

Creativity House



Exam Report

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1. What is the purpose of a risk audit?

- A. Evaluate effectiveness of risk responses
- B. Identify new risks
- C. Analyze probability
- D. Close risks

Your answer is missing

Explanation: Risk audits evaluate the effectiveness of responses.

2. What is risk tolerance?

- A. The level of risk a stakeholder can accept
- B. A mandatory mitigation rule
- C. A resource allocation metric
- D. A project constraint

Your answer is missing

Explanation: Risk tolerance indicates how much risk a stakeholder can withstand.

3. Which process ensures stakeholder needs are consistently met?

- A. Manage Stakeholder Engagement
- B. Plan Communications
- C. Develop Project Charter
- D. Identify Risks

Your answer is missing

Explanation: Manage Stakeholder Engagement ensures expectations are handled proactively.

4. Which factor can increase stakeholder conflict?

- A. Unclear expectations
- B. Frequent communication
- C. Effective planning
- D. Well-defined roles

Your answer is missing

Explanation: Unclear expectations commonly cause stakeholder conflict.

5. Which document outlines stakeholder communication requirements?

- A. Communication Management Plan
- B. Risk Response Plan
- C. Scope Baseline
- D. Quality Report

Your answer is missing

Explanation: The communication management plan defines what, when, and how communication occurs.

6. Which technique helps ensure project deliverables meet requirements?

- A. Quality Audits
- B. Team Meetings
- C. Variance Analysis
- D. SWOT Analysis

Your answer is missing

Explanation: Quality audits check compliance with policies and standards.

7. Which tool is commonly used in quantitative risk analysis?

- A. Monte Carlo Simulation
- B. Fishbone Diagram
- C. Affinity Diagram
- D. MoSCoW Analysis

Your answer is missing

Explanation: Monte Carlo simulation estimates project outcomes using probability distributions.

8. What is the purpose of stakeholder analysis?

- A. Identify stakeholder interests and influence
- B. Prepare communication plans
- C. Assign work packages
- D. Assess team conflicts

Your answer is missing

Explanation: Stakeholder analysis identifies stakeholder interests, influence, and expectations.

9. Which tool helps determine the root cause of a risk?

- A. Ishikawa (fishbone) diagram
- B. Histogram
- C. Monte Carlo simulation
- D. Pareto chart

Your answer is missing

Explanation: The Ishikawa (fishbone) diagram identifies potential root causes of a problem or risk.

10. When should a risk owner be assigned?

- A. During risk planning
- B. After risks occur
- C. During project closing
- D. Before developing the charter

Your answer is missing

Explanation: Risk owners are assigned during risk management planning.

11. What is the purpose of qualitative risk analysis?

- A. Prioritize risks based on probability and impact
- B. Produce numerical risk models
- C. Create a risk breakdown structure
- D. Develop mitigation plans

Your answer is missing

Explanation: It prioritizes risks using probability and impact.

12. What is a key goal of stakeholder engagement?

- A. Ensure stakeholders are engaged and expectations are managed
- B. Limit stakeholder participation
- C. Assign stakeholders to project tasks

D. Avoid conflicts by restricting communications

Your answer is missing

Explanation: Stakeholder engagement ensures stakeholders are appropriately involved and their expectations are managed.

13. What is the purpose of a risk register?

- A. To document identified risks and responses
- B. To store project communication records
- C. To track team performance reviews
- D. To define the project budget

Your answer is missing

Explanation: The risk register documents identified risks, their characteristics, and planned responses.

14. Which technique is commonly used to prioritize project risks?

- A. Probability and impact matrix
- B. Cost-benefit analysis
- C. Earned value analysis
- D. Resource leveling

Your answer is missing

Explanation: Probability and impact matrix prioritizes risks based on likelihood and impact.

15. What is a key benefit of integrated change control?

- A. Consistent evaluation of changes
- B. Faster procurement
- C. Guaranteed project success
- D. Reduced team size

Your answer is missing

Explanation: It ensures changes are evaluated consistently and approved properly.

16. Which process focuses on combining all project work into a unified whole?

- A. Project Integration Management

- B. Schedule Management
- C. Communications Management
- D. Procurement Management

Your answer is missing

Explanation: Project Integration Management ensures all aspects of the project are coordinated effectively.

17. Which strategy is appropriate for stakeholders with high power and low interest?

- A. Keep Satisfied
- B. Manage Closely
- C. Keep Informed
- D. Monitor

Your answer is missing

Explanation: High-power, low-interest stakeholders should be kept satisfied.

