**Chapter 6: The Work Breakdown Structure and Project Estimation**

1. Project network diagrams provide valuable information about the logical sequence and dependencies among the various activities and tasks so that a completion date or deadline can be determined.
   1. True
   2. False

1. Predecessor activities are activities that can be worked on at the same time as another activity.
   1. True
   2. False
2. Identifying the critical path is important because any change in the duration of the activities or tasks on the critical path will affect the project’s schedule.
   1. True
   2. False
3. Sunk costs include such things as rent, utilities, insurance, and other administrative costs.
4. True
5. False
6. Which of the following statements are true?:

a) Milestones are logical units of work.

b) Baseline plans are approved project plans.

c) All tasks are linear, i.e. have to be completed in a particular sequence.

d) The kick-off meeting typically begins the planning phase of a project.

e) MOV are readily changed through change control processes.

1. The tool most closely associated with activity bars across a horizontal time axis is:

a) Project Network Diagrams

b) Gantt Charts

c) PERT

d) Activity on the Node

e) Critical Path Analysis

1. \_\_\_\_\_ provide valuable information about the logical sequence and dependencies among the various activities and tasks:

a) Work Breakdown Schedule

b) Gantt Charts

c) PART

d) Project Network Diagrams

e) Critical Path Analysis

1. \_\_\_\_\_ can help manage the Critical Path by providing information about which activities can be delayed without affecting the deadline target date.

a) Work Breakdown Schedule

b) Gantt Charts

c) PART

d) Project Network Diagrams

e) Critical Path Analysis

1. Under the Precedence Diagramming Method, the most common relationship between two activities which implies a logical sequence is called:

a) Finish-To-Start (FS)

b) Start-To-Start (SS)

c) Finish-To-Finish (FF)

d) Start-To-Finish (SF)

e) none of these

1. Waiting to leave your shift until another person shows up is an example of:

a) Finish-To-Start (FS)

b) Start-To-Start (SS)

c) Finish-To-Finish (FF)

d) Start-To-Finish (SF)

e) none of these