

Self-Assessment Questions for Module 03 Processes, Process Groups & Knowledge Areas

Question 1: Which of the following statements regarding the project management Process Groups is incorrect?

- A.) The Process Groups are also called project life cycle phases.
- B.) All Process Groups can be conducted within a single phase of the project.
- C.) There are five project management process groups.
- D.) The Process Groups are interactive.

Question 2: For any project, the two major types of processes performed by the project team with stakeholder involvement are:

- A.) Conforming and non-conforming processes.
- B.) Project management and product-oriented processes.
- C.) Profit and expenses related processes.
- D.) Simple and complicated processes.

Question 3: Robert is managing a railway track construction project. The success of this project is very critical for Robert's organization. In order to deliver this project successfully, Robert should pay attention to a lot of factors. Which of the following is the least important factor for the project's success?

- A.) Selection of the appropriate processes for the project.
- B.) Establishing adequate and effective communication.
- C.) Engaging stakeholders and managing their expectations.
- D.) Updating the lessons learned library.

Question 4: What are the three basic components of a process?

- A.) inputs, tools and techniques, and outputs
- B.) scope, time, and quality
- C.) human resources, machinery, and costs
- D.) optimization, improvement, and enhancement



Question 5: Which of the following are the two elements that must always be considered as inputs to each process?

- A.) Human resource management plan and cost management plan.
- B.) Scope management plan and risk management plan.
- C.) Expert judgment and variance analysis.
- D.) Organizational process assets and enterprise environmental factors.

Question 6: Which of the following Process Groups continuously interacts with the rest of the Process Groups?

- A.) Closing
- B.) Monitoring & controlling
- C.) Initiating
- D.) Executing

Question 7: Mary's project is in its planning phase. The project sponsor has decided that the project needs to be terminated due to the unavailability of funds. What should Mary do?

- A.) Mary should reject this decision because the Project Management Plan has not yet been approved.
- B.) Mary needs to negotiate with the project sponsor.
- C.) Mary should terminate the project in its current state.
- D.) Mary should proceed to the closing phase of the project and follow the closing processes.

Question 8: Which sequence of the following Process Groups is recommended by the PMBOK guide?

- A.) Initiating, executing, planning, monitoring & controlling, closing
- B.) initiating, planning, executing, closing, monitoring & controlling
- C.) Initiating, planning, executing, monitoring & controlling, closing
- D.) No specific sequence has been recommended by the PMBOK guide.

Question 9: Who is responsible for determining which processes are appropriate for a project as well as the appropriate degree of rigor required for each process?

- A.) The project team
- B.) The project manager
- C.) The project manager and the project team
- D.) The change control board



Question 10: Which of the following Knowledge Areas does not use any process from the Monitoring & Controlling Process group?

- A.) Cost Management
- B.) Risk Management
- C.) Human Resource Management
- D.) Integration Management

Question 11: Which of the following is a process from the Monitoring & Controlling Process Group?

- A.) Develop Schedule
- B.) Validate Scope
- C.) Perform Quality Assurance
- D.) Manage Project Team

Question 12: What is the relationship between project data and project information?

- A.) The project information is analyzed, aggregated and transformed into project data.
- B.) The project data is analyzed, aggregated and transformed into project information.
- C.) The project data and the project information are two terms for the same thing.
- D.) The project data is the optional element of the project information.

Question 13: In a typical project, when do the project management processes overlap with the product-oriented processes?

- A.) Throughout the life of the project
- B.) During the planning stage of the project
- C.) During the executing stage of the project
- D.) During the closing stage of the project

Question 14: Linda is managing a complex airport construction project. Linda is planning to apply all of the PMBOK processes on this project. Apart from the PMBOK processes, which of the following types of processes must also be considered?

- A.) Progress reporting processes
- B.) Project planning processes
- C.) Product-oriented processes
- D.) Project control processes



Question 15: Which of the following Knowledge Areas has at least one process from each of the Process Groups?

