# Quiz -1
## Project Management
## Iqra University

Q. 1.

| | Description | Type of PMO |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Manages all projects throughout the organization | |
| 2 | Provides support and guidance, requires all projects within the organization to use designated project management software and templates, but doesn't otherwise exert control over the project | |
| 3 | Coordinates all projects within the organization | |
| 4 | Recommends common terminology, templates, and reporting and other procedures to be used on projects throughout the organization to promote consistency and streamline effort | |

| | Description | Type of PMO |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | Appoints project manager | |
| 6 | Prioritizes projects | |
| 7 | Has the highest level of control over projects | |

2. In a projectized organization, the project team:

   A. Reports to many bosses.
   B. Has no loyalty to the project.
   C. Reports to the functional manager.
   D. Will not always have a "home."

3. A project manager is trying to complete a software development project, but cannot get enough attention for the project. Resources are focused on completing process-related work, and the project manager has little authority to assign resources. What form of organization must the project manager be working in?

   A. Functional
   B. Matrix
   C. Expediter
   D. Coordinator

4. A project manager has very little project experience, but he has been assigned as the project manager of a new project. Because he will be working in a matrix organization to complete his project, he can expect communications to be:

    A. Simple.
    B. Open and accurate.
    C. Complex.
    D. Hard to automate.

5. A project team member is talking to another team member and complaining that many people are asking him to do things. If he works in a functional organization, who has the power to give direction to the team member?

    A. The project manager
    B. The functional manager
    C. The team
    D. The PMO

6. Two project managers have just realized that they are in a weak matrix organization and that their power as project managers is quite limited. One figures out that he is really a project expediter, and the other realizes he is really a project coordinator.

    How is a project expediter different from a project coordinator?

    A. The project expediter cannot make decisions.
    B. The project expediter can make more decisions.
    C. The project expediter reports to a higher-level manager.
    D. The project expediter has some authority.

7. Who has the MOST power in a projectized organization?

    A. The project manager
    B. The functional manager
    C. The team
    D. They all share power

8. All of the following are characteristics of a project EXCEPT:

    A. It is temporary.
    B. It has a definite beginning and end.
    C. It has interrelated activities.
    D. It repeats itself every month.

9. A framework for keeping an organization focused on its overall strategy is:

    A. Organizational project management.
    B. The *PMBOK® Guide.*
    C. Project governance.
    D. Portfolio management.

10. Which of the following BEST describes the major constraints on a project?

    A. Scope, number of resources, and cost
    B. Scope, cost, and time
    C. Scope, time, cost, quality, risk, resources, and customer satisfaction
    D. Time, cost, and number of changes

11. If a project manager is concerned with gathering, integrating, and disseminating the outputs of all project management processes, she should concentrate on improving the:

    A. Work breakdown structure (WBS).
    B. Communications management plan.
    C. Project management information system (PMIS).
    D. Scope management plan.

12. A project manager is managing his second project. It started one month after the first, and both are in process. Though his first project is small, this one seems to be growing in size every day. As each day passes, the project manager is beginning to feel more and more in need of help. The project manager has recently heard that there was another project in the company last year that is similar to his second project. What should he do?

    A. Contact the other project manager and ask for assistance.
    B. Obtain historical records and guidance from the project management office (PMO).
    C. Wait to see if the project is impacted by the growth in scope.
    D. Make sure the scope of the project is agreed to by all the stakeholders.

13. The project life cycle differs from the project management process in that the project management process:

    A. Is the same for every project.
    B. Does not incorporate a methodology.
    C. Is different for each industry.
    D. Can spawn many projects.

# Answer

| | Description | Type of PMO |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Manages all projects throughout the organization | Directive |
| 2 | Provides support and guidance, requires all projects within the organization to use designated project management software and templates, but doesn't otherwise exert control over the project | Controlling |
| 3 | Coordinates all projects within the organization | Controlling or Directive |
| 4 | Recommends common terminology, templates, and reporting and other procedures to be used on projects throughout the organization to promote consistency and streamline effort | Supportive |
| 5 | Appoints project manager | Directive |
| 6 | Prioritizes projects | Controlling or Directive |
| 7 | Has the highest level of control over projects | Directive |

2. **Answer** D

   **Explanation** The main drawback of a projectized organization is that at the end of the project when the team is dispersed, they do not have a functional department ("home") to which to return.

3. **Answer** A

   **Explanation** In a functional organization, the project manager has the least support for the project and has little authority to assign resources. Project expediter and project coordinator are roles in a weak matrix organization.

4. **Answer** C

   **Explanation** Because a project done in a matrix organization involves people from across the organization, communications are more complex.

5. **Answer** B

   **Explanation** In a functional organization, the functional manager is the team member's boss and probably also the project manager's boss.

6. **Answer** A

   **Explanation** The project coordinator reports to a higher-level manager and has authority to make some decisions. The project expediter has no authority to make decisions.

7. **Answer** A

   **Explanation** In a projectized organization, the entire company is organized by projects, giving the project manager the most power.

8. **Answer** D

   **Explanation** "It repeats itself every month" implies that the whole project repeats every month. Generally, the only things that might repeat in a project are some activities. The whole project does not repeat.

9. **Answer** A

   **Explanation** Organizational project management (OPM) provides a framework and direction for how projects, programs, portfolios, and organizational work should be done to meet the organization's strategic goals.

10. **Answer** C

    **Explanation** "Scope, time, cost, quality, risk, resources, and customer satisfaction" is the most accurate list of constraints, or competing demands, that a project manager must deal with.

11. **Answer** C

    **Explanation** The scope management plan and the WBS focus on project scope. The communications management plan addresses who will be communicated with, when, and in what format. The only choice that addresses gathering, integrating, and disseminating information is the PMIS.

12. **Answer** B

    **Explanation** There are many things the project manager could do. Asking the other project manager for assistance is not the best choice, as the other project manager might not be an experienced mentor. His advice might not be adequate to help this project manager. Waiting to assess the impact on the project is reactive; a project manager should be proactive. Gaining agreement of all the stakeholders on the project scope is also not the best choice. It would be helpful, but does not specifically address the issue in this situation. By contacting the PMO, the project manager can access the knowledge of many project managers, historical information from many projects, and the assistance of someone whose job it is to help.

13. **Answer** A

    **Explanation** The project management process ALWAYS includes the work of initiating, planning, executing, monitoring and controlling, and closing a project. This methodology is the same for projects within any industry. The work of these process groups may be repeated (iterated).