1. Project…
2. is temporary endeavour and produces unique product or service or result as output.
3. has start date and produces standard product
4. ensure the status quo of the operation
5. has less risks than operations
6. Program
7. has many projects managed by a senior person in an organisation.
8. has many projects of the same customer which are managed by different departments
9. has many related managed project and any project can be terminated or new project can be started if benefits are not realized by existing running projects
10. cannot be run in small organization.
11. Project constraints
12. Scope, Work, Risk, Skills, Schedule
13. Schedule, Organizational Processes, Risk, Skills, Cost
14. Risk, Customer’s Attitude, Cost, Skills, Scope
15. Cost, Scope, Schedule, Risk, Skills
16. ------ is high in the beginning of the project and low towards the end of project
17. Risk
18. Cost of change
19. Stakeholder interest in the project
20. Work
21. How do you validate that a change request is within the boundary of a project
22. Look into project goal and objective in project charter
23. Look into project management plan
24. Look into scope management plan
25. Look into requirement management plan
26. Which type of organization is best suited for managing projects successfully
27. Balance Matrix
28. Functional
29. Projectized
30. Strong Matrix
31. Enterprise environmental factors
32. constraints your options of managing your project
33. has no impact or relation to the projects because they belongs to organization
34. can be managed easily
35. all of the above
36. 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
37. Project will cost more
38. Rework
39. Material may fail
40. Project will take more time
41. Schedule control should focus on
42. Activities starting before scheduled start date
43. Activities starting after the scheduled start date
44. Activities critical to the project delivery and activities present on the critical path
45. Activities that vary from the planned schedule
46. Which of the following is NOT true regarding scope management plan?
47. Gives a description of how the scope changes will be integrated into the project
48. Assesses the stability of the project scope
49. Describes how the scope changes will be identified and classified
50. This document is not related with the project plan
51. Project portfolio management refers to:
52. Managing the deliverables of a project
53. Doing an EVMS analysis to know the health of the project
54. How to select and support from a choice of project or program investments
55. Levelling resources across a portfolio of projects.
56. When determining the life cycle cost one should consider all of the following except.
57. Acquisition cost
58. Operating cost
59. Disposal cost
60. Sunk cost
61. The original CPM calculation used the following duration estimate
62. Optimistic
63. Pessimistic
64. Most likely
65. Reliable
66. Workaround is
67. A response that is not planned in advance of the occurrence of a risk event
68. A different way of doing something
69. A contingency plan
70. Work plan made considering a 24 hour calendar
71. Understanding cultural key similarities and differences is especially important for-------
72. Culturally homogeneous, co-located teams.
73. Project sub-teams and work cells.
74. Globally dispersed, cross-cultural and virtual teams.
75. Teams under high budget and schedule pressure.
76. You & your friend are working with two different competing companies and both are bidding for same project. Your friend has given you some internal bidding related information. What should you do?
77. Tell your friend that they should not submit the proposal
78. Suggest your management that we should not bid for the project
79. Inform the friend that he should not providing confidential information and check with your management that whether somebody else can work on this proposal.
80. Ask a fellow project manager to work on the proposal
81. You are the project manager on a project where even after several round of discussion with contractor you do not know that how time and material it will take to complete the project. In this situation which type would be the most appropriate for this project?
82. Fixed price (FP)
83. Cost plus Incentive Fee (CPIF)
84. Time & Material (T&M)
85. Cost plus Fixed Fee (CPFF)

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| 1. Insurance is an example of which risk response strategy? |
| 1. Avoidance |
| 1. Acceptance |
| 1. Mitigation |
| 1. Transference |

1. You are working with a team of 10 engineers and 2 team leaders. In the mid of project two test engineers joins your project. How many new communication channel opened because of this event?
2. 27
3. 20
4. 105
5. 78
6. What is the name of the database that contains information on skill, competencies, previous experience, personal interest and availability of resources which can be assigned to a project?
7. The Availability Matrix.
8. Human Resources.
9. Staff Breakdown structure.
10. Staffing Pool Description.
11. Which Of the following management skills is used most by project manager?
12. Leading
13. Negotiations.
14. Influencing the organization.
15. Communication.
16. Your team's moral is down, you want to motivate them for higher productivity. Your friend, PMP certified project managers told that company policies and administration of salary, status and security can be a source of dissatisfaction but seldom contribute to long-term motivation. Therefore you bring hygiene factors in place then only think for motivational factors. This theory was proposed by which of the following persons
17. Frederick Herzberg
18. Abraham Maslow
19. William Ochie
20. Oldham Hackman
21. Which of the following is not a cost of quality?
22. Rework
23. Change requests
24. Fixing software bugs.
25. Deferring change requests
26. Which of the following is not an input to Perform Quality Control?
27. Scatter diagram
28. Deliverables
29. Project management plan
30. Quality checklist
31. EVM is part of
32. Executing processes
33. Closing processes
34. Controlling processes
35. Entire project
36. Quality experts says that cost of Non-conformance defined as -----
37. Money spent during and after the project because of failures.
38. Money spent before the project starts to identify quality measurements.
39. Money spent during the project to avoid failures.
40. Money spent after the project is completed to correct failures.
41. You are the project manager for an IT project with an 5 months duration and a Budget at Completion (BAC) = $500,000. After two months you have following input for your status reporting: PV = $300,000, EV = $250,000, AC = $350,000. What do you report as Percent Complete (PC)?
42. 50%.
43. 23%.
44. 25%.
45. 30%.
46. You are requested to provide estimates for an implementation project. Which of the following estimating methods will provide the most accurate estimate?
47. Top-down estimating
48. Parametric estimating
49. Rough order of magnitude
50. Bottom-up estimating
51. The most common type of dependency relationship is?
52. Start-Start
53. Start-Finish
54. Finish-Start
55. Finish-Finish
56. Your quality department told you that 25th of this month is external audit therefore all the project document should be ready by that time and you should be available for interview on that day. What did they informed you?
57. Milestone
58. Deadline
59. Constraint
60. Risk