

# Congratulations! You passed!

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92%

## Final Exam

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE

92%

1. Which item would most likely NOT be part of a basic communication plan:

1 / 1 point

- ☐ What they need to know.
- ☐ The best medium for the communication.
- ☐ With whom to communicate.
- ☒ The amount of their annual bonus.

✓ Correct

2. Upward communication is communication to/from:

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Your social groups.
- ☐ Your direct reports.
- ☐ Your peers.
- ☒ Your senior management.

✓ Correct

3. When you report project status you compare actual performance to:

1 / 1 point

- ☐ The performance of your competitors.
- ☐ The performance of previous projects.
- ☐ The performance of other similar projects.
- ☒ The planned performance or baseline.

✓ **Correct**

4. You are beginning to staff your project. Which of the following will not be used in developing and/or communicating roles and responsibilities?

0 / 1 point

- ☒ WBS
- ☐ Pareto chart
- ☐ Responsibility Assignment Matrix
- ☐ Organization chart

✗ **Incorrect**

5. Which of the following is not likely to be documented in a communications management plan?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Person responsible for tracking risk events
- ☐ What information will be communicated
- ☐ Time frame and frequency of communication
- ☐ How information will be communicated

✓ **Correct**

6. A Communications Management Plan does the following:

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Lays out a plan on how to communicate with your Project Sponsor and other organizations
- ☐ Coordinates and effort to communicate in meetings effectively
- ☒ Lays out the approach and method for delivering information effectively and efficiently.
- ☐ Coordinates the communication between project leaders and uninterested project members

✓ **Correct**

7. Who should take the most responsibility for clear and effective communication?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ The Communications Manager
- ☐ The sender
- ☒ The sender and the receiver
- ☐ The receiver

✓ **Correct**

8. The purpose of project risk management is to:

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Minimize the likelihood or the impact of positive events or threats to your project and to increase the likelihood or impact of negative events.
- ☒ Minimize the likelihood or the impact of negative events or threats to your project and to increase the likelihood or impact of positive events.
- ☐ Neutralize the likelihood or the impact of negative events or threats to your project and to neutralize the likelihood or impact of positive events.
- ☐ Eliminate the likelihood or the impact of negative events or threats to your project and to decrease the likelihood or impact of positive events.

✓ **Correct**

9. True or False: A positive risk is an opportunity; a negative risk is a threat.

1 / 1 point

☐ False

☒ True

✓ Correct

10. When you and your team know that a negative risk has a high likelihood of occurring and it will be very impactful if it does:

1 / 1 point

☒ You should develop a response to handle this risk.

☐ You should wait a few weeks and see what changes.

☐ You should not document the risk; it will upset your stakeholders.

☐ You should all hope this risk does not occur.

✓ Correct

11. If the response you choose is to avoid a risk this means that:

1 / 1 point

☒ You change your plans so that you eliminate the risk.

☐ You note the risk but do not talk about it.

☐ You simply do not consider the risk.

☐ You cancel the entire project.

✓ Correct

12. Once you and your team identify and assess risks and develop responses you:

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Pay close attention to the risks identified and do not look for new risks.
- ☐ Have completed your risk management responsibilities.
- ☐ Only update your risk register when you are preparing to share it with your stakeholders.
- ☒ Continue to identify and monitor risks for the remainder of the project.

✓ Correct

13. In a project context, risk is defined as:

1 / 1 point

- ☐ An uncertain event that, if it occurs, will have a negative affect on at least one project objective.
- ☒ An uncertain event that, if it occurs, will have a positive or negative affect on at least one project objective.
- ☐ The impact of not completing the project on time and within budget.
- ☐ The probability of an event having a positive or negative affect on at least one project objective.

✓ Correct

14. The Risk Management Plan is a subsidiary to the \_\_\_\_\_ document.

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Project Management Plan
- ☐ Project Scope Statement Plan
- ☐ Project Stakeholder Plan
- ☐ Project Communications Plan

✓ Correct

15. A useful tool in identifying risks is the SWOT analysis. What does SWOT stand for?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Strengths, opportunities, weaknesses, and threats
- ☐ Strengths, obstacles, weaknesses, and threats
- ☐ Strengths, opportunities, winners, and threats
- ☐ Scope, opportunities, weaknesses, and time

 **Correct**

16. During a risk brainstorming session a team member identifies a risk. This particular risk does not seem to belong to any of the categories in your Risk Breakdown Structure (RBS). How should you respond?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Chastise him for making up risks which cannot exist because there is not a category for such risks.
- ☒ Record the list in the risk register, discuss potential responses and make a note to update the RBS.
- ☐ Thank him for his work, but inform him that the risk cannot be included because it does not fit any of the categories defined in the RBS.
- ☐ Ignore him and move on to another risk identified by a different team member.

 **Correct**

17. Which one of these situations most closely represents scope creep:

1 / 1 point

- ☐ The scope of the project is clearly agreed upon by the key project stakeholders.
- ☐ The project scope changes through the use of a formal change control process.
- ☐ The project scope was used to create a WBS that was used to create estimates and a schedule.
- ☒ The project scope keeps changing and team members are not sure why and the project seems like it will never end.

✓ **Correct**

18. True or False: Unregulated changes allow for innovation and flexibility. Regulating changes causes a lack of creativity.

1 / 1 point

☒ False

☐ True

✓ **Correct**

19. Which of these types of changes should be discouraged as a poor project practice:

1 / 1 point

☐ Another project team is doing similar work and is farther along than your project.

☒ Because stakeholders did not take the time to define scope earlier in the project.

☐ A new way to handle a problem is discovered after scope was documented and approved.

☐ A team member discovers an issue and it makes good business sense to correct the issue as part of the project.

✓ **Correct**

20. A good change process will:

0 / 1 point

☐ Have change thresholds that are appropriate for the type of change.

☐ Require the same level of approval for all changes.

☐ Allow the project manager to approve all changes.

☒ Be very complex in order to discourage changes.

✗ **Incorrect**

21. The purpose of capturing lessons learned is:

1 / 1 point

- ☐ To document who performed well on the project and who did not so that poor performers can be punished.
- ☒ To capture what went well so that you can recreate the good and to capture what could have gone better so that next time it will go better.
- ☐ To show stakeholders how difficult the project was so that next time their demands will not be so high.
- ☐ To show that you are following project management best practices and therefore you are a superior project manager.

✓ **Correct**

22. To ensure control over the incidence and frequency of change, the project manager establishes a:

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Change control process
- ☐ Work procedure schedule
- ☐ Responsibility assignment matrix
- ☐ Work breakdown structure

✓ **Correct**

23. Your project team is customer focused and often agrees to incorporate many small scope changes throughout the project execution. The changes are documented in an issues log. Which of the following is not a potential problem?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Changes may not be integrated across the whole project
- ☒ Changes with impacts on cost or time will be elevated to the Change Control Board.



- ☐ Many small changes may accumulate to create trouble for one of the project objectives.
- ☐ Management of product specifications and configuration become more difficult.

✓ **Correct**

24. Scope creep results in:

1 / 1 point

- ☐ On-time deliverables, escalation of costs, and increase in project complexity.
- ☐ Completion delays, escalation of costs, and decrease in project complexity.
- ☒ Completion delays, escalation of costs, and increase in project complexity.
- ☐ Completion delays, decrease in costs, and increase in project complexity.

✓ **Correct**

25. A project manager can defend against scope creep with a good \_\_\_\_\_!

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Risk management plan
- ☐ Project management plan
- ☒ Change control process
- ☐ Procurement process

✓ **Correct**