

CH1. Introduction To project management

1	A project can be any series of activities that have			
	A) Specific Objective	B) Specific Timeframe	C) Budget	D) All of the above.
2	A project can be any series of activities and tasks that have all of the following except			
	A) Start and end date	B) Design	C) Resources	D) Funding limits
2	A project is " a Unique Endeavor to Produce a set of Deliverables within clearly specified Constraints ".			
	A) Time	B) Cost	C) Quality	D) All of the above.
3	A project is " a Endeavor undertaken to Produce a Unique product, service, or result ".			
	A) Ongoing	B) Temporary	C) Repetitive Output	D) Both A & B.
4	The project performance dimensions include			
	A) Time	B) Scope	C) Cost	D) All of the above.
5	The project performance dimensions including all of the following except			
	A) Resources	B) Time	C) Scope	D) Cost
6	Every Project operates within certain Boundaries (Limitations) called Constraints include			
	A) Scope	B) Schedule	C) Resources	D) All of the above.
7	All of the following are Boundaries (Limitations) of a project called Constraints except			
	A) Resources	B) Schedule	C) Reporting	D) Funding
8	The Characteristics of a project include			
	A) A clear start & end date		B) A project has Boundaries	
	C) A project creates something new		D) All of the above.	

	The Characteristics of a project include all of the following except			
9	A) A clear start & end date		B) A project is business as usual	
	C) A project has Boundaries		D) A project creates something new	
10	Projects are , while Operations are			
	A) Ongoing - Unique		B) Fixed budget - More Risk	
	C) Temporary - Repetitive		D) Earn a Profit - Fixed Budget	
11	Projects are different from Standard Business Operational activities as they have all of the following except			
	A) Quality	B) Unique	C) Temporary	D) Fixed Budget
11	Project Management is the required to undertake a project successfully.			
	A) Skills	B) Tools	C) Management Processes	D) All of the above.
11	A is “ a Temporary Endeavor undertaken to Produce a Unique product, service, or result ”.			
	A) Project	B) Management	C) Project Management	D) None all of the above.
12	A is “ a Problem Scheduled for Solution ”.			
	A) Project	B) Project Management	C) Project Scheduling	D) Both A & C.
13	The Project Life Cycle including all of the following except			
	A) Resources	B) Design	C) Schedule	D) Funding
14	All of the following are reasons for Project Succeed except			
	A) Project Sponsorship at Executive Level		B) Strong Project Management	
	C) The Bad Mix of Team Players		D) Good Decision-Making Structure	
15	The definition of Project Success has been modified to include			
	A) Within the allocated time period		B) Without acceptance by the customer/user	
	C) Within the budgeted cost		D) None all of the above.	

16	All of the following are reasons for Project Failure except			
	A) Routine Processes	B) Poor Scope	C) Unrealistic Expectations	D) Personality Conflicts
16	All of the following are reasons for Project Failure except			
	A) Creep Scope	B) Poor Communication	C) Realistic Expectations	D) Politics
17	The Project Management including all of the following Benefits except			
	A) Keep work and goals organized in one place	B) Increase efficiency and confusion		
	C) Align communication	D) Improve team effectiveness		
18	Stakeholder is anybody who has any interest in your Project such as			
	A) Project Manager	B) Competitors	C) End Users	D) All of the above.
19	All of the following represent the main Roles in the Project Organization, from a Project Management point of view except Layer.			
	A) Business Governing	B) Steering	C) Controlling	D) Performing
20	The Steering Layer in "Project Organization & Roles" is Composed of the Roles defined in the			
	A) Directing Layer	B) Management Layer	C) Other Optional Roles.	D) All of the above.
21	The Directing Layer in "Project Organization & Roles" Comprises the Roles of			
	A) Project Owner (PO)	B) Project Manager (PM)	C) Solution Provider (SP)	D) PO & SP
22	The Managing Layer in "Project Organization & Roles" Comprises the Roles of			
	A) Business Manager	B) Project Manager	C) Solution Provider	D) BM & PM
23	The Performing Layer in "Project Organization & Roles" Comprises the Roles of			
	A) Business Implementation Group (BIG)		B) Project Core Team (PCT)	
	C) Project Support Team (PST)		D) BIG & PCT	

