

Project management

1. A _____ is a temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product service or result.

- A) Assignment
- B) Product
- C) Research
- D) Project

Ans: D) Project

2. Assembling project team and assigning their responsibilities are done during which phase of a project management?

- (A) Initiation
- (B) Planning
- (C) Execution
- (D) Closure

Ans: A) Initiation

Ans: C) Project Management

3. The basic nature of a project is a/an _____ one.

- (A) permanent
- (B) temporary
- (C) (A) or (B)
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

Ans: B) temporary

4. The structure of a project will vary depending on the _____ to provide.

- A) benefits it is intended
- B) Structure
- C) Schedule
- D) Assignment

Ans: A) benefits it is intended *

5. A process that involves continuously improving and detailing a plan as more detail become available is termed as
- (A) project analysis
 - (B) project enhancing
 - (C) progressive deliberation
 - (D) progressive elaboration

Ans: D) progressive elaboration

6. A program is usually a group of
- (A) plans
 - (B) people and work
 - (C) related projects
 - (D) unrelated projects

Ans: C) related projects

7. Which from the following statement(s) is/are NOT true?
- I. Projects have defined objectives
 - II. Programs have a larger scope than projects
 - III. The projects and programs in a portfolio must be directly related
- (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) III only
 - (D) II and III only

Ans: C) III only

8. Projects management is divided in _____ process groups.
- (A) 5
 - (B) 7
 - (C) 9
 - (D) 11

Ans: A) 5

9. _____ are avoided by providing more tangible and objective results throughout the life cycle.

- (A) Adversarial stakeholder relationship
- (B) Documents

- (C) Preview
- (D) risk resolution

Ans: A) Adversarial stakeholder relationship

10. If any one factor of a project changes, _____ other factor(s) is/are likely to be affected.

- (A) all
- (B) one
- (C) at least one
- (D) at most one

Ans: C) at least one

11. Business Value =

- (A) Tangible Elements
- (B) Intangible Elements
- (C) Tangible Elements – Intangible Elements
- (D) Tangible Elements + Intangible Elements

Ans: (D) Tangible Elements + Intangible Elements

12. Which from the following is NOT a tangible element?

- (A) Fixtures
- (B) Trademarks
- (C) Monetary assets
- (D) Stockholder equity

Ans: (B) Trademarks

15. Which from the following is NOT an intangible element?

- (A) Utility
- (B) Public benefit
- (C) Brand recognition
- (D) Good will

Ans: (A) Utility

13. Which from the following represents the correct project cycle?

- (A) Planning→Initiating→Executing→Closing
- (B) Planning→Executing→Initiating→Closing
- (C) Initiating→Planning→Executing→Closing
- (D) Initiating→Executing→Planning→Closing

Ans: (C) Initiating→Planning→Executing→Closing*

14. The strategy used to correct resource over-allocations by balancing demand for resources and the available supply is known as
- (A) resource assignment
 - (B) resource leveling
 - (C) resource splitting
 - (D) resource scheduling

Ans: (B) resource leveling

15. A horizontal bar chart that shows project tasks against a calendar is called
- (A) milestone
 - (B) goal
 - (C) Gantt chart
 - (D) PERT chart

Ans: (C) Gantt chart

16. The statistical tool that depicts a project's tasks and the relationships between those tasks is known as
- (A) milestone
 - (B) goal
 - (C) Gantt chart
 - (D) PERT chart

Ans:(D) PERT chart

18. Which of the following is NOT a part of project management?
- (A) initiating
 - (B) monitoring
 - (C) closing
 - (D) All above are parts

Ans:(D) All above are parts

19. The scope of the work is defined in which phase of the project management?
- (A) Initiating
 - (B) Planning
 - (C) Executing
 - (D) Closing

Ans: (A) Initiating

20. How the project work will be carried out, monitored, and controlled? These questions are answered in which phase of the project management?

- (A) Initiating
- (B) Planning
- (C) Executing
- (D) Closing

Ans: (B) Planning

21. The review of the successes and the mistakes is normally held during _____ phase.
- (A) initiation
 - (B) planning
 - (C) execution
 - (D) closure

Ans:(D) closure

22. The business case and the justification for the project is determined during the _____ phase.
- (A) initiation
 - (B) planning
 - (C) execution
 - (D) closure

Ans:(A) initiation

23. According to Olivier Mesly, the 4 P's critical for the success of a project are:
- (A) plan, processes, people, policy
 - (B) plan, processes, people, power
 - (C) plan, processes, potential, policy
 - (D) plan, processes, potential, power