- A.) Quality Management
- B.) Procurement Management
- C.) Integration Management
- D.) Stakeholder Management



Answer Sheet for Self-Assessment 03

Question Number	My Answer	Correct	Incorrect
Question 01			
Question 02			
Question 03			
Question 04			
Question 05			
Question 06			
Question 07			
Question 08			
Question 09			
Question 10			
Question 11			
Question 12			
Question 13			
Question 14			
Question 15			
Total Number			
% Correct		%	

To calculate the % correct, divide the "total correct" by 0.15. Example: If you have 13 correct then calculate 13 / 0.15 = 86.6%



Answers for Self-Assessment 03

Question Number	Correct Answer
Question 01	Α
Question 02	В
Question 03	D
Question 04	Α
Question 05	D
Question 06	В
Question 07	D
Question 08	D
Question 09	С
Question 10	С
Question 11	В
Question 12	В
Question 13	Α
Question 14	С
Question 15	С



Answers & Explanations for Self-Assessment 03

Question 1: Which of the following statements regarding the project management Process Groups is incorrect?

- A.) The Process Groups are also called project life cycle phases.
- B.) All Process Groups can be conducted within a single phase of the project.
- C.) There are five project management process groups.
- D.) The Process Groups are interactive.

Correct answer is A

Explanation: A project can have many phases. Each phase may be considered a sub-project. Likewise, the five Process Groups have clear dependencies and are typically performed in each project and they are highly interactive with one another. However, as the The PMBOK Guide stresses, the Process Groups are not project life cycle phases.

Reference: PMBOK Guide 5th Edition, page 52

Question 2: For any project, the two major types of processes performed by the project team with stakeholder involvement are:

- A.) Conforming and non-conforming processes.
- B.) Project management and product-oriented processes.
- C.) Profit and expenses related processes.
- D.) Simple and complicated processes.

Correct answer is B

Explanation: The best answer is project management and product-oriented processes. The former ensures the effective flow of the project throughout its life cycle and the later specifies and creates the project's product. Together these two major categories of processes are performed by the project team with stakeholder involvement as a matter of good practice.

Reference: PMBOK Guide 5th Edition, page 47

Question 3: Robert is managing a railway track construction project. The success of this project is very critical for Robert's organization. In order to deliver this project successfully, Robert should pay attention to a lot of factors. Which of the following is the least important factor for the project's success?

- A.) Selection of the appropriate processes for the project.
- B.) Establishing adequate and effective communication.
- C.) Engaging stakeholders and managing their expectations.



D.) Updating the lessons learned library.

Correct answer is D

Explanation: Communication and stakeholder management should always be a priority. Selection of the appropriate processes for the project is critical as well. Updating the lessons learned is important, but it is not critical to the success of the project even though it benefits future projects. So, it is the least important factor for the project's success.

Reference: PMBOK Guide 5th Edition, page 47

Question 4: What are the three basic components of a process?

- A.) inputs, tools and techniques, and outputs
- B.) scope, time, and quality
- C.) human resources, machinery, and costs
- D.) optimization, improvement, and enhancement

Correct answer is A

Explanation: A process is a set of activities that achieve a specified objective or result. Each process is characterized by its inputs, outputs and the tools and techniques, which are used to transform the inputs into the outputs.

Reference: PMBOK Guide 5th Edition, page 47

Question 5: Which of the following are the two elements that must always be considered as inputs to each process?

- A.) Human resource management plan and cost management plan.
- B.) Scope management plan and risk management plan.
- C.) Expert judgment and variance analysis.
- D.) Organizational process assets and enterprise environmental factors.

Correct answer is D

Explanation: Expert judgment and variance analysis are tools and techniques for different processes and not inputs. Similarly, management plans are not input to the initiating processes. The organizational process assets and the enterprise environmental factors must be considered as inputs to each process.

Reference: PMBOK Guide 5th Edition, page 47

Question 6: Which of the following Process Groups continuously interacts with the rest of the Process Groups?

- A.) Closing
- B.) Monitoring & controlling



- C.) Initiating
- D.) Executing

Correct answer is B

Explanation: Initiating and closing are at opposite ends of a project; they rarely interact. Similarly, the Executing Process Group usually doesn't interact with the Initiating Process Group. However, the Monitoring and Controlling Process Group contains processes that are active throughout the project life cycle; this Process Group interacts with the rest of the Process Groups all the tims.

Reference: PMBOK Guide 5th Edition, page 50

Question 7: Mary's project is in its planning phase. The project sponsor has decided that the project needs to be terminated due to the unavailability of funds. What should Mary do?

- A.) Mary should reject this decision because the Project Management Plan has not yet been approved.
- B.) Mary needs to negotiate with the project sponsor.
- C.) Mary should terminate the project in its current state.
- D.) Mary should proceed to the closing phase of the project and follow the closing processes.

