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TEST I - PROJECT MANAGEMENT**1. Project management must meet the requirements:**

- a) the quality norms of the product made by the project
- b) forecasts and warnings/ prevention
- c) the beneficiary / the user, the financier and the project consortium.

Correct answer:c.....**2. The success or failure of the project is perceived:**

- a.) equally by all participants in the project.
- b.) different by the persons interested in the development of the project.
- c.) depending on the standards imposed by the project manager.

Correct answer:b...**3. A project has the following constraints:**

- a) human resources and material resources
- b) goal, budget and time
- c) time, cost and quality

Correct answer:**....c.....****4. The activity delimits a group of sub-activities.....:**

- a.) well defined, in a flexible period; subactivities are interdependent.
- b.) flexibly defined, in a well-defined period; the sub-activities are independent.
- c.) well defined, in a well defined period; subactivities are or may be interdependent.

Correct answerc...**5. A project manager knows that one of the keys to project success is:**

- a) preparation of documentation, which should include the characteristics of the goods to be purchased;
- b) selection of the offer with the lowest price;
- c) preparation of the documentation, which should include the total number of goods/ services to be purchased and the relative estimation of the costs of the goods/ services.

Correct answerc.....**6) Risks:**

- a) can be quantified using expert systems;
- b) cannot be quantified;
- c) are always unforeseen and they not appear in all socio-economic activities.

Correct answera.....**7) Risk management is defined as:**

- a.) the totality of the methods and means by which the risk is managed to avoid it.
- b.) systematization of the types of risks, the purpose being only those to identify them and review the major ones
- c.) managing uncertain events, in order to succeed.

Correct answerc.....

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8) The quality management of the project is achieved by:**a) planning, assurance and quality control.**

b) quality planning to ensure that the project will meet the requirements for which it was launched.

c) planning, assurance, control and quality increase.

Correct answera....**9) The cost management of a project has the following components:**

a.) cost planning, cost estimation, budget planning, cost control.

b.) resource planning, cost estimation, budget elaboration, cost control.

c.) cost estimation, budget planning, budget elaboration, cost control.

Correct answerb.....**10) It is said about the competitive analysis that:**

a.) gives managers the motivation to act, in the sense of eliminating shortcomings.

b.) offers an excellent possibility to capitalize on the data about competitors, determining the size of own deficiencies, in terms of costs, quality of products and services and in terms of deliveries.

c.) necessarily leads to a good understanding of competition behavior.

Correct answerb....**Synthesis topic 1. Present the following topic:****Indicators of success and failure in projects.****Success in a project is determined by achieving predefined objectives within constraints such as time, cost, and quality.****Key indicators include:****a) Achievement of Project Objectives:**

- The extent to which the project meets its original goals and deliverables.
- Alignment with stakeholder expectations, including beneficiaries, financiers, and project teams.

b) Adherence to the Triple Constraint:

- Time: Completing the project within the scheduled timeframe.
- Cost: Staying within the allocated budget.
- Quality: Delivering outcomes that meet or exceed quality standards.

c) Stakeholder Satisfaction:

- Positive feedback from clients, users, and sponsors.
- Meeting or exceeding stakeholder requirements and expectations.

d) Benefits Realization:

- Contribution to organizational goals or strategic objectives.
- Realized value, such as increased efficiency, profits, or social impact.

e) Team Performance and Collaboration:

- Effective communication and teamwork.
- High morale and minimal conflicts within the project team.

Failure can occur when projects deviate significantly from planned goals or constraints.**Common indicators include:****a) Scope Creep and Unrealized Objectives:**

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- Expanding project scope without corresponding adjustments in time and budget.
- Failure to deliver key outcomes or achieve project goals.

b) Budget Overruns:

- Exceeding the allocated budget, often due to poor cost estimation or resource mismanagement.

c) Schedule Delays:

- Missing critical deadlines or milestones, leading to project timeline extensions.

d) Quality Deficiencies:

- Deliverables that do not meet required standards, resulting in rework or stakeholder dissatisfaction.

e) Stakeholder Dissatisfaction:

- Negative feedback from clients or users.
- Failure to meet stakeholder expectations, leading to loss of trust or reputational damage.

f) Team Issues and Poor Communication:

- Conflicts, low morale, and poor collaboration within the team.
- Lack of clear communication channels and reporting structures.