Q1 commitment

在项目生命周期中,投入财务、人力与技术资源最密集的阶段是___。

- A 概念构想阶段
- B 计划阶段
- C 执行阶段
- D 结束阶段

正确答案 C

Chapter 1 Project Life Cycle —— "S-curve" 资源使用曲线显示执行期达到峰值

A/B 资源需求尚处预测与细化; D 主要进行收尾与移交,资源迅速下降。

识别关键词 "commitment ... highest"。

回忆项目生命周期四阶段及 S-curve 形态。

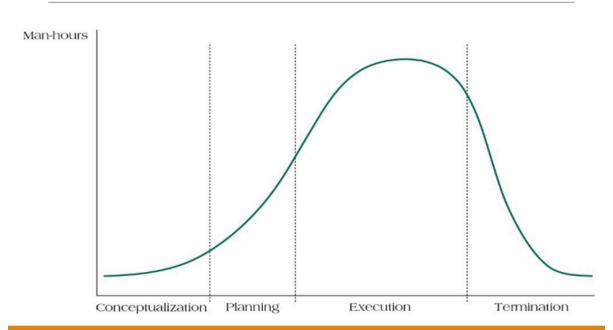
观察曲线: 启动/计划资源低→执行陡增→收尾下降。

由峰值对应执行阶段, 故选 C。

S-curve 将累计成本/资源随时间描绘为"S"形;执行阶段承担大部分可交付物开发与测试工作,因此对人、钱、技术投入最大。

PROJECT LIFE CYCLES

(FIGURE 1.3)



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Q2 matrix organization

在矩阵型组织中,下列哪一项不是项目管理的弱点?

- A 双重汇报体系导致"两位老板"
- B 共享资源需协商
- C 成员在职能与项目需求间左右为难
- D 以上都属于弱点

章节定位

Chapter 2 Matrix Structures Strengths vs Weaknesses 表

正确答案 D

错误选项原因

A/B/C 皆被课件明确列入"弱点",因此选择 "None of the above" (即三项皆弱点)。

思路 & 步骤

- 1. 查阅矩阵结构弱点清单。
- 2. 与选项逐一对照——全部命中。
- 3. 问题要求选出"不是弱点"的选项, 故选 D。

原理

矩阵组织通过跨职能共享人力,但产生双重权力、资源谈判与角色冲突等内生缺陷。

Matrix Structures

(table 2.4)

	Strengths for Project Management		Weaknesses for Project Management
1.	Suited to dynamic environments	1.	Dual hierarchies mean two bosses
2.	Equal emphasis on project management and functional efficiency	2.	Negotiation required in order to share resources
3.	Promotes coordination across functional units	3.	Workers caught between competing project & functional 相互矛盾的 demands
4.	Maximizes scarce resources		

Q3 Identify typical leadership behaviours (vs. management)

下列哪些属于领导者行为特征?

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Ⅰ激发信任 Ⅱ 关注系统 Ⅲ 关注底线 Ⅳ 具有长期目标

- A | & ||
- B I & IV
- CIIIIV
- D 全部

章节定位

Chapter 4 "Leader vs Manager" 对比图

正确答案 B

错误选项原因

- ||/||| 属于"管理者"特质(侧重系统与近期绩效);
- I/IV 是"领导者"特质。

思路步骤

- 1. 利用 Leader/Manager 对照表。
- 2. 标注每个特征归属。
- 3. 仅 I 与 IV 同属领导者 → 选 B。

原理

领导侧重愿景与人心(信任、长期方向),管理聚焦流程、效率与短期结果。

经理人与领导者的区别

领导工作比行政工作少, 更注重人际关系。

领导力涉及激励、鼓舞、影响并改变他人的行为,以实现共同目标。

成功的项目经理往往也是成功的项目领导者

领导者的特征:

- 做正确的事情
- 开发新流程
- 创新
- 首创 (主动发起)
- 赢得其职位
- 赢得尊重
- 关注人
- 激发信任
- 注重潜力
- 拥有长期目标

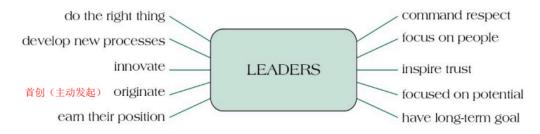
经理人的特征:

