

Unit-1

1-A ____ is a set of activities which are networked in an order and aimed towards achieving the goals of a project.

(A) Project

(B) Process

(C) Project management

(D) Project cycle

2-Categories of projects coming under expansion projects are

(A) Normal

(B) Crash

(C) Disaster

(D) All of the above

3-The project life cycle consists of

(A) Understanding the scope of the project

(B) Objectives of the project

(C) Formulation and planning various activities

(D) All of the above

4-Project life cycle consists of how many phases

(A) 3

(B) 4

(C) 5

(D) 6

5-Which of the following represents the correct Project Life Cycle Phases

(A) Conception → Definition → Planning & Organizing → Implementation → Clean-Up

(B) Definition → Conception → Implementation → Planning & Organizing → Clean-Up

(C) Conception → Definition → Implementation → Planning & Organizing → Clean-Up

(D) Definition → Conception → Planning & Organizing → Implementation → Clean-Up

6-Project Management is bound by _____ Target(s).

(A) Cost

(B) Time

(C) Performance

(D) All of the above

7- The Special Approach to ensure success of a project is termed as

(A) Product Management

(B) Project Management

(C) Process Management

(D) Performance Management

8-The Success of a project can be only achieved through

(A) Time Management

(B) Budget Management

(C) People

(D) Satisfactory Performance

9- PERT/CPM is a _____ type of technique used in project management.

(A) Project Selection Technique

(B) Project Monitoring Technique

(C) Project Scheduling Technique

(D) Project Execution Technique

10- Project Selection Techniques are

- (A) Cost benefit analysis
- (B) Risk and sensitivity analysis
- (C) Both (a) & (b)**
- (D) None of the above

11- Which of the following are Project Scheduling & Co-ordinating techniques

- (A) Bar Charts
- (B) Life Cycle Curves & Line of Balance
- (C) Networking Techniques (PERT/CPM)
- (D) All of the Above**

12-What is the % Level of effort that is required in Implementation phase of Project Life Cycle.

- (A) 65%
- (B) 75%
- (C) 80%
- (D) 85%**

13-Inspite of sophisticated computer & software packages we still need _____to make a project a success.

- (A) Product Manager
- (B) Financial Manager
- (C) Project Manager**
- (D) Performance Manager

14-_____ are the roles and responsibilities of a project manager

- (A) Defining & Maintaining the integrity of project
- (B) Development of project execution plan
- (C) Contract Management

(D) All of the above

15-The Feasibility report is prepared during ____ phase of a project.

(A) Conception Phase

(B) Definition Phase

(C) Planning and organizing phase

(D) Implementation phase

16-According to guidelines published by planning commission a feasibility report must include

(A) Raw materials survey

(B) Demand study

(C) Technical study

(D) All of the above

17-The Technical study in feasibility report consists of

(A) Product pattern

(B) Demand pattern

(C) Supply pattern

(D) All of the above

18-For the zero date of project to become effective, it is essential that ____ required for the projects are arranged.

(A) Man power

(B) Funds

(C) Machinery

(D) None of the above

19-_____ are the various costs that come under the fund requirements of the financing of a project.

- (A) Capital Costs
- (B) Working Costs
- (C) Operating Costs
- (D) All of the above**

20- The Expenditure on assets such as Land, plant and machinery, township etc... come under which type of costs.

- (A) Capital Costs**
- (B) Working Costs
- (C) Operating Costs
- (D) All of the above

21-Dimensions of feasibility study are: -

- (A) Market analysis
- (B) Technical analysis
- (C) Financial analysis
- (D) All of the above**

22-Key components of a cost estimate are

- (A) Direct Costs
- (B) Indirect costs
- (C) Both (a) & (b)**
- (D) None of the above

23-Techniques used in cost estimating are

- (A) Analogous estimating
- (B) Parametric estimating
- (C) Bottom-up estimating
- (D) All of the above**

24-Project planning uses which of the following technique(s) for scheduling

- (A) Bar Charts
- (B) Gantt Charts
- (C) CPM/Pert
- (D) Both (b) & (c)**

25- Goals & objectives are _____ & _____ of a project.