Ans:(B) plan, processes, people, power*

24. Developing a technology is an example of
- (A) Process
 - (B) Project
 - (C) Scope
 - (D) All of the above

Ans: (B) Project

25. The project life cycle consists of

- (A) Understanding the scope of the project
- (B) Objectives of the project
- (C) Formulation and planning various activities
- (D) All of the above

Ans: (D) All of the above

26. Following is(are) the responsibility(ies) of the project manager.

- (A) Budgeting and cost control
- (B) Allocating resources
- (C) Tracking project expenditure
- (D) All of the above

Ans: (D) All of the above

27. Following are the phases of Project Management Life Cycle. Arrange them in correct order Design, 2. Marketing, 3. Analysis and evaluation, 4. Inspection, testing and delivery

- (A) 3-2-1-4
- (B) 1-2-3-4
- (C) 2-3-1-4
- (D) 4-3-2-1

Ans: (A) 3-2-1-4

28. Design phase consist of

- (A) Input received
- (B) Output received

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of the above

Ans: (C) Both (A) and (B)

29. Project performance consists of

(A) Time

(B) Cost

(C) Quality

(D) All of the above

Ans: (D) All of the above

30. Five dimensions that must be managed on a project

(A) Constraint, Quality, Cost, Schedule, Staff

(B) Features, Quality, Cost, Schedule, Staff

(C) Features, priority, Cost, Schedule, Staff

(D) Features, Quality, Cost, Schedule, customer

Ans: (B) Features, Quality, Cost, Schedule, Staff

31. Resource requirement in project becomes constant while the project is in its _____ progress stage.

(A) 40 to 55%

(B) 55 to 70%

(C) 70 to 80%

(D) 80 to 95%

Ans: (D) 80 to 95%

32. The probability of completing the project can be estimated based upon the _____ .

- (A) Uniform distribution curve
- (B) Normal distribution curve.
- (C) U-shaped distribution curve
- (D) None of the above

Ans: (B) Normal distribution curve.

33. In the initial stage of the project the probability of completing the project is ____ .

- (A) Zero
- (B) High
- (C) Low
- (D) Any of the above

Ans: (C) Low

34. Each component of the software product is separately estimated and the results aggregated to produce an estimate for the overall job.

- (A) Algorithmic model
- (B) Expert judgment
- (C) Bottom-up
- (D) Top down

Ans: (C) Bottom-up

35. Following is (are) the component(s) of risk management

- (A) Risk Assessment
- (B) Risk Control
- (C) Risk Ranking
- (D) All of the above

Ans: (D) All of the above

36. Following are the characteristics of Project Mindset.

- (A) Time, Responsiveness, Information sharing, Processes, structured planning

(B) Time, Project management, Information sharing, Processes, structured planning

(C) Time, Responsiveness, Information sharing, capability, structured planning

(D) Time, Responsiveness, Information sharing, Processes, project planning

Ans: (A) Time, Responsiveness, Information sharing, Processes, structured planning

37. "Devising and maintaining a workable scheme to accomplish the business need" is

(A) Initiating process

(B) Planning process

(C) Executing process

(D) Controlling process

Ans: (B) Planning process

3. Which one of the following is not an attribute of a project?

A) Definite starting date

B) Has no definite end date

C) Creates a product, service, or result

D) Requires resources

Ans: B) Has no definite end date

39. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of a Project?

A) Temporary nature

B) Familiarity

C) Risk

D) Uniqueness

Ans: B) Familiarity

40. _____ comprehensive and flexible system for achieving, sustaining and maximizing business success

A) Statistical Sampling

B) Six sigma 9s quality

C) Six Sigma

D) Risk

Ans: C) Six Sigma

41. Which of the following is responsible for the quality of the project deliverables?

A)The project champion

B)The project team

C) Stakeholders

D) Customers

Ans: B) The project team

42. Which of the following is an example of internal failure cost?

A)Rework

B)Quality audits

C)Random quality audits

D)Project team training

Ans:A)Rework

43. QC is typically a(n) _____ process.

A)Management

B)Project manager

C) Audit

D) Inspection

Ans: D) Inspection

44. In quality management, which of the following is not an attribute of the cost of nonconformance?

A)Loss of customers

B)Downtime

C)Safety measures

D)Rework

Ans: C)Safety measures

45. Optimal quality is reached at what point?

A)When the stakeholder accepts the project deliverable

B)When revenue from improvements equal the costs of conformance

C)When revenue from improvement equals the incremental costs to achieve the quality

D)When revenue from corrective actions equals the costs of the improvement

Ans: C)When revenue from improvement equals the incremental costs to achieve the quality

46.A communication management plan identifies the relevant information that should be communicated to:

A) the project team.

B) the project stakeholders.

C)the project board.

D) the project sponsor.

Ans: B) the project stakeholders.

47. Project risk management is best described as:

A) managing responses to threats.