24	The Project Steering Committee (PSC) including all of the following except			
	A) Project Core Team	B) Project Owner	C) Project Manager	D) Solution Provider
25	A/An is a process that managers use to identify and select appropriate goals and courses of action.			
	A) Planning	B) Organizing	C) Leading	D) Controlling
25	A/An is to create a mechanism to put plans into action.			
	A) Planning	B) Organizing	C) Leading	D) Controlling

1	Project Integration Management includes the processes and activities needed to all of the following except the various processes and activities with the Project Management Process Groups.			
	A) Define	B) Combine	C) Control	D) Coordinate
2 Management is about making tradeoffs among competing objectives and alternatives in order to solve problems and address minor issues before they turn into bigger problems.			
	A) Integration	B) Scope	C) Quality	D) Risk
3	Project "The Work that needs to be accomplished to deliver a product, service, or result with the Specified features and functions ".			
	A) Integration	B) Scope	C) Quality	D) Risk
4	Project it is primarily concerned with controlling what "is" and what "is not" in the scope.			
	A) Integration	B) Scope	C) Quality	D) Risk
5	The Project Scope Management Processes include			
	A) Plan Scope	B) Collect Requirements	C) Create WBS	D) All of the above.
6	Create Work Breakdown Structure Process is considered within			
	A) Project Integration	B) Project Scope	C) Project Time	D) Project Quality
7	All of the following are reasons for Time Failure except			
	A) Missed deadlines	B) Poor work quality	C) Low stress levels	D) Inefficient workflow
8	The Time Management Benefits include			
	A) Greater Productivity and Efficiency.		B) A better Professional Reputation.	
	C) Less Stress.		D) All of the above.	
9	Cost Management is the process of managing project costs through the processes of			
	A) Cost Estimating	B) Cost Budgeting	C) Costs Controlling	D) All of the above.
 is the choice for the estimation method depends on the level of information available.			
	A) Resource Planning	B) Cost Estimation	C) Cost Budgeting	D) Cost Control

..... is the choice for the estimation method depends on the level of information available.			
A) Resource Planning	B) Cost Estimation	C) Cost Budgeting	D) Cost Control
The cost estimate forms together with a project schedule the input for			
A) Cost Estimation	B) Cost Budgeting	B) Cost Control	D) Cost benefit analysis
Project Communications Management Processes including all of the following except			
A) Identify Stakeholders	B) Plan Communications	C) Manage Project Tasks	D) Report Performance
Project Management is the process to ensure that the project will meet or exceed Stakeholder's needs and expectations.			
A) Integration	B) Scope	C) Quality	D) Stakeholder
Which of the following is Not one of the Seven Quality Management Principles ?			
A) Customer Focus	B) Leadership	C) Communication	D) Process Approach
..... enable an organization to align its Strategies, Policies, Processes and Resources to achieve its Objectives.			
A) Leadership	B) Improvement	C) Process Approach	D) Communication
..... Facts, Evidence, and Data Analysis lead to greater Objectivity and Confidence in Decision-Making.			
A) Process Approach	B) Improvement	C) Decision Making	D) Relationship Manag.
..... is essential for an Organization to maintain current levels of performance, to react to changes in its internal and external conditions and to create new opportunities.			
A) Leadership	B) Improvement	C) Process Approach	D) Relationship Manag.
The processes of Project HRM including all of the following except			
A) Develop Human Resource Plan		B) Acquire Project Team	
C) Control Project Team		D) Manage Project Team	
Risk Management is the process of defining, evaluating, and prioritizing risks that affect			
A) Schedule	B) Quality	C) Performance	D) All of the above.
Risks can come from various sources including all of the following except			
A) Legal Liabilities	B) Credit Risk	C) Lack of Resource	D) Accidents
The Principles of Risk Management include			
A) Create Value	B) Be Tailorable	C) Be Dynamic to Change	D) All of the above.

