Paper Code : DMC-218

Roll No :.................................

Examination : DECEMBER 2020

2nd Year

Project Management

Time : 1 Hours]   [Max. Marks : 60

Instructions :-

- Attempt All Questions. All questions carry equal marks.
- Fill the 'Bubble' available in OMR Sheet to mark your Answer.
- Only one option is correct out of all available option.
- There is 1 mark for correct answer.
- There is No Negative marking for incorrect answer.

1. "Dummies cannot be removed whenever it results in two or more activities that run between the same two start and finish nodes". This rule is called as ?

    (A) Overriding rule

    (B) Oversizing rule

    (C) Downsizing rule

    (D) Overdriving rule

2. Which must be sufficient to reveal scheduling restraints and important predecessor relationships?

    (A) Reduntant activities

    (B) Level of dummies

    (C) Level of detail

    (D) Level of predecessors

3. Which networks are constructed without use of dummies?

    (A) AON

    (B) AOA

    (C) CPM

    (D) PERT

4. Which kind of network is produced by both AON and AOA formats?

    (A) Result-oriented network

    (B) Activity-oriented network

    (C) Task-oriented network

    (D) Event-oriented network

5. A network is developed by starting with a list of activities and their?

    (A) Immediate successors

    (B) Immediate connectors

    (C) Immediate predecessors

    (D) Immediate precursors

6. What is the major use of network in project planning?

    (A) Scheduling

    (B) Supervision

    (C) Error fixing

    (D) On time completion

7. The expected project duration is determined by finding which path through the network?

(A) Shortest

(B) Longest

(C) Thinnest

(D) Thickest

8. The longest path from the origin node to the terminal node is called ?

(A) Minimal path

(B) Efficient path

(C) Index path

(D) Critical path

9. ES stands for?

(A) Early start time

(B) Easy start time

(C) Early stop time

(D) Easy stop time

10. EF stands for ?

(A) Easy Finish Time

(B) Early Finish Time

(C) Easy Final Time

(D) Early Full Time

11. ES and EF are computed by taking?

(A) Backward pass

(B) Immediate pass

(C) Dummy pass

(D) Forward pass

12. LS stands for ?

(A) Late start time

(B) Less start time

(C) Low start time

(D) Least start time

13. LF stands for ?

(A) Low finish time

(B) Less finish time

(C) Late finish time

(D) Least finish time

14. The difference between LS and ES is referred to as?

(A) Total slack time

(B) Total lag time

(C) Total delay time

(D) Total completion time

15. The amount of time an activity can be delayed without affecting the start times of any successor activities is referred to as ?

(A) Free slag

(B) Free slack

(C) Free lag

(D) Free back

16. **Everywhere on the critical path the total and free slack times are ?**

(A) One

(B) Zero

(C) Same

(D) Half

17. **A plan that expresses the schedule in terms of actual calendar dates is called as ?**

(A) Calendar schedule plan

(B) Calendar programmed plan

(C) Terminal schedule plan

(D) Annual schedule plan

18. **To complete the calendar schedule, the network is converted into ?**

(A) Work-based network

(B) Node-based network

(C) Time-based network

(D) Schedule-based network

19. **How many things occur in the planning and control process?**

(A) Two

(B) Three

(C) Four

(D) Five

20. **Which briefly gives the statement of work, expected end-items and required resources?**

(A) Project planner

(B) Project manager

(C) Project charter

(D) Project co-ordinator

21. **Which specifies the departments, subcontractors and managers responsible for work activities?**

(A) Project organization

(B) Project plan

(C) Project hub

(D) Project firm

22. **Which includes an overview description of the project oriented toward top-level management?**

(A) Project organisation

(B) Project summary

(C) Management organisation

(D) Management summary

23. **Which includes list of work packages and description of each ?**

(A) Work breakdown

(B) Work Summary

(C) Work Chart

(D) Work List

24. **MCC stands for ?**

(A) Master Cool Company

(B) Master Competent Company

(C) Master Control Company

(D) Master Computer Company

25. **WBS stands for ?**

   (A) Work Breakdown Structure

   (B) Work Based System

   (C) Work Breakdown System

   (D) Work Based Structure

26. **JPP Stands for ?**

   (A) Joint Project Programme

   (B) Joint Project Planning

   (C) Joint Periodic Project

   (D) Joint Project priority

27. **Which approach is currently recommended by PMI?**

   (A) Noun-type approach

   (B) Verb-type approach

   (C) Organizational approach

   (D) None of these

28. **How an organisation is subdivided is referred to as ?**

   (A) Basis for diversification

   (B) Basis for organisation

   (C) Basis for simplification

   (D) Basis for differentiation

29. **Which estimate is derived from an empirical or mathematical relationship?**

   (A) Parametric estimate

   (B) Project estimate

   (C) Analogy estimate

   (D) Expert estimate

30. **What is the full form of MIS?**

   (A) Management Information System

   (B) Management Integration System

   (C) Marketing Information System

   (D) Management Information Suite

31. **What is the major benefit of computer PMIs over manual system?**

   (A) Accuracy

   (B) Speed

   (C) Economy

   (D) Efficiency

32. **A computer-based PMIs should be able to ?**

   (A) Create and update project files

   (B) Enable data from other information files to be transferred to the project database

   (C) Integrate work

   (D) All of these

33. **All project software systems do project scheduling using which procedure?**

   (A) Time-based procedure

   (B) Task-based procedure

   (C) Network-based procedure

   (D) Priority-based procedure

34. **What is the function of PMIS?**

    (A) Planning and scheduling

    (B) Budgeting

    (C) Work authorization

    (D) All of these

35. **Which dominates project management software system?**

    (A) Microsoft Project

    (B) Microsoft Window

    (C) Microsoft Manager

    (D) Microsoft Administrator

36. **How many tasks or projects the MS project software can handle?**

    (A) 100

    (B) 120

    (C) 250

    (D) Unlimited

37. **Which works with an SQL database and is MS office compatible?**

    (A) Project Manager

    (B) Project Programmer

    (C) Project Engineer

    (D) Project Scheduler

38. **Which technology is very well suited to the needs of project management?**

    (A) Web technology

    (B) Nano technology

    (C) Information technology

    (D) None of these

39. **Web-based software requires which one thing?**

    (A) Access to project manager"s data

    (B) Access to server data

    (C) Access to domain name system

    (D) Access to a web browser

40. **IP stands for?**

    (A) Intranet Protocol

    (B) Internet Piracy

    (C) Intranet Provider

    (D) Internet Provider

41. **Intranets use which kind of software for enabling users to move easily among different kinds of software tools?**

    (A) Server-based software

    (B) Client-based software

    (C) System-based software

    (D) Browser-based software

42. **During which phase of project life cycle, mathematical and thought organizer software are employed for feasibility analysis, cost-benefit studies and project development?**

    (A) Definition

    (B) Conception

(C) Execution

(D) Budgeting

43. Which is an input to PMI software to check precedence relationships?

(A) Objectives

(B) Work tasks

(C) Both "A" & "B"

(D) None of these

44. What is defined and expressed in terms of technical specification, budgeted costs, schedules and resource requirements?

(A) Performance Standards

(B) Performance appraisals

(C) Performance systems

(D) Work standards

45. What should be taken when actual performance significantly deviates from standards?

(A) Performance analysis

(B) Corrective action

(C) Disciplinary action

(D) Performance appraisal

46. Keeping the project on track according to the project plan is referred to as ?

(A) Project command

(B) Project control

(C) Project plan

(D) Project check

47. Tracking project performance with respect to technical requirements is referred to as ?

(A) Change control

(B) Product control

(C) Quality control

(D) Quality check

48. To keep the project on schedule and minimize schedule overruns is called as ?

(A) Schedule plan

(B) Schedule phase

(C) Schedule concept

(D) Schedule control

49. How many variables can assess the status of project?

(A) Three

(B) Two

(C) Four

(D) Five

50. TPM stands for ?

(A) Testing Performance Management

(B) Technical Performance Measurement

(C) Technical Project Management

(D) Technical Programme Measurement

51. How many kinds of evaluation occur in projects?

(A) Two

(B) Three

(C) Four

(D) Five

52. Which evaluation happens throughout the project life cycle?

(A) Summary evaluation

(B) Formative evaluation

(C) Summative evaluation

(D) Objective evaluation

53. Which evaluation focuses on the end product or result?

(A) Formative evaluation

(B) Objective evaluation

(C) Summary evaluation

(D) Summative evaluation

54. What is the primary way for obtaining project evaluative information?

(A) Graphics

(B) Reports

(C) Observations

(D) All of these

55. To indentify deviations from the project plan is the function of?

(A) Project review

(B) Project plan

(C) Project Observation

(D) Project budgeting

56. Review meetings are the managerial equivalent to ?

(A) Quality control

(B) Quality circle

(C) Quality index

(D) Quality curve

57. Which is also referred to as peer reviews?

(A) Formal reviews

(B) Informal reviews

(C) Objective reviews

(D) Subjective reviews

58. Which provides the sponsor or customer with an independent assessment of project progress?

(A) Project summary

(B) Project details

(C) Project audit

(D) Project plan

59. Whom should be sent the monthly status report of project?

(A) Marketing manager

(B) Sales manager

(C) Technical manager

(D) Functional manager

60. The project manager should send monthly status report to whom?

    (A) Customer

    (B) Engineer

    (C) Owner

    (D) Product owner