- 做事正确
- 维持现状

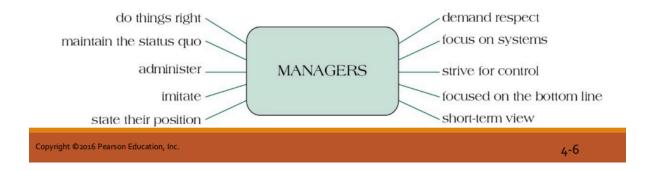
- 管理事务
- 模仿他人
- 表明自己的职位
- 要求人们尊重
- 关注系统与流程
- 追求控制
- 注重结果(收益/底线)
- 关注短期目标

Differences Between Managers and Leaders

(figure 4.2)



Leadership has less admin work but more on interpersonal relationships. Leadership involves inspiring, motivating, influencing and changing behaviours of others in pursuit of a common goal. Success project mangers are successful project leaders



Q4 Contractual Documentation

题干译文: 下列哪些是合同文件的关键可识别特征?

Ⅰ. 合同要求 Ⅱ. 合法对价 Ⅲ. 合同条款

章节定位: Ch-5 Work Authorization / Contractual features 5-14

正确答案: D

错误原因: A/B/C 分组都会遗漏要素,只有三项全选才完整。

思路步骤

- 1. 课件列出三条 bullet,均属"key identifiable features"。
- 2. 逐一比对,发现缺一不可。

原理阐释

合同文件需同时明确**功能/绩效**要求、双方承诺的"**对价**"、以及**免责/费用**等条款,三要素缺一则合同无效或执行困难。

Work Authorization

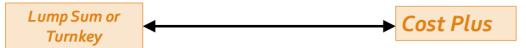
The formal "go ahead" to begin work.

Contractual documentation possesses some key ^{合同文件}identifiable features:

- Contractual requirements specific functionality or performance criteria agreed
- Valid consideration -does work authorization contract make clear the commitments agreed by both parties "有效对价(Valid Consideration)"是合同法中的一个核心概念,指的是合同双方为达成协议而互相提供的有价值的交换内容。简单来说,就是你给我什么,我给你什么。
- Contracted terms -what are excusable delays, allowable costs and statement of liquidated damages

约定违约金:根据法律规定,被告在诉讼中应向原告支付的金额,例如合同违约中的未支付金额。

Contracts range from:



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5-19

Q5 Contingency fund 的触发情形

译文: 管理层准备用应急金购买 VHS 机属以下哪类情形?

章节定位: Ch-8 Budget Contingencies

正确答案: A 范围从Beta变更为VHS

其他选项

• B: 这个不涉及资源不可用和环境问题等异常情况, Beta的研究顺利

• C: 未涉及进度提前/延后;

● D: Murphy's Law 泛指"会出错",概念太宽。

思路:识别"格式之争 Beta↔VHS"属范围改变。

原理: 应急资金用来应对计划外且难以预测的异变。

Budget Contingencies

临时费;不可预见费;意外事件

The allocation of extra funds to cover uncertainties and improve the chance of finishing on time

Contingencies are needed because:

- 1. Project scope may change
- 2. Murphy's Law is present -if something can go wrong, it often will
- 4. Normal conditions are rarely encountered availability of resources and environmental issues

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Q6 Build-up 阶段的首要成功条件

译文: 在项目筹建期, 最重要的是:

正确答案: A Top management support

其他选项: B 人员不稳定 (Flux 不断变化) 反为风险;

C EVM 是后期控制工具;

D 预算充足若无高层支持仍难推行。

思路:早期需资源、授权与方向 → 高层支持。

原理: 赞助人赋能、决策快速,后续团队与资源才能顺畅到位。

Q7 Lessons-learned 会议的目标应 _

译文: 经验教训会议复盘过程应从 __ 的视角展开。

定位: Ch-14 Lessons Learned Meeting Guidelines 14-6

正确答案: D From all possible viewpoints

说明: PM 个人视角或主观视角都会造成偏差; 项目复盘要求多方客观。

原理:全体利益相关者共同回顾才能识别系统性改进点。

Lessons Learned Meetings

Common Errors

- ➤ Misidentifying systematic errors attribute failures to external causes
- Misapplying or misinterpreting lessons based on events
- (eg a superior technology assumption blaming marketing)
- Failure to pass along conclusions

Meeting Guidelines

- ✓ Establish clear rules of behavior
- ✓ Describe objectively what occurred
- √ Fix the problem, not the blame

14-6

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Q8 Contingency Money 的定义

8. 应急预备金是指:

Α

存放在公司为所有项目设立的独立账户中,但未正式列入项目预算中

В.