- (A) What & When
- (B) When & Where
- (C) What & How**
- (D) How & When

Unit-2

1- Following is(are) the responsibility(ies) of the project manager.

- (A) Budgeting and cost control
- (B) Allocating resources
- (C) Tracking project expenditure
- (D) All of the above**

2- Strategy considered to be under purview of senior management is

- (A) Old school thinking**
- (B) A new school of management thought
- (C) Beneficial to project manager
- (D) All of the above

3- Project managers who do not understand the role that their project plays in accomplishing the organization's strategy tend to make all the following mistakes except:

- (A) Focusing on low priority problems
- (B) Focusing on the immediate customer
- (C) Trying to solve every customer issues
- (D) All of the above are likely mistakes**

4-The successful project managers spend most of their time:

- (A) Planning with their personnel
- (B) Planning with the top management
- (C) Communication with the project team**
- (D) Studying project results.

5- Which of the following questions does the organization's mission statement answer?

- (A) What are our long-term strategies?
- (B) What are our long-term goals & objectives?
- (C) How do we operate in the existing environment?
- (D) What do we want to become?**

6- The project usually has following types of team members:

- (A) Functional managers
- (B) Process managers
- (C) Both (a) & (b)**
- (D) None of the above

7- _____ is a professional who is responsible for all aspects of a project from start to finish.

- (A) Functional managers
- (B) Process managers

(C) Project managers

(D) None of the above

8- _____ quality(ies) of an effective project manager

(A) Leadership Skills

(B) Communication Skills

(C) Problem-solving Skills

(D) All of the above

9-The project manager has the most authority in the _____ type of organization.

(A) Project expediter

(B) Matrix

(C) Projectized organization

(D) Functional

10- A good Tender document will include the following

(A) A letter invitation to tender

(B) Bill of Quantities (BOQ)

(C) Form of tender

(D) All of the above

11-Factors that decide the number of contracts

(A) Political Pressure

(B) Specialty of works

(C) Both (a) & (b)

(D) None of the above

12- Project Organization structure refers to

(A) Creation of an independent project team

- (B) Creation of a dependent project team
- (C) Both (a) & (b)
- (D) None of the above

13- What are the three R's of contracting

- (A) Responsibility, Regulation & Recovery
- (B) Responsibility, Reimbursement & Risk**
- (C) Role, Responsibility & Result
- (D) None of the above

14-Authority that accompanies responsibility is tied up with

- (A) Functionality
- (B) Personality
- (C) Accountability**
- (D) All of the above

15- What is full form of GCC

- (A) General Conditions of Clauses
- (B) General Contradictions of Contracts
- (C) General Contradictions of Clauses
- (D) General Conditions of Contract**

16- _____ defines each contracting party's duties and privileges, and the rules that will govern the relationship.

- (A) General Conditions of Clauses
- (B) General Contradictions of Contracts
- (C) General Conditions of Contract**
- (D) General Contradictions of Clauses

17- General Conditions of Contract includes

- (A) Definition of terms
- (B) Contractor's Default
- (C) Sub-letting
- (D) All of the above**

18-Milestones established by the customer must be adhered to by:

- (A) Project manager
- (B) Functional managers
- (C) The customer
- (D) Both (a) and (b)**

19-The decision to request an increase in the resources for a project is the responsibility of the:

- (A) Functional manager
- (B) Project manager**
- (C) Director of project management
- (D) Customer

20- One of the initial project documents, issued by senior management, which outlines the authority of the project manager, is called Project charter. As a seller, what another document can be used in this place:

- (A) Work breakdown structure
- (B) Project scope
- (C) Contract**
- (D) Internal memo

Unit-03

1-Which of the following is not a project direction communication in a project.

