Question 1: What is true about the following? Introduction to Project Management Chapter 2 The Project Management Life Cycle ------------------ 2-1 Information Systems Project Management: A Process and Team Approach, 2e Fuller/Valacich/George What is the Project Management Life Cycle  
A) Introduction to Project Management Chapter 2 The Project Management Life Cycle ------------------ 2-1 Information Systems Project Management: A Process and Team Approach, 2e Fuller/Valacich/George What is the Project Management Life Cycle (Correct)  
B) Not Introduction to Project Management Chapter 2 The Project Management Life Cycle ------------------ 2-1 Information Systems Project Management: A Process and Team Approach, 2e Fuller/Valacich/George What is the Project Management Life Cycle  
C) Unrelated option  
D) Another unrelated option  
  
Question 2: What is true about the following? • A project life cycle simply includes the necessary steps, from beginning to end, needed to complete a project  
A) • A project life cycle simply includes the necessary steps, from beginning to end, needed to complete a project (Correct)  
B) Not • A project life cycle simply includes the necessary steps, from beginning to end, needed to complete a project  
C) Unrelated option  
D) Another unrelated option  
  
Question 3: What is true about the following? The end of each phase is referred to as a stage gate, phase exit, or kill point, and usually marks the completion of deliverables  
A) The end of each phase is referred to as a stage gate, phase exit, or kill point, and usually marks the completion of deliverables (Correct)  
B) Not The end of each phase is referred to as a stage gate, phase exit, or kill point, and usually marks the completion of deliverables  
C) Unrelated option  
D) Another unrelated option  
  
Question 4: What is true about the following? • A phase defines work to be done and personnel required • Life cycles vary by industry and organization ------------------ 2-2 Common Life Cycle Characteristics • Cost and staffing resemble a bell curve • Risk and uncertainly are highest at the beginning • Stakeholder influence is highest at the beginning; lowest at the end ------------------ 2-3 Systems Development Life Cycle (SDLC) • A common methodology for systems development that marks the phases or steps of information systems development • SDLC Phases 1  
A) • A phase defines work to be done and personnel required • Life cycles vary by industry and organization ------------------ 2-2 Common Life Cycle Characteristics • Cost and staffing resemble a bell curve • Risk and uncertainly are highest at the beginning • Stakeholder influence is highest at the beginning; lowest at the end ------------------ 2-3 Systems Development Life Cycle (SDLC) • A common methodology for systems development that marks the phases or steps of information systems development • SDLC Phases 1 (Correct)  
B) Not • A phase defines work to be done and personnel required • Life cycles vary by industry and organization ------------------ 2-2 Common Life Cycle Characteristics • Cost and staffing resemble a bell curve • Risk and uncertainly are highest at the beginning • Stakeholder influence is highest at the beginning; lowest at the end ------------------ 2-3 Systems Development Life Cycle (SDLC) • A common methodology for systems development that marks the phases or steps of information systems development • SDLC Phases 1  
C) Unrelated option  
D) Another unrelated option  
  
Question 5: What is true about the following? Plan 2  
A) Plan 2 (Correct)  
B) Not Plan 2  
C) Unrelated option  
D) Another unrelated option