在识别出所有项目成本后,添加到项目预算中

C.

项目预算中的第一项,金额由公司政策决定

D.

不在项目预算中,而是在项目预算完成后计算并预留出来

正确答案: B

原因解释: 应急预备金是**成本估算中的组成部分**,用以覆盖那些在估算时尚不明确但预期会发生的成本。

应急预备金应被识别并纳入预算之中,而不是事后单独设立或由公司统一管理。

选项 B 表示在识别项目成本后,将其加入预算,是最贴合定义的。

其他选项错误分析

- A 错误:将应急金存入独立账户且不列入预算中,与实际预算管理不符,项目预算应体现全部可预见成本(包括预备金)。
- **C 错误**: 应急预备金不是"第一项"也不是由公司"一刀切"决定,而是基于项目定义程度、风险、市场数据等多因素评估。
- **D 错误**:不应在项目预算完成后才设定应急金,这会遗漏其在预算控制中的作用。应急金应在预算制定时即考虑进去。

3.7.7.2 Contingency

This is the reserve to be allocated for a cost estimate to allow for incomplete project definition, uncertain elements, omissions, and inadequacies that will bring the cost estimate up to the required accuracy.

Contingency is an integral part of the cost estimate, covering items and costs that cannot be defined at the time a cost estimate is produced. For all estimates, the level of contingency is assessed based upon the level of definition or detail available, market and historical data, contracting strategy, the apportionment of risk, and local knowledge. The level of contingency will reduce as the definition of the project improves.

The level of contingency associated with each element of the cost estimate should be clearly identified and documented.

Contingency is not intended to cover inconceivable disasters, such as major scope changes, unusual economic situations, extreme weather conditions, "force majeure," or strikes.

Q9 用来标明每项工作直接责任人的工具

译文: PM 用什么识别每个任务直接负责人员?

定位: Ch-5 Responsibility Assignment Matrix (RAM) 5-17

正确答案: A Responsibility Assignment Matrix

原理: RAM 把 WBS 工作包与 OBS 部门或个人交叉映射。

Responsibility Assignment Matrix(RAM)

Lead Project Personnel Bob David IT Terry Legal Susan Beth James Task & Code Procurement Engineering Deliverable Problem Org. Tasks-0 2 Analysis -1.1.1 Develop info 2 0 technology -1.1.2 Identify IT Interview 2 potential users -1.2.1 0 Develop \$ presentation 0 -1.2.2Gain user ₩ 0 "buy-in" -1.2.3 Prepare Develop cost/ 2 proposal-1.3 benefit info -1.3.1 0 RAM is to identify team personnel who will be Support Responsible directly responsible for each task in the project Notification Approval

development

Q10 OBS 的作用

组织结构分解 (Organizational Breakdown Structure, OBS) 允许公司:

- A. 将追踪成本的职责分配给客户的会计职能部门
- B. 回避冗长的工作分解结构任务
- C. 创建初步的TPS报告
- D. 明确要完成的工作

定位: Ch-5 OBS definition 5-14

正确答案: D Define the work to be accomplished

说明: OBS 把工作包分配给组织单元,从而清晰界定"谁做什么"。

TPS: Transaction Processing System (事务处理系统)

事务处理系统 是一种信息系统,专门用于收集、存储、修改和检索企业日常事务的处理数据。

典型用途包括:

- 销售记录 (如POS系统)
- 工资管理系统
- 订单处理系统
- 银行业交易

示例:在超市收银时刷商品、计算总价、打印发票——这些背后就是TPS系统在工作。

Organizational Breakdown Structure

Organizational Breakdown Structure (OBS) allows

Work definition

Owner assignment of work packages

Budget assignment to departments (accounts responsible for the project work)

OBS links cost, activity & responsibility

Q11 Time-phased budget 中不包含的内容

译文:下列哪项不在典型的时相预算中?