- (A) Technical Directions
- (B) Commercial Directions
- (C) Managerial Directions
- (D) Accountability Directions**

2- Project Communications Involves: -

- (A) Develop the project communication plan
- (B) Distribute information
- (C) Administrative Closure and Report Performance
- (D) All the above**

3-What are the communication formats in Project Communication Directions: -

- (A) Status Reports
- (B) Team Meetings
- (C) Newsletters
- (D) All the above**

4- The backbone of any organization is

- (A) Information**
- (B) Employee
- (C) Management
- (D) Capital

5- What is the abbreviation of MIS?

- (A) Management Industrial Systems

(B) Management Integrated Systems

(C) Management Information Systems

(D) None of the above

6- Management information systems (MIS)

(A) Create and share documents that support day-today office activities

(B) Process business transactions (e.g., timecards, payments, orders, etc.)

(C) Capture and reproduce the knowledge of an expert problem solver

(D) Use the transaction data to produce information needed by managers to run the business.

7- _____ is also a term often used to refer class of systems which support operational and tactical decision making.

(A) TPS

(B) MIS

(C) ESS

(D) DSS

8- What are the Basic Requirements for a Project Management Information System?

(A) Each project header must be able to update his project on a monthly basis.

(B) The project leader must be able to manually device the information needed to measure the progress of the project.

(C) The analysis reports must be then typed up for distribution

(D) All of the above

9- Which of the following is not a form of report used in components of MIS?

(A) Scheduled reports

(B) Key-Indicator reports

(C) Demand Reports

(D) Exchange Report

10-Which of the following report is produced periodically in PMIS?

(A) Scheduled reports

(B) Key-Indicator reports

(C) Demand Reports

(D) Exception Report

11-Which of the following is not an element of the existing information system?

(A) Human Resources

(B) Financial Resources

(C) Management Resources

(D) Material Resources

12- The performance of a project is good when it is completed based on: -

(A) Time constraints

(B) Specified budget

(C) Project specifications

(D) All of the above

13- What are the reasons for the poor performance of a project?

(A) If it is abandoned at half the way.

(B) If it is not producing a specified quality of a product.

(C) Both (A) & (B)

(D) None of the above

14- The investor, project manager and the public must be given with some indications about the management while the project is still in progress using _____?

(A) Performance Indicators

(B) Prediction Indicators

- (C) Project Indicators
- (D) None of the above

15- Some of the examples of performance indicators are

- (A) Time over-run
- (B) Cost over-run
- (C) Both (A) &(B)**
- (D) None of the above

16- The project control success parameters are: -

- (A) Time
- (B) Cost
- (C) Performance
- (D) All of the above**

17- What requires continuous monitoring during production phase?

- (A) Production Control
- (B) Progress Control**
- (C) Project Control
- (D) None of the above

18- _____ involves the monitoring of costs, recording information in different areas and analyzing these massive quantities of data – in order to take the corrective action before it is too late.

- (A) Budget control
- (B) Cost control**
- (C) Progress control
- (D) Production control

19- Cost Control has what following parameters in it?

- (A) Cost estimation
- (B) Cost accounting
- (C) Cost escalation
- (D) All of the above**

20- Indirect costs are also known as?

- (A) Overhead costs
- (B) Fixed costs
- (C) Both (A) & (B)**
- (D) None of the above

21-The costs which do not vary from day to day are called as?

- (A) Fixed costs**
- (B) Direct Costs
- (C) Performance costs
- (D) None of the above

22-Cost control curve has how many stages in it?

- (A) 3
- (B) 4**
- (C) 5
- (D) 6

23-What are the stages in cost control method?

- (A) At Zero date
- (B) During detailed engineering
- (C) During Procurement & Construction
- (D) All of the above**

24- Which stage in cost control curve has less scope of cost reduction?

- (A) At Zero date
- (B) During detailed engineering
- (C) During Procurement
- (D) During construction**

25- Which stage has cost control by budgetary restrictions?

- (A) At Zero date**
- (B) During detailed engineering
- (C) During Procurement
- (D) During construction