18. Which element is included in the project management plan?

- A. Subsidiary Management Plans
- B. Product Backlog
- C. Communication Logs
- D. Resource Contracts

Your answer is missing

Explanation: The plan includes subsidiary plans like scope, schedule, and cost.

19. What does a risk trigger represent?

- A. An early warning sign of a risk event
- B. A mandatory report
- C. A risk acceptance document
- D. A stakeholder complaint

Your answer is missing

Explanation: A trigger is an indication that a risk event is about to occur.

20. What type of risk is an opportunity?

A. Positive Risk

B. Negative Risk

C. Neutral Risk

D. Expired Risk

Your answer is missing

Explanation: Opportunities are positive risks.

21. Which activity occurs during project closing?

A. Document lessons learned

B. Collect requirements

C. Identify risks

D. Develop WBS

Your answer is missing

Explanation: Lessons learned are documented during project closure.

22. Which tool helps identify stakeholder influence and interest?

A. Power/Interest Grid

B. RACI Chart

C. Network Diagram

D. Cause-and-Effect Diagram

Your answer is missing

Explanation: The Power/Interest Grid categorizes stakeholders based on influence and interest.

23. Which document is updated after approved changes are applied?

A. Project Management Plan

B. Stakeholder Register

C. Issue Log

D. Work Authorization Form

Your answer is missing

Explanation: Approved changes must be reflected in the project management plan and related documents.

24. What is a secondary risk?

- A. A risk created by implementing a response
- B. A low-priority risk
- C. A risk that has no owner
- D. A closed risk

Your answer is missing

Explanation: Secondary risks arise as a direct result of implementing a risk response.

25. What is a risk response strategy for negative risks?

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

Your answer is missing

Explanation: Avoidance, mitigation, transfer, and acceptance are strategies for negative risks.

26. Which document defines how project changes will be managed?

- A. Change Management Plan
- B. Issue Log
- C. Risk Response Plan
- D. Stakeholder Register

Your answer is missing

Explanation: The Change Management Plan defines procedures for managing changes.

27. What is a key output of Identify Stakeholders?

- A. Stakeholder Register
- B. Work Breakdown Structure
- C. Resource Calendar
- D. Risk Report

Your answer is missing

Explanation: The stakeholder register documents key stakeholders and their attributes.

28. What is the primary output of Perform Integrated Change Control?

- A. Approved Change Requests
- B. Updated Issue Log
- C. Updated Risk Register
- D. Project Charter

Your answer is missing

Explanation: Approved change requests are the main output of this process.

29. Which stakeholder engagement strategy is best for supportive stakeholders?

- A. Keep Satisfied
- B. Manage Closely
- C. Monitor
- D. Keep Informed

Your answer is missing

Explanation: Supportive stakeholders should be kept satisfied and engaged.

30. What is the main purpose of a stakeholder register?

- A. Identify stakeholders and document their interests and influence
- B. Track team attendance
- C. Detail the communication channels
- D. Define the project scope

Your answer is missing

Explanation: A stakeholder register lists stakeholders, their interests, and their influence on the project.

31. Which risk response aims to eliminate the threat entirely?

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

Your answer is missing

Explanation: Avoidance removes the threat by changing the project plan.

32. Which stakeholder engagement strategy aims to increase stakeholder support?

- A. Proactive engagement
- B. Passive engagement
- C. Reactive communication
- D. Restrictive reporting

Your answer is missing

Explanation: A proactive engagement strategy helps increase stakeholder support and reduce resistance.

33. Which factor influences stakeholder communication needs?

- A. Stakeholder culture and expectations
- B. Team salary structure
- C. Project color scheme
- D. Number of suppliers

Your answer is missing

Explanation: Culture, location, and expectations all influence communication needs.

34. Which process ensures that project work is aligned with the project objectives?

- A. Direct and Manage Project Work
- B. Monitor Communications
- C. Control Quality
- D. Develop Team

Your answer is missing

Explanation: Direct and Manage Project Work ensures that work is executed to meet planned objectives.

35. What is the primary purpose of the Project Charter?

- A. To formally authorize the project and assign the project manager
- B. To provide a detailed project schedule
- C. To document all project risks
- D. To define the procurement strategy

Your answer is missing

Explanation: The project charter formally authorizes the project and gives the project manager authority to apply organizational resources.

36. What is the purpose of the Work Breakdown Structure (WBS)?

- A. Break down project deliverables into manageable components
- B. Assign resources to tasks
- C. Document project risks
- D. Provide procurement requirements

Your answer is missing

Explanation: The WBS decomposes project deliverables into smaller, manageable components.