定位: Ch-8 Time-phased budget 示例表 8-8

正确答案: A Cumulative time for each activity

原理:时相预算跟踪"钱随时间",记录各时段费用;累计"时间"由进度计划而非预算表体现。

Q12 合法的 Hammock 活动

答案: B Combine activities B-E-H

理由

Hammock 任务必须**同起点(B开始)同终点(H结束)**且可跨越中间空档;

组合 $B \rightarrow E \rightarrow H$ 连续且最终汇入 J;其它组合存在不同逻辑终点或重叠不足。 原理:Hammock 用于把零散但范围相关的工作打包,便于汇总成本/工期。

Q13 Schedule Performance Index (SPI)

计算: EV = 48; PV = Cumulative Plan 100

SPI = EV/PV = 0.48 正确答案: D

章节: Ch-13 EVM 公式 13-13

思路: PV/EV 数值 \rightarrow 套公式。

Earned Value Example (cont)

Planned Value (PV) = 103

Earned Value (EV) = 44

Schedule Performance Index = .43 = 44/103 = EV/PV

Estimated Time to Completion = (1/.43)x7 months =16.3 months Budget Time / Schedule Performance Index

Cumulative Actual Cost of Work Performed (AC) = 78

Cost Performance Index = .56 = 44/78 = EV/AC

Estimated Cost to Completion = \$210,714 = (1/.56)x\$118,000 budget Budget Cost / Cost Performance Index

Monitoring as of June concludes that:

- 1) Needs additional 10 months and running more than 9 months behind schedule
- Expects cost overrun to exceed \$210K

Q14 Estimated time for completion (ETC)

基线总工期 = 7月

ETC= 7/0.48 ≈ 14.58 月

答案: B 14.58 months

Q15 Cost Performance Index (CPI)

CPI = EV / AC = 0.6 答案: B 0.60

Q16 Estimated Cost for Completion (EAC)

ECC = BC / CPI = 114/0.6 = 190

答案: D

Q17 风险管理四阶段中不包括

定位: Ch-7 四阶段列表 7-7 正确答案: B Risk scheduling (识别/分析/缓解/控制才是四阶段)

Q18 成本估算常见问题

定位: Ch-8 估算问题列表 8-(表) 正确答案: A All of the above

(Ⅰ低估Ⅱ界定不足Ⅲ规格变更Ⅳ外部因素)

Q19 Crashing 的定义

译文: Crashing 是 __ 项目的过程。

答案: C Accelerating

原理:通过增加资源/费用以缩短工期的进度压缩技术。

Q20 Project Control Cycle 包含

正确答案: D All of the above 定位: Ch-13 Control Cycle 13-3 图

Q21 伙伴协议

答案: B 即便是朋友也应签书面协议

依据: 创业法律常识 (讲义 Part-1 企业形式)

Q22 "只做可行性、不写商业计划"的判断

答案: C 仍须编制商业计划

定位: Business Plan 重要性 P3-63

Q23 收入模型

答案: B 可以单一或组合

定位: Revenue Models 概述 P3-27-33

Q24 可行性分析的作用

答案: B 回答"应否推进" 定位: Feasibility 定义 P3-3

Q25 知识产权 (IP)

答案: A IP 是有价值的无形资产

定位: IP 定义 P1-31

Q26 Technopreneurship 可能缺点

答案: C

定位: 创业潜在缺点 P1-31

Q27 Porter 五力——行业吸引力

答案: D

定位: Rivalry Attractive 条件 P3-8

RIVALRY AMONG COMPANIES **浑水摸鱼**

差异化

Strongest of the five forces.

快 差异化

Industry is more attractive when:

- Number of competitors is large, or, at the other extreme, quite small.
- ► Competitors are not similar in size or capacity.
- ► Industry is growing fast.
- Opportunity to sell a differentiated product or service exists.

DR M Y SIYAL EE6010 P3-8

Q28 商业模式画布 (BMC) 的帮助

答案: C 同时了解客户与自身模型 定位: BMC 功用 P3-35-37

29 Trade Secrets

答案: A 能带来竞争优势的信息 定位: Trade secret 描述 P3-29

TRADE SECRETS A trade secret is any formula, pattern, physical device, idea, process, or other information that provides the owner of the information with a competitive advantage in the marketplace. Trade secrets include marketing plans, product formulas, financial forecasts, employee rosters, logs of sales calls, and similar types of proprietary information. Trade Secret Protection ■ Not all information qualifies for trade secret protection. In general, information that is know to the public or that competitors can discover through legal means doesn't qualify for trade secret protection. Companies protect trade secrets through physical measures and written documents. ☐ The strongest case for trade secret protection is information that is characterized by the following: Is not known outside the company. DR MY SIYAL EE6010 P4-33

30 Trademark

答案: C

定位:商标定义与权利 P3-30