Project Management MCQs (Process & Phases + Project Evaluation & Program Management)

Lecture 3: Process & Phases (Sample MCQs)

1. What is project management primarily concerned with?

A) Coding applications

B) Managing teams only

C) Application of knowledge, skills, tools, and techniques to project activities

D) Writing documentation

Answer: C

2. When is the end of a project reached?

A) After the final meeting

B) When the budget is used up

C) When one or more of specific conditions like objectives achieved or funding ends occur

D) After delivery only

Answer: C

3. What is a process in project management?

A) Just documentation

B) Interrelated actions and activities to create an output

C) A tool

D) A job description

Answer: B

4. Process groups are:

A) Random categories

B) Same as project phases

C) Logical groupings of project inputs, tools, techniques, and outputs

D) Team activities

Answer: C

5. Which of the following is NOT a process group?

A) Initiating

B) Closing

C) Validating

D) Executing

Answer: C

6. What is the main goal of the Initiating Process Group?

A) Deliver the project

B) Monitor activities

C) Authorize a new project or phase

D) Evaluate staff

Answer: C

7. The document that formally authorizes a project is called:

A) Project Contract

B) Project Proposal

C) Project Charter

D) Project License

Answer: C

Project Management MCQs (Process & Phases + Project Evaluation & Program Management)

8. What is the Planning Process Group responsible for?

A) Funding only

B) Coding the solution

C) Establishing scope, objectives, and planning actions

D) Executing tests

Answer: C

9. Which group expends most of the project budget?

A) Closing

B) Planning

C) Monitoring

D) Executing

Answer: D

10. The purpose of Monitoring & Controlling is to:

A) Define the project

B) Execute tasks

C) Track, review, and adjust project progress

D) Close the contract

Answer: C

Lecture 4: Project Evaluation & Program Management (Sample MCQs)

51. What is a Business Case?

A) Project documentation

B) Justification for initiating a project

C) Marketing report

D) Customer feedback form

Answer: B

52. Which of these is NOT typically in a business case?

A) Introduction

B) Source code

C) Benefits

D) Implementation plan

Answer: B

53. Which of the following best describes program management?

A) Managing a single task

B) Coordinating unrelated projects

C) Coordinating related projects for strategic goals

D) Overseeing a business

Answer: C

54. A portfolio includes:

A) Only infrastructure programs

B) Only R&D

C) Projects, programs, sub-portfolios, and operations

D) Just one project

Answer: C

Project Management MCQs (Process & Phases + Project Evaluation & Program Management)

55. Portfolio management focuses on:

A) Running individual projects

B) Code quality

C) Centralized resource optimization and alignment with strategy

D) Testing activities

Answer: C

56. What is the purpose of cost-benefit analysis?

A) Tracking errors

B) Evaluating whether benefits outweigh costs

C) Calculating employee bonuses

D) Determining team size

Answer: B

57. In cash flow forecasting, what does 'break-even' indicate?

A) Bankruptcy

B) Start of investment

C) When income = expenditure

D) Hiring point

Answer: C

58. What does ROI measure?

A) Time taken to finish a project

B) Percentage return on total investment

C) Profit from competitors

D) Resources used

Answer: B

59. The Net Present Value (NPV) takes into account:

A) Resource usage only

B) Profit but not time

C) Timing of cash flows and profitability

D) Only current costs

Answer: C

60. What is IRR?

A) A legal term

B) Initial Running Rate

C) Internal Rate of Return

D) International Return Rating

Answer: C