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1.	The following BEST describes a subnetwork: A. Precedence Diagramming Method [PDM] B. Arrow Diagramming Method [ADM] C. Fragment Network D. Activity-On-Arrow [AOA] C
2.	A Project Manager in-charge of a Software Development projects is creating a project schedule network diagram for the code development component of the project. This is an example of: A. Precedence Diagramming Method [PDM] B. Arrow Diagramming Method [ADM] C. Fragment Network D. Activity-On-Node [AON] C
3.	What-if scenario analysis is done as a part of which process: A. Sequence Activities B. Define Activities C. Develop Schedule D. Control Schedule C
4.	AON refers to: A. Precedence Diagramming Method [PDM] B. Arrow Diagramming Method [ADM] C. Fragment Network D. Mandatory Dependencies A
5.	AOA refers to: A. Precedence Diagramming Method [PDM] B. Arrow Diagramming Method [ADM] C. Fragment Network D. Mandatory Dependencies B
6.	Activity Resource Requirements is an input to which of the following processes: A. Estimate Activity Durations B. Control Schedule C. Estimate Activity Resources D. Sequence Activities A
7.	Dummy relationships or dummy activities can be used in which of the following Activity Sequencing techniques: A. Precedence Diagramming Method [PDM] B. Arrow Diagramming Method [ADM] C. Fragment Network

	D. Schedule Network Templates B
8.	Which of the following is NOT an input to the Sequence Activities process? A. Project Scope Statement B. Activity Attributes C. Activity List D. Change Requests D
9.	Which of the following is a technique for Sequence Activities? A. Precedence Diagramming Method [PDM] B. Discretionary Dependencies C. Rolling Wave Planning D. Mandatory Dependencies A
10.	Reserve Analysis is a technique for: A. Define Schedule B. Sequence Activities C. Estimate Activity Resources D. Estimate Activity Durations D
11.	Resource Leveling is a technique for: A. Develop Schedule B. Sequence Activities C. Estimate Activity Resources D. Estimate Activity Durations A
12.	Following can be BEST described as a kind of dependency that can create arbitrary float values and limit scheduling options: A. Mandatory dependency B. Discretionary dependency C. Start-to-Finish dependency D. External dependency B
13.	Critical path method is used in which of the following processes: A. Sequence Activities B. Define Activities C. Develop Schedule D. Estimate Activity Durations C
14.	Parametric Estimating is done as a part of which process: A. Sequence Activities B. Develop Schedule C. Estimate Activity Resources D. Estimate Activity Durations

	D
15.	Identification of Mandatory Dependencies is BEST done during which process: A. Sequence Activities B. Develop Schedule C. Define Activities D. Estimate Activity Duration A
16.	Belth is building a customer's procurement system. However, the general contractor has to attend to another software development. This causes a three-week delay because she has no backup and is required to be there for the signoff of the plans. This event causes a delay in the completion of the software. This is an example of what? A. External Dependencies B. Crashing C. Mandatory Dependencies D. Lag A
17.	The software team is building a new application for their company. This is a new product type at their company, and the market for the product is extremely unstable and volatile. According to the product manager, a key to success will be flexibility to adapt the product to the market changes that will occur during software development. Which scheduling type best fits this need? A. Crashing B. Rolling wave planning C. Precedence diagramming D. Fast Tracking B
18.	Which of the following predecessors would a Project Manager use for an Activity on Arrow (AOA) diagram? A. Start to Start (SS) B. Finish to Start (FS) C. Start to Finish (SF) D. Finish to Finish (FF) B
19.	Which of the following best represents a lag that would be used on an Activity on Node diagram. A. The Critical Path B. The earliest a new system can be ordered from the manufacturer C. A delay after the sheetrock (wall board) is done in an IDC room to allow it to dry before continuing work in that area D. The latest new system can be ordered from the manufacturer without delaying the project C
20.	Calculate the standard deviation (variance) for the following: Pessimistic=14, Optimistic=6, Realistic=8.

