

MCQS

No. Question	Options	Correct Answer
1. _____ is a secondary resource.	(a) Money (c) Space (b) Time (d) Labour	(c) Space
2. A very jagged slip line indicates need for _____.	(a) Today cursor (c) Implementation (b) Rescheduling (d) None of these	(b) Rescheduling
3. SPI = _____.	(a) EV-AC (c) EV/PV (b) EV/AC (d) EV-PV	(c) EV/PV
4. _____ system is created for specifically one customer.	(a) Off-the-shelf (c) Bespoke (b) COTS (d) None of these	(c) Bespoke
5. The total service time divided by the number of failure is called _____.	(a) Availability (c) Failure on demand (b) Support Activity (d) Mean time between failures	(d) Mean time between failures
6. CPI = _____ / _____.	(a) EV, AC (b) AC, EV (c) AC, PV (d) EV, PV	(a) EV, AC
7. _____ Package is known as shrink-wrapped software.	(a) Off-the-shelf (b) bespoke (c) Customized-off-the-shelf (d) None of above	(a) Off-the-shelf
8. _____ is a method of reported progress by recording on the chart by shading activity bars.	(a) 0/75 (b) Timeline chart (c) Percentage (d) Gantt chart	(d) Gantt chart
11. WTO stands for _____.	(a) World Trade Organization (b) World Traditional Organization (c) World Trade Object (d) None of above	(a) World Trade Organization
12. _____ is a method for calculating 'loss' in days rather than money.	(a) Analogy (b) Surrogate (c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of above	(b) Surrogate
13. Effort = * ____.	(a) System Size, Productivity Rate (b) System Size, Project Size (c) Project Size, Productivity Rate (d) None of above	(a) System Size, Productivity Rate
14. Which is not of risk planning task?	(a) Risk acceptance (b) Risk avoidance (c) Risk reduction (d) Risk deduction	(d) Risk deduction
15. Which is not a category of resources?	(a) Labour (b) Equipment (c) Service (d) Software	(d) Software
40. _____ is a planned activity.	(a) Project (b) Program (c) Software (d) None of these	(a) Project
41. The time between start	(a) Effort (b) Elapsed time (c)	(b) Elapsed time

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and end of the activity is called	Forecast (d) None of the above	
42. SLOC stands for	(a) Single Lines of Code (b) Source Lines of Code (c) Same Length of Code (d) Single Length of Code	(b) Source Lines of Code
43. A _____ model can be expanded into v-process model.	(a) Spiral (b) Incremental (c) Waterfall (d) None of these	(c) Waterfall
44. PFD stands for	(a) Project Flow Diagram (b) Product Flow Diagram (c) Program Flow Diagram (d) Path Flow Diagram	(b) Product Flow Diagram
45. The difference between earliest start date and latest start date of an activity is called	(a) Float (b) Free Float (c) Interfering Float (d) None of above	(a) Float
46. Schedule variance SV = _____	(a) EV-AC (b) EV/AC (c) EV/PV (d) EV-PV	(d) EV-PV
49. An uncertain event or condition that has positive or negative effect on a project is called	(a) Cause (b) Effort (c) Effect (d) Risk	(d) Risk

Fill in the blanks

No. Question	Answer
16. Waterfall model can be expanded into _____.	V-process model
17. SDLC stands for _____.	Software Development Life Cycle
18. A very jagged slip line indicates need for _____.	Rescheduling
19. _____ is the working model of projected system.	Prototype
20. The activities which have zero duration but are assumed to start at the same time is called _____.	Dummy Activity
21. Each loop of the spiral is called _____.	Phase
22. KLOC stands for _____.	Kilo Lines of Code (or Thousand Lines of Code)
51. PERT stands for _____.	Program Evaluation and Review Technique

True False

No.	Statement	Answer
23.	Waterfall model is also called One-shot/once-throw model.	True (T)
24.	The people who have a stake/interest in the project are called stakeholders.	True (T)
25.	Staff cost includes the cost of operating the system after installation.	False (F)
26.	Money is the main resource.	False (F)
27.	An uncertain event or activity that has a positive or negative effect is called risk.	True (T)
28.	Later increments might require modification to earlier increments. This is known as software breakage.	False (F)
29.	The total service time divided by the number of failures is called availability.	False (F)
50.	A project is a planned activity.	True (T)

Definitions

No.	Question	Answer
53.	Define 0/100 technique.	The 0/100 technique is a method of reporting project progress where a task is credited with 0% completion until it is 100% complete . This is a conservative approach used to avoid reporting misleading or premature partial progress.
56.	Write down the Parkinson's Law.	Parkinson's Law states that: " Work expands so as to fill the time available for its completion. "