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#### Course-wide Content

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## Chapter 13 ▼

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### **Multiple Choice Quiz**

# **Results Reporter**

Out of 15 questions, you answered 2	correctly with a final grade of 13%
2 correct (13%)	

13 incorrect (87%)

0 unanswered (0%)

Your Results	: :
The correct answer	for each question is indicated by a $\checkmark$ .
1 INCORRECT	A project monitoring system involves all of the following except:
	A) Determining what date to collect
	B) Determining how, when, and who will collect the data
<b>✓</b>	C) Adjusting the data
	<b>D)</b> Analysis of the data
	Reporting current progress
2 INCORRECT	Adequate project controls have the advantage(s) of:
	A) Holding people accountable
	B) Prevents small problems from getting large
	C) Keeping focus
	D) Both A and B are correct
<b>✓</b>	○ E) A, B, and C are all correct
3 INCORRECT	The second step in the project control process of the measurement and evaluation of project performance is to
	Review the baseline plan with top management
	B) Analyze inputs to control system
	C) Compare plan against actual
<b>✓</b>	D) Measure progress and performance
	Review spending with team members
4 INCORRECT	In monitoring project time (schedule) performance actual performance should be compared to:
	A) Budgets for the current year
	B) Top management's targets
<b>✓</b>	C) Project network schedule derived from the WBS/OBS
	D) Progress on similar past projects
	E) Previous status reports
5 INCORRECT	An Earned Value System used to monitor project progress includes comparison of
	A) Actual costs versus budget
	B) Schedule progress versus plan
	C) Quality progress versus plan

**D)** Both A and B are correct

**E)** A, B, and C are all correct

6 CORRECT The cost variance for a project is calculated by:

A) EV-AC

B) AC-SV C) PV-EV

O) CU-EV

E) EU-PV

INCORRECT

Baseline project budgets are derived from:

A) The organization's overall budget

igcup **B)** Time-phasing the work packages

**C)** Top management directions

**D)** Both A and C are correct

**E)** A, B, and C are all correct

INCORRECT

Generally the method for measuring accomplishments centers on comparing



	A) Larried value with the expected scriedule value
	B) Earned value with the actual costs
	C) Actual costs with budgeted costs
<b>~</b>	D) Both A and B are correct
•	
0	<b>E)</b> A, B, and C are all correct
9 INCORRECT	Which of the following are required to assess the current status of a project using the earned-value cost/schedule system?
	BAC, EAC, and ETC
	B) VAC, EAC, and BAC
	C) CV, SU, and BAC
<b>v</b>	D) PV, EV, and AC
	E) TCPI, EV, and PV
10 INCORRECT	Which of the following methods will measure the <i>scheduling</i> efficiency of the work accomplished to date?
	A) SV/CV
<b>V</b>	B) EV/PV
•	C) EV/AC
	D) AC/SV
	E) AC/CV
11 INCORRECT	Scope creep affects:
INCORRECT	A) The organization
	B) The project team
	C) The project suppliers
	D) Both A and B are correct
<b>V</b>	<b>E)</b> A, B, and C are all correct
12 INCORRECT	Small refinements that eventually build to be major changes are known as:
INCORRECT	A) Project erosion
<b>V</b>	B) Scope creep
•	
	C) Specification adjustments
	D) Specification refinements
	E) Continuous improvements
13 INCORRECT	The percent complete index that looks at percent complete in terms of <u>actual</u> amounts is calculated by which of the following?
INCORRECT	A) EV/BAC
	B) (EV-PV)/BAC
	C) AC/EAC
•	
	D) (EV-AC)/BAC
	E) (EV-PV)/EAC
14 INCORRECT	Which of the following will calculate the estimated cost to complete the project?
INCORRECT	(VAC-EV)/(PV/AC)
,	
	R) (BAC-EV)/(EV/AC)
<b>V</b>	B) (BAC-EV)/(EV/AC)
<b>V</b>	C) (PV/AC)/(VAC-EV)
<b>V</b>	C) (PV/AC)/(VAC-EV) D) (EV/AC)/(BAC-EV)
<b>V</b>	C) (PV/AC)/(VAC-EV)
15 COPPECT	C) (PV/AC)/(VAC-EV) D) (EV/AC)/(BAC-EV)
15 CORRECT	C) (PV/AC)/(VAC-EV) D) (EV/AC)/(BAC-EV) E) (BAC-EV)/(BAC-AC) Which of the following is not true regarding scope creep?
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