	A. 1.78 B. 1.33 C. Not enough information D. 8.66 A
21.	The patient caring software project is twelve weeks behind schedule with ten team members working on it. Five of these team members are working on the Critical Path related items. What is the Slack of the Critical Path? A. Negative twelve weeks B. 30 C. 0 (Zero) D. Not enough information A
22.	Blockpain is testing a new software. However, the shipping of servers has delayed the finish by two weeks. The Project Manager is evaluating various ways to compress the schedule. The Project Manager suspects that the data generation and back system testing could occur at the same time instead of right after each other as laid out in the schedule. It is then discovered that local zoning laws will not allow this. This is an example of what? A. Crashing B. Mandatory Dependencies C. Discretionary Dependencies D. External Dependencies D
23.	You and a fellow Project Manager are having a discussion about his project. He says the Network diagram for it has four paths that have the maximum duration of 25 units on the diagram. He says he doesn't have a Critical Path because they are all the same length, and you can only have one Critical Path. Which of the following is a true statement? A. The Critical Path is the shortest path on the project. B. You can have more than one Critical Path, but they are the longest paths on the project, and more than one Critical Path will increase your project risk. C. You can have more than one Critical Path, but they are the shortest paths not the longest. D. You can have more than one Critical Path, but they are the longest paths on the project, and more than one Critical Path will decrease your project risk. B
24.	The Project Manager is creating an estimate for building a Big Data center. It is something that is new to the Project Manager and his team. They decide to create a bottom-up estimate. All of the following are advantages of this type of estimate except: A. It provides supporting detail of the estimate. B. It provides team buy in when they help create it. C. It takes a great amount of time to create. D. There is a greater degree of accuracy because of the detail it was created at. C

	Explanation: All of the answers are characteristic of the bottom up estimate. Taking a great amount of time to create is not an advantage of the estimate.
25.	The project team is working together on creating the plan for the data cleansing project. They have had some challenges associated with the planning. They are in the process of creating a Network diagram. What will this show the team? A. The schedule B. The duration estimate of the project C. The sequencing of the tasks on the project D. The Decomposition of the work of the project C
26.	Resource reallocation from non-critical to critical activities is an example of which Project Scheduling technique: A. Critical Path Method B. Schedule Compression C. What-if Analysis D. Resource Leveling D
27.	Knowledge of best practices in a particular area is MOST likely to give rise to which of the following dependencies: A. Finish-to-Start dependency B. Soft Logic C. Mandatory dependency D. External dependency B
28.	A Project Manager is preparing a Project Schedule network diagram. During the diagram development, she removes a dependency between two tasks that was defined in an earlier stage. After the network diagram is completed, she updates activity attributes for the two tasks. This is an example of: A. Define Activities B. Sequence Activities C. Develop Schedule D. Lack of change control D
29.	Reserve Analysis involves: A. Estimating by multiplying the quantity of work by productivity rate B. Incorporating time buffers into the activity duration estimates C. Developing project schedule with contingency reserves as a recognition of the schedule risk D. Adding resource reserves to the activity resource estimates B
30.	Which of the following is not true for Resource Leveling: A. Project schedule is built with resource buffers to prevent schedule slippage B. Project's Critical path may be altered C. Resource based scheduling method

	D. Reverse resource allocation scheduling A
31.	As the project manager of a project, you have needed to estimate certain activity duration before all project team members were acquired. On acquisition of the project team, you find that the actual competency levels of the acquired team members are much lower than what you had anticipated. In such a case, you will: A. Make no changes to the schedule. B. Ask the project team members to meet the original schedule by putting in overtime if required. C. Make changes to activity duration and schedule incorporating the changed competency levels. D. Inform the customer that the project is behind schedule. C
32.	A project manager uses precedence diagramming method (PDM) to construct a project schedule network and draws up a network diagram for the purpose. He decides to use the most common type of precedence relationship for all activities. Which of the following relationships would he use? A. Start-to-start (SS) B. Start-to-finish (SF) C. Finish-to-finish (FF) D. Finish-to-start (FS) D
33.	Progressive elaboration is least applicable to which of the following processes? A. Create WBS B. Control Schedule C. Develop Schedule D. Estimate Activity Duration B
34.	During a work breakdown structure meeting you have decomposed the deliverable into work packages and created your WBS dictionary. However, you now want to decompose the work packages to assist you in estimating, executing and control the project. These decomposed work packages are called? A. Milestones B. Work Packages can't be decomposed into smaller units C. Control Accounts D. Activities D