B) identifying and acknowledging threats and opportunities.

C) planning responses to threats.

D) minimising threats and maximising opportunities.

Ans: D) minimising threats and maximising opportunities.

48.Which one of the following best describes a project issue?

A) A major problem that requires formal escalation.

B) A problem that the project manager has to deal with on a day-to-day basis.

C) An uncertain event that may or may not occur.

D) An opportunity that occurs through change control.

Ans: A major problem that requires formal escalation.

49.The phases of a project life cycle are:

A) starting, planning, control and closing.

B) concept, definition, development, handover and closure.

C) initiation, definition, planning, monitoring and operations.

D) concept, definition, implementation and operations.

Ans: B) concept, definition, development, handover and closure.

50Who are project team members primarily accountable to?

A) External stakeholders.

B)The end users.

C) The finance director.

D) The project manager.

Ans: D) The project manager.

51. Who has ultimate responsibility for project risk?

- A) Steering group.
- B) Risk owner.
- C) Project sponsor.
- D) Project manager.

Ans: C) Project sponsor.

52. The process that evaluates overall project performance to provide confidence is called:

- A) quality assurance.
- B) B) quality planning.
- C) C) quality control
quality audit.

Ans: A) quality assurance.

53. Who owns the Project Management Plan (PMP)?

- A) The project team.
- B) The chief executive.
- C) The project manager.
- D) The project support office.

Ans: C) The project manager.

54. A project is typically defined in terms of scope, time, cost and which other parameter?

- A) Benefits.
- B) Quality.
- C) Tolerance.
- D) Controls.

Ans: B) Quality.

55. Which of these is not one of the constraints of a project?

- A) Scope
- B) Resources
- C) Team
- D) Budget

Ans: C) Team

56. Which of the following is NOT a project management cause of failed projects?

- A) shortcuts taken during the project
- B) lack of or imprecise targets
- C) inadequate systems analysis and design tools

D)budget overruns

Ans: C) inadequate systems analysis and design tools

Ans: C)forward scheduling

57.Which of the following is not considered as a risk in project management?

- a) Specification delays
- b) Product competition
- c) Testing
- d) Staff turnover

Ans: C)Testing

58The process each manager follows during the life of a project is known as

- a) Project Management
- b) Manager life cycle
- c) Project Management Life Cycle
- d) Product management

Ans: C) Project Management Life Cycle

59.Quality planning is the process of developing a quality plan for

- a) team
- b) project
- c) customers
- d) project manager

Ans: B) project

60. Which of the following is incorrect activity for the configuration management of a software system?

- a) Internship management
- b) Change management
- c) Version management
- d) System management

Ans:A) Internship management

61.Identify the sub-process of process improvement

- a) Process introduction
- b) Process analysis
- c) De-processification
- d) Process distribution

Ans: B) Process analysis

62. Choose an internal software quality from given below:

- a) scalability
- b) usability
- c) reusability
- d) reliability

Ans: C) reusability

63.A _____ is developed using historical cost information that relates some software metric to the project cost.

- a) Algorithmic cost modelling
- b) Expert judgement
- c) Estimation by analogy
- d) Parkinson's Law

Ans: A) Algorithmic cost modelling

64.Which technique is applicable when other projects in the same analogy application domain have been completed?

- a) Algorithmic cost modelling
- b) Expert judgement
- c) Estimation by analogy
- d) Parkinson's Law

Ans:c) Estimation by analogy

65.Which of the following states that work expands to fill the time available.

- a) CASE tools
- b) Pricing to win
- c) Parkinson's Law
- d) Expert judgement

Ans: Parkinson's Law

66.Which model is used during early stages of the system design after the requirements have been established?

- a) An application-composition model
- b) A post-architecture model
- c) A reuse model
- d) An early design model

Ans: An early design model

67.The team is responsible for exchange of information and process guidance either to or from project practitioners.

- A) Software engineering process authority.
- B) Software engineering environment
- C) Project administration
- D) Project review

Ans: A) Software engineering process authority.

68_____ is the critical factor in understanding how to plan and execute a software development project.

- A) Process flexibility
- B) Architecture
- C) Risk resolution
- D) Domain experience

Ans:D) Domain experience

69. _____ focuses on developing change -tolerance software.

- A) Rapid application development
- B) Lean Development
- C) Extreme programming
- D) Spiral

Ans: Lean Development

70. successful projects recognize the continuous improvement towards the best value rather than adhering to _____.

- A) Ambiguous statements
- B) Software quality
- C) Software testing
- D) Small scale projects

Ans: A) Ambiguous statements

71. _____ milestones occur at the end of the elaboration phase.

- A) Life-style architecture
- B) Critical
- C) Software
- D) Schedule

Ans: A) Life-style architecture