Correct answer is D

Explanation: Negotiating won't help in this situation. The best action is to implement the sponsor's decision and close the project. However, proper closing processes need to be followed even if a project is just in its early stages.

Reference: PMBOK Guide 5th Edition, page 58

Question 8: Which sequence of the following Process Groups is recommended by the PMBOK guide?

- A.) Initiating, executing, planning, monitoring & controlling, closing
- B.) initiating, planning, executing, closing, monitoring & controlling
- C.) Initiating, planning, executing, monitoring & controlling, closing
- D.) No specific sequence has been recommended by the PMBOK guide.

Correct answer is D

Explanation: Project management processes are iterative. So, processes are repeated during the project based on the needs and requirements of the project. Therefore, since there is more than one way to manage a project, the PMBOK Guide does not recommend any specific sequence for the processes in the Process Groups.

Reference: PMBOK Guide 5th Edition, page 50



Question 9: Who is responsible for determining which processes are appropriate for a project as well as the appropriate degree of rigor required for each process?

- A.) The project team
- B.) The project manager
- C.) The project manager and the project team
- D.) The change control board

Correct answer is C

Explanation: The change control board is responsible to oversee the change control process, they don't plan the project. The project manager, in collaboration with the project team, determines the appropriate processes and the appropriate degree of rigor for each process.

Reference: PMBOK Guide 5th Edition, page 48

Question 10: Which of the following Knowledge Areas does not use any process from the Monitoring & Controlling Process group?

- A.) Cost Management
- B.) Risk Management
- C.) Human Resource Management
- D.) Integration Management

Correct answer is C

Explanation: The Human Resource Management Knowledge Area contains mostly Executing processes since the whole Knowledge Area is about managing the project team. It doesn't use any process from the Monitoring & Controlling Process Group.

Reference: PMBOK Guide 5th Edition, page 61

Question 11: Which of the following is a process from the Monitoring & Controlling Process Group?

- A.) Develop Schedule
- B.) Validate Scope
- C.) Perform Quality Assurance
- D.) Manage Project Team

Correct answer is B

Explanation: The Perform Quality Assurance and the Manage Project Team processes belong to the Executing Process Group. The Develop Schedule process belongs to the Planning Process Group. The Validate Scope process is the only the choice that belongs to the Monitoring & Controlling Process Group.



Reference: PMBOK Guide 5th Edition, page 61

Question 12: What is the relationship between project data and project information?

- A.) The project information is analyzed, aggregated and transformed into project data.
- B.) The project data is analyzed, aggregated and transformed into project information.
- C.) The project data and the project information are two terms for the same thing.
- D.) The project data is the optional element of the project information.

Correct answer is B

Explanation: The project data is analyzed, aggregated and transformed into project information. The project data is collected from the Executing processes and the project information is produced during the Monitoring & Controlling processes.

Reference: PMBOK Guide 5th Edition, page 58

Question 13: In a typical project, when do the project management processes overlap with the product-oriented processes?

- A.) Throughout the life of the project
- B.) During the planning stage of the project
- C.) During the executing stage of the project
- D.) During the closing stage of the project

Correct answer is A

Explanation: The project management processes and the product-oriented processes are carried out in parallel; they overlap throughout the life of the project.

Reference: PMBOK Guide 5th Edition, page 48

Question 14: Linda is managing a complex airport construction project. Linda is planning to apply all of the PMBOK processes on this project. Apart from the PMBOK processes, which of the following types of processes must also be considered?

- A.) Progress reporting processes
- B.) Project planning processes
- C.) Product-oriented processes
- D.) Project control processes

Correct answer is C



Explanation: Project planning, reporting and control processes are already included in the PMBOK process set or PMBOK Guide Project Management Process Groups. Apart from these processes, the project manager must also consider the product-oriented processes since both processes overlap and intract throughout the life of a project.

Reference: PMBOK Guide 5th Edition, page 48

Question 15: Which of the following Knowledge Areas has at least one process from each of the Process Groups?

- A.) Quality Management
- B.) Procurement Management
- C.) Integration Management
- D.) Stakeholder Management

Correct answer is C

Explanation: The Integration Management Knowledge Area integrates the processes from the rest of the Knowledge Areas. It has at least one process from each of the Process Groups.

Reference: PMBOK Guide 5th Edition, page 61

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