BASED ON PMBOK 5TH EDITION

Here are 200 objective type sample questions and their answers are given just below to them. This exam is just to give you an idea of type of questions which may be asked in PMP Certification Exams. Even we have taken full care to give correct answers for all the questions but it is recommended to verify these answers.

In examination you will get each question one by one on computer screen

1 A business case, which helps to determine whether a project is worth the investment, is created on the basis of the following except for

1. Market Demand
2. Ecological Impacts
3. Social Need
4. Availability of Funds

Answer:D

Hint: Availability of funds is not a criterion for a business case.

2 You are in charge of developing a new product for an organization. Your quality metrics are based on the 80th percentile of each of the last three products developed. This is an example of:

1. Statistical sampling
2. Metrics
3. Benchmarking
4. Operational definitions

Answer: C

Hint: PMBOK 5, Page 116, Benchmarking *definition*

3 The two closing procedures are called:

1. Contract closure and scope verification
2. Close Procurements and Close Project
3. Project closure and product verification
4. Project closure and lessons learned

Answer: B

Hint: PMBOK 5, Page 61, Table 3-1 Closing Process Group

4 During the develop schedule process, the Project Manager may have to go through several iterations of the schedule before establishing the schedule baseline. All of the following are tools and techniques that may be used during this process:

1. Critical Path Method, GERT, Resource Requirements
2. Resource Leveling Heuristics, Mathematical Analysis, Calendars
3. Schedule compression, Resource optimization techniques, Critical chain method
4. GERT, PