**DO NOT WRITE ON TEST**



**PROJECT MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS**

**~OPEN EVENT~**

(593)

**REGIONAL 2022**

**TOTAL POINTS \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_100 Points**

**Test Time: 60 minutes**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

Identify the choice that *best* completes the statement or answers the question.

1. A project life span is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. a progression through a series of differing stages of project development
	2. the total of the phases through which a project passes from the time it is initially conceived until the time it is either in use as a success or abandoned as a failure
	3. often used to explain changes in project strategic decision priorities, changes in project strategic outlook, and their effect on organizational structure and perceptions of organizational effectiveness criteria
	4. all of the answers are correct
2. The first phase in the project life span is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. design
	2. conceptualization
	3. planning
	4. implementation
3. Scope constraint refers to the amount of time available to complete a project.
	1. True
	2. False
4. A unique activity that adds value, expends resources, has beginning and end dates, and has constraints and requirements that include scope, cost, schedule performance, resources and value best defines \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. project
	2. task
	3. activity
	4. job
5. The extent to which the items or elements upon which work is performed or the work processes themselves are interrelated best defines \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. uncertainty
	2. interdependence
	3. sufficiency
	4. complexity
6. Which of the following project life span phases helps to identify certain technical problems and issues in a project that may require additional investigation?
	1. conceptualization
	2. design
	3. planning
	4. implementation
7. A detailed study in a controlled process to identify potential problems and opportunities best defines \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. project plan
	2. project charter
	3. feasibility study
	4. request for proposal
8. The overall success factor of a project is the realized value of the project that can be measured by the project stakeholders.
	1. True
	2. False
9. The act of collaboration among people and other required resources such that a project is planned, organized, and controlled effectively to accomplish its goals and objectives best defines \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. project management
	2. knowledge acquisition
	3. project planning
	4. project implementation
10. The general work that needs to be accomplished to deliver a product, a system, a structure, or a service with the specified features and functions best defines \_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. product scope
	2. project scope
	3. project range
	4. project deliverable
11. A project audit is conducted during the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. post-implementation phase
	2. design phase
	3. conceptualization phase
	4. closure phase
12. A benefit of project management is that it creates a structure and process that enables a project to be kept under control.
	1. True
	2. False
13. Projects that are essential to support the long-range mission are categorized as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. operational
	2. strategic
	3. mission critical
	4. emergency
14. The amount of time a project will take to recuperate its investments best defines \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. recuperation time frame
	2. net present value
	3. payback analysis
	4. internal rate of return
15. A sample or a model built usually to test a concept, a process, a system, or a product best defines \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. use case
	2. test case
	3. mind map
	4. prototype
16. Requirements gathering is perhaps the most complex and critical process of any project success.
	1. True
	2. False
17. One of the things that the technical side of project management emphasizes is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. team building
	2. conflict management
	3. negotiation
	4. budgeting
18. The behavioral side of project management emphasizes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. scheduling
	2. leadership
	3. planning
	4. project selection
19. The man-hours requirement is typically at a peak during the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ phase of the project life cycle.
	1. planning
	2. conceptualization
	3. execution
	4. termination
20. One facet of risk in project screening is the \_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. change in manufacturing operations resulting from the project
	2. initial cash outlay
	3. potential for lawsuits or legal obligation
	4. the strategic fit of the project with the company
21. A work breakdown structure is a hierarchical structure of potential risk sources that can be used effectively to structure, identify, and understand risks.
	1. True
	2. False
22. The first step in assembling a project team is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. identify the required skills
	2. talk to potential team members
	3. negotiate with the functional supervisor
	4. notify top management
23. A project manager can identify the skills needed for the project from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. departmental personnel listings
	2. project budget
	3. stakeholder meeting
	4. work breakdown structure
24. Team building and conflict management skills are two of the most important people skills that project managers can cultivate.
	1. True
	2. False
25. A key determinant of project success is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. Rapidly assembled team
	2. Slowly assembled team
	3. Project leader voted on by the team
	4. Clear project mission
26. The *best* source of troubleshooting for problems is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. project team
	2. project manager
	3. project customer
	4. project mission
27. Disruptive acts of some project team members due to personality issues, hidden agendas, or interpersonal problems are categorized as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. poor communication
	2. lack of motivation
	3. dysfunctional behavior
	4. poor leadership
28. A project organization must apply quality standards and quality management at the organizational, process, and project levels.
	1. True
	2. False
29. A process used to evaluate project performance periodically and ensure that the project will satisfy the quality standards of an organization best defines \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. Project baseline evaluation
	2. Scope development
	3. risk mitigation
	4. quality assurance
30. The operational technique and activity used to fulfill quality requirements best describes
	1. quality process analysis
	2. risk analysis
	3. quality control
	4. configuration management
31. Which of the following is the delivery of a project scope?
	1. quality functional deployment
	2. project schedule
	3. burn down chart
	4. thought process map
32. The amount of time that an activity in a project network can be delayed without causing a delay to subsequent activities or project completion best defines \_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. restricted flow
	2. task obstruction
	3. capacity
	4. slack
33. The shortest time in which an activity can be completed best defines \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. realistic time
	2. optimistic time
	3. pessimistic time
	4. designated time
34. A technique to shorten the duration of a project to meet the target dates best describes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. project enhancement
	2. thought process mapping
	3. fast tracking
	4. quantitative project assessment
35. Capacity measures how early or late an activity can start or finish.
	1. True
	2. False
36. A systematic process of objectively obtaining and evaluating evidence of issues in a project and communication results best defines \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. project audit
	2. project planning
	3. feasibility study
	4. steering review
37. The process of closing and ending a project best defines\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. project closure
	2. project implementation
	3. project deployment
	4. project maintenance
38. Delayed projects that are shelved for a period of time and then re-initiated again after a while describes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. premature projects
	2. looping projects
	3. endless projects
	4. failed projects
39. Which of the following means the project's resources, personnel, and functions are absorbed into the original organization?
	1. termination by reduction
	2. termination by extinction
	3. termination by inclusion
	4. termination by integration
40. Successful projects involve customers from the beginning and maintain their interest until the end of the project.
	1. True
	2. False
41. The project manager role and responsibility that maintains all project records and documents; performs basic administrative duties as authorized; analyzes information and communicates with all stakeholders periodically is the
	1. administrator role
	2. consultant role
	3. coordinator role
	4. supervisor role
42. Knowledge about the project subject, the processes, and the equipment for conducting specialized activities refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ skills.
	1. business
	2. technical
	3. interpersonal
	4. conceptual
43. Which of the following is a direct cost?
	1. rent
	2. health benefits
	3. labor
	4. depreciation on equipment
44. Which of these indirect costs is typically classified as an overhead cost?
	1. advertising
	2. shipping
	3. sales commissions
	4. taxes
45. Which of these is typically a recurring cost?
	1. preliminary market analysis
	2. logistics
	3. personnel training
	4. outplacement services
46. An expedited cost is one that does not vary with respect to their usage.
	1. True
	2. False
47. The difference between projects that fail and those that are ultimately successful has to do with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. the plans that have been made to deal with problems as they arise
	2. the fact that a successful project doesn’t encounter problems
	3. whether the project is for an internal or external customer
	4. whether the problem is time or budget related
48. The period of highest risk impact for a project risk exists primarily in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the project life cycle.
	1. develop phase
	2. conceive phase
	3. execute phase
	4. execute and finish phases
49. Risks can be quantified by multiplying the likelihood a failure will occur by the severity of the failure.
	1. True
	2. False
50. In order to facilitate acceptance for the project, the project team should start planning for the project’s transfer and use during the project \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ phase.
	1. development
	2. termination
	3. close-out
	4. work