill the completion of the windows by the needed date in the schedule. What risk response has management asked Harry to implement?

- A.**  
Mitigation
- B.**  
Acceptance
- C.**  
Avoidance
- D.**  
Transference

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 260**

Joan is a project management consultant and she has been hired by a firm to help them identify risk events within the project. Joan would first like to examine the project documents including the plans, assumptions lists, project files, and contracts. What key thing will help Joan to discover risks within the review of the project documents?

**A.**

The project documents will help the project manager, or Joan, to identify what risk identification approach is best to pursue.

**B.**

Lack of consistency between the plans and the project requirements and assumptions can be the indicators of risk in the project.

**C.**

Poorly written requirements will reveal inconsistencies in the project plans and documents.

**D.**

Plans that have loose definitions of terms and disconnected approaches will reveal risks.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 261**

Rob is the project manager of the IDLK Project for his company. This project has a budget of \$5,600,000 and is expected to last 18 months. Rob has learned that a new law may affect how the project is allowed to proceed - even though the organization has already invested over \$750,000 in the project. What risk response is the most appropriate for this instance?

**A.**

Acceptance

**B.**

Transference

**C.**

Mitigation

**D.**

Enhance

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 262**

You are the project manager for your organization. You have determined that an activity is too dangerous to complete internally so you hire licensed contractor to complete the work. The contractor, however, may not complete the assigned work on time which could cause delays in subsequent work beginning. This is an example of what type of risk event?

- A.**  
Internal
- B.**  
Secondary risk
- C.**  
Pure risk
- D.**  
Transference

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 263**

There are five inputs to the quantitative risk analysis process. Which one of the following is NOT an input to the perform quantitative risk analysis process?

- A.**  
Risk register
- B.**  
Risk management plan
- C.**  
Cost management plan
- D.**  
Enterprise environmental factors

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 264**

Don has hired Jerry, a contractor, to complete a portion of his project work. The contract used was a cost-plus contract. If Don were to perform a risk audit, who would carry the risk in this scenario?

- A.**  
Don would because he is the project manager.
- B.**  
Jerry would because of the contract type.
- C.**  
Don would because of the contract type.
- D.**  
Jerry would because he is the hired contractor.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 265**

You are the project manager of the BlueStar project in your company. Your company is structured as a functional organization and you report to the functional manager that you are ready to move onto the qualitative risk analysis process. What will you need as inputs for the qualitative risk analysis of the project in this scenario?

- A.**  
Qualitative risk analysis does not happen through the project manager in a functional structure.
- B.**  
You will need the risk register, risk management plan, project scope statement, and any relevant organizational process assets.
- C.**  
You will need the risk register, risk management plan, outputs of qualitative risk analysis, and any relevant organizational process assets.
- D.**

You will need the risk register, risk management plan, permission from the functional manager, and any relevant organizational process assets.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 266**

You work as a project manager for TechSoft Inc. You are preparing to plan risk responses for your project with your project team. How many risk responses are available for a positive risk event in the project?

- A.**  
Three
- B.**  
Four
- C.**  
Seven
- D.**  
One

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 267**

Jeff works as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. He is determining which risks can affect the project. Which of the following are the inputs to the identify risks process that Jeff will use to accomplish the task? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A.**  
Scope baseline
- B.**  
Activity cost estimates
- C.**  
Risk register



**D.**  
Risk management plan

**Answer: A,B,D**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 268**

You are the project manager for the NHH project. You are working with your project team to examine the project from four different defined perspectives to increase the breadth of identified risks by including internally generated risks. What risk identification approach are you using in this example?

- A.**  
Root cause analysis
- B.**  
SWOT analysis
- C.**  
Influence diagramming techniques
- D.**  
Assumptions analysis

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 269**

Ben works as a project manager for the MJH Project. In this project, Ben is preparing to identify stakeholders so he can communicate project requirements, status, and risks. Ben has elected to use a salience model as part of his stakeholder identification process. Which of the following activities best describes a salience model?

- A.**  
Influence/impact grid, grouping the stakeholders based on their active involvement ("influence") in the project and their ability to affect changes to the project's planning or execution ("impact").
- B.**  
Grouping the stakeholders based on their level of authority ("power") and their active involvement

("influence") in the project.

**C.**

Grouping the stakeholders based on their level of authority ("power") and their level of concern ("interest") regarding the project outcomes.

**D.**

Describing classes of stakeholders based on their power (ability to impose their will), urgency (need for immediate attention), and legitimacy (their involvement is appropriate).

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 270**

Gary is the project manager for his project. He and the project team have completed the qualitative risk analysis process and are about to enter the quantitative risk analysis process when Mary, the project sponsor, wants to know what quantitative risk analysis will review. Which of the following statements best defines what quantitative risk analysis will review?

**A.**

The quantitative risk analysis process will review risk events for their probability and impact on the project objectives.

**B.**

The quantitative risk analysis seeks to determine the true cost of each identified risk event and the probability of each risk event to determine the risk exposure.

**C.**

The quantitative risk analysis process will analyze the effect of risk events that may substantially impact the project's competing demands.

**D.**

The quantitative risk analysis reviews the results of risk identification and prepares the project for risk response management.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

#### **QUESTION NO: 271**

\_\_\_\_\_ analysis is a statistical concept that calculates the average outcome when the future includes scenarios that may or may not happen.

- A.**  
Expert judgment
- B.**  
Expected monetary value
- C.**  
Sensitivity
- D.**  
Modeling and simulation

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 272**

Todd is the project manager of the EST project for his company. His organization has established certain rules in the enterprise environmental factors which affect the approach that Todd takes in managing his project. One of the rules requires Todd to consider the risk attitude of the stakeholders participating in risk analysis. Why must risk attitude be considered as a part of risk analysis?

- A.**  
Risk attitude can affect the measurement of probability and impact.
- B.**  
Risk attitude can establish a stakeholder's influence over project decisions.
- C.**  
Risk attitude identifies stakeholders that are hygiene seekers or motivation seekers.
- D.**  
Risk attitude establishes stakeholders as positive or negative stakeholders.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 273**

You work as the project manager for Bluewell Inc. There has been a delay in your project work that is adversely affecting the project schedule. You decide, with your stakeholders' approval, to fast track the project work to get the project done faster. When you fast track the project, what is likely to increase?

- A.**  
Risks
- B.**  
Costs
- C.**  
Quality control concerns
- D.**  
Human resource needs

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**