1. **Scope definition is one of the earliest processes in Project Management. It is important to do scope definition properly. Poor scope definition may cause all of the following except**
2. Project will cost more
3. Rework
4. Material may fail
5. Project will take more time
6. **Controlling is one of the phases in the project management life cycle. Schedule control will focus on**
7. Activities starting before scheduled start date
8. Activities starting after the scheduled start date
9. Activities critical to the project delivery and activities present on the critical path
10. Activities that vary from the planned schedule
11. **Scope management plan is an output of the scope planning process. All of the following is true of scope management plan except**
12. Gives a description of how the scope changes will be integrated into the project
13. Assesses the stability of the project scope
14. Describes how the scope changes will be identified and classified
15. This document is not related with the project plan
16. **You work for ABC Corporation. ABC is in fields as diverse as packaged food products, readymade garments, writing instruments and book publications. You get a call from your manager who informs you that you have been given the additional responsibility of the project portfolio management. You understand that project portfolio management refers to:**
17. Managing the deliverables of a project
18. Doing an EVMS analysis to know the health of the project
19. How to select and support from a choice of project or program investments
20. Levelling resources across a portfolio of projects.
21. **Defect prevention and appraisal is needed for quality improvement. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for the costs to be invested in defect prevention and appraisal.**
22. The project management team
23. The sponsor
24. The customer
25. The organization performing the project
26. **As a project manager, one of your responsibilities is team building. The most important pre-requisite for team building is**
27. Top management commitment and support
28. Co-locating the team members
29. Identifying and rectifying individuals team performance
30. Spending money for team parties
31. **Organizational planning has to be done quite early in the project. All of the following are outputs of organizational planning except**
32. The project organization chart
33. Staffing management plan
34. Roles & Responsibilities
35. Interface between projects
36. **Out of the following, a stakeholder is**
37. Project Manager
38. Team Member
39. Individual or organization actively involved in the project or affected by it
40. Financer
41. **When determining the life cycle cost one should consider all of the following except.**
42. Acquisition cost
43. Operating cost
44. Disposal cost
45. Sunk cost
46. **A project plan guides a project during the execution phase. It should include all of the following except**
47. Project charter
48. Project Management Approach
49. Organizational policy
50. Estimation of cost
51. **Scope, time, cost, quality are the traditional concerns for a project management team. When working on a project that spans across nations, the team must consider all of the following except.**
52. Time zone where each team member is located
53. Holiday observed at different locations
54. Political differences and their volatility
55. Report formats used in the project at different locations
56. **Standards for products and services are followed in projects. These are critical to the process of satisfying**
57. Scope of the project
58. Functional requirements
59. Aspirations of the top management
60. Customer requirements
61. **Quality Management tools are used on projects. They are essential to provide the greatest degree of..**
62. Process capability
63. Satisfaction
64. Performance
65. Improvement
66. **Communications planning needs to be done for each and every project. The project manager would need which of the following as tool & technique for preparing the communication management plan.**
67. Communication requirements, communications technology
68. Name of stakeholders
69. Barriers to communications and local influencing factors
70. RAM, WBS, COM
71. **The original CPM calculation used the following duration estimate**
72. Optimistic
73. Pessimistic
74. Most likely
75. Reliable
76. **Workaround is**
77. A response that is not planned in advance of the occurrence of a risk event
78. A different way of doing something
79. A contingency plan
80. Work plan made considering a 24 hour calendar
81. **The following is updated in the risk register as an output from Quantitative risk analysis**
82. Prioritized list of quantified risks
83. Resources and cost risk
84. Workaround plans
85. Probabilistic analysis of threats and disasters
86. **ABC Corporation has decided to contract out a part of the project. The following is the most important in a contract**
87. Offer
88. Consideration
89. Acceptance
90. Approval
91. **ABC Corporation has contracted out a part of the work to be done. Procurement audit is required for all of the following except.**
92. Maintain a complete folder of contract related records
93. To determine the effectiveness of bid documents
94. To check the process of the contract changes
95. To identify successful and failure project procurement processes
96. **All of the following are tools and techniques of performance reporting except**
97. Status review meetings
98. Decision tree diagramming and analysis techniques
99. Time and cost reporting systems
100. Performance information gathering and compilation

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| --- | --- |
| Qno | Ans |
| **1** | C |
| **2** | D |
| **3** | D |
| **4** | C |
| **5** | D |
| **6** | A |
| **7** | D |
| **8** | C |
| **9** | D |
| **10** | D |
| **11** | D |
| **12** | D |
| **13** | B |
| **14** | A |
| **15** | C |
| **16** | A |
| **17** | A |
| **18** | B |
| **19** | A |
| **20** | B |