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Question: 1

A temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product or service is called:

- A. Project
- B. Build
- C. Enterprise
- D. Development

Answer: A

Question: 2

The process of coordinating the organization, planning, scheduling, controlling, monitoring and evaluating of activities so that the objectives of a project are met is known as:

- A. Project Life cycle
- B. Project Executive
- C. Project Management
- D. Project Organization

Answer: C

Question: 3

According to Project Management Institute, which of the following is NOT the process group of project?

- A. Initiating
- B. Organizing
- C. Executing
- D. Closing

Answer: B

Question: 4

Contract statement of work is the output of which process group?

- A. Planning
- B. Organizing
- C. Monitoring
- D. Closing

Answer: A

Question: 5

Organizations less familiar with the discipline of project management usually begin by creating task forces or committees within each role to tackle problem, known as:

- A. Procurement Management
- B. Functional structure
- C. Procedural structure
- D. Performance Management

Answer: B

Question: 6

_____ and _____ are two examples of organizations that operate in projectized structure environment.

- A. Small accounting firms and construction organizations
- B. Large accounting firms and assembly organizations
- C. Large Procurement firms and production organizations
- D. Large accounting firms and construction organizations

Answer: D

Question: 7

A project manager is assigned to a project, either full-time or part-time, depending on the size of the project, and then must negotiate for the services of individual team members with each appropriate functional manager in:

- A. Functional Organization
- B. Matrix Organization
- C. Project Organization
- D. Control Organization

Answer: B

Question: 8

The adaptation which responds to the needs of the organization by using a combination of functional, matrix and projectized structures is known as:

- A. Organic structure
- B. Inorganic structure
- C. Crude structure
- D. Natural structure

Answer: A

Question: 9

A macro-level evaluation of an organization's internal and external forces is called:

- A. Paradox analysis
- B. Functional analysis
- C. SWOT analysis
- D. Expert analysis

Answer: C

Question: 10

A set of systematic procedures to apply critical thinking to information, data and experience for the purpose of solving problems, making decisions, anticipating future problems and appraising situations is known as:

- A. Rational process analysis
- B. Lucidity analysis
- C. Coherent analysis
- D. Prioritization matrix analysis

Answer: A

Question: 11

The team begins by identifying a problem and then describing it, which is known as:

- A. Digression statement
- B. Feasibility statement
- C. Deviation statement
- D. Explanatory progress

Answer: C

Question: 12

A chart that captures all the possible causes of a problem in a format designed to show their relationships to the problem and to each other is known as:

- A. Integration progress chart
- B. Fishbone diagram
- C. Performance-biased diagram
- D. Root cause chart

Answer: B

Question: 13

A process of determining the small minority of a population that accounts for the majority of given effect is called:

- A. Pareto analysis
- B. Statistical analysis
- C. Population analysis
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

Question: 14

Downtime during testing, losses in productivity, resistance to change and new manuals are all description of:

- A. Project participants
- B. Logical assets

- C. External suppliers
- D. Internal organization

Answer: D

Question: 15

According to Jason Westland, author of Project management Life Cycle, a businesscase should NOT include which of the following?

- A. a description of the problem under consideration
- B. options available to solve the problem
- C. benefits, costs, risks and feasibility for each available option
- D. post-recommended solution

Answer: D