The Project Risk Management Processes including all of the following except Risks

A) Establish the Context

B) Control

C) Analyze & Evaluate

D) Treat

The Project Procurement Management Processes including all of the following except

A) Plan Procurements

B) Conduct Procurements

C) Develop Procurements

D) Close Procurements

Chapter 4. Project Scheduling

Construct the Network diagram should be based on among activities.

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|------------|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| A) Logical | B) Technical Dependencies | C) Reasonable Sequence | D) All of the above. |
|------------|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|

What is meant by Forward crossing in the Network's Critical Path Method ?

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|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| A) ES , LS | B) ES , EF | C) EF , LF | D) LS , LF |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|

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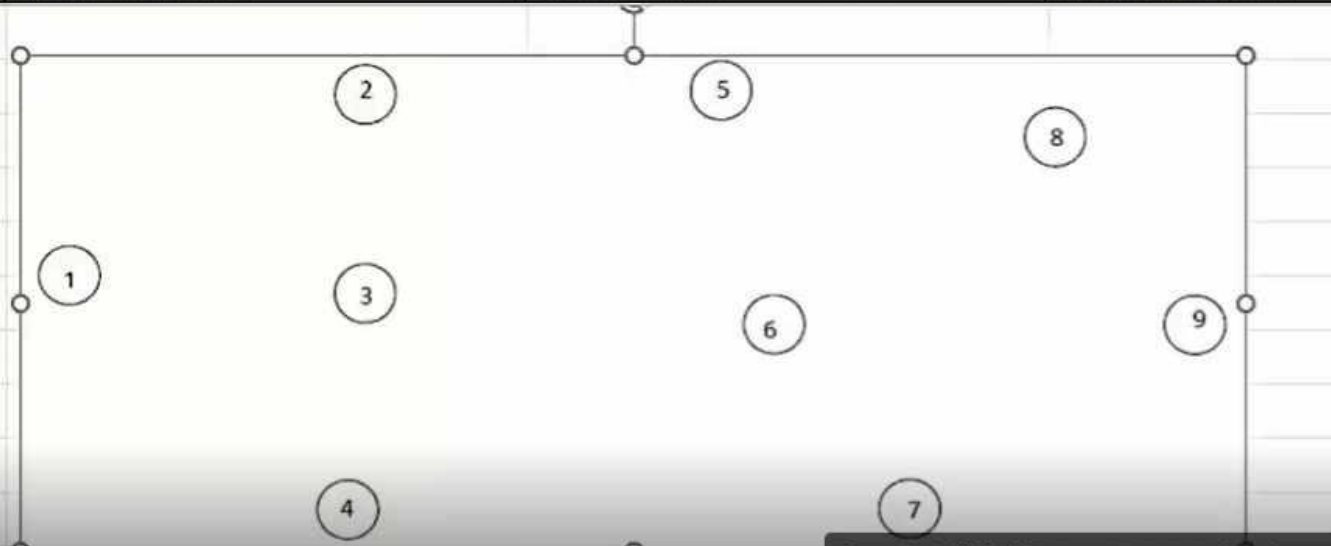
..... refers to the amount of time an operation may be postponed without changing the project's overall end date.

- | | | | |
|----------|--------------|----------|----------------------|
| A) Slack | B) Free Time | C) Float | D) All of the above. |
|----------|--------------|----------|----------------------|

Slack or Free time for each activity on the critical path = 0

The Critical Path is

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| A) B, C, H, K, N | B) B, G, K, N | C) B, D, H, K, N | D) B, D, I, M |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|



The Critical Path Method (CPM) use of activity time.			
A) one value	B) two values	C) three values	D) All of the above.
The Project Evaluation & Review Technique (PERT) requires of activity time.			
A) one value	B) two values	C) three values	D) All of the above.
The Critical Path Method (CPM) use where times can be estimated with			
A) Confidence	B) Familiar activities	C) New activities	D) Both A & B.
The (PERT) Technique use where times can be estimated with			
A) Familiar activities	B) Unfamiliar activities	C) New activities	D) Both B & C.
We can use For many situations e.g., Research, development, new products and projects, etc.			
A) CPM	B) PERT	C) Crashing	D) All of the above.
A is the Process of accelerating a project.			
A) Project Crashing	B) Project Selection	C) Project Control	D) All of the above.
Reduced Project Completion Time is			
A) Project Crashing	B) Project Selection	C) Project Control	D) All of the above.
The Principal Methods for Project Crashing include			
A) Change Work Methods	B) Work Overtime	C) Increase Quantity of Resource	D) All of the above.
Project completion times may need to be Shortened because			
A) Different deadlines	B) Penalty clauses	C) Put resources on a new project	D) All of the above.
Crashing a project requires of each activity.			
A) Crash time	B) Crash Cost	C) Both A & B.	D) None all of the above.

Chapter 3. Project Selection

A is the Process of Evaluating and Choosing Projects that both align with an organization's Objectives and Maximize its Performance.			
A) Project Crashing	B) Project Selection	C) Project Control	D) All of the above.
The Screening Models including all of the following except			
A) Realism	B) Capability	C) Control	D) Comparability
The Project Screening and Selection include Models.			
A) Checklist	B) Simplified Scoring	C) Financial	D) Both A & B.
The Financial Models in Project Selection including all of the following models except			
A) Payback	B) Simplified Scoring	C) Net Present Value	D) Return on Investment
A Checklist Model in Project Selection - is a list of applied to possible projects.			
A) Criteria	B) Opinions	C) Ideas	D) All of the above.
A Scoring models in Project Selection require agreement on			
A) Criteria	B) Weights for Criteria	C) Score for each Criteria	D) All of the above.
The is the amount of time it will take to recoup, in the form of Net Cash Inflows, the total dollars Invested in a Project.			
A) Payback	B) Scoring Model	C) Net Present Value	D) Return on Investment
The is the amount of time it will take to recoup, in the form of Net Cash Inflows, the total dollars Invested in a Project.			
A) Payback	B) Net Present Value	C) Break-Even Analysis	D) Both A & C.
Payback Period/Analysis occurs when the Net Cumulative Discounted Benefits the Costs.			
A) greater	B) equal	C) smaller	

Chapter 5. Project Control

The Project Control Cycle include			
A) Setting a Goal	B) Measuring Progress	C) Corrective Action	D) All of the above.
Controlling a Software Project (Project Evaluation & Control) include			
A) S-Curves	B) Milestone Analysis	C) Earned Value Management	D) All of the above.
The Monitoring Project Performance (Project S-Curves) is concerned with			
A) Cost	B) Schedule	C) Performance	D) Both A & B.
The Milestones Analysis in Project Control is concerned with			
A) Cost	B) Schedule	C) Performance	D) Both B & C.
The Earned Value Management in Project Control is concerned with			
A) Cost	B) Schedule	C) Performance	D) All of the above.
The Human Factors in Project Evaluation & Control include			
A) Optimistic Progress Reports	B) Level of Detail	C) Process Evaluation	D) All of the above.
The Human Factors in Project Evaluation & Control including all of the following models except			
A) Optimistic Progress Reports	B) Level of Detail	C) Technical Performance	D) Process Evaluation
The Critical Success Factors in the Project Implementation Profile include			
A) Project Mission	B) Project Plans & Schedules	C) Troubleshooting	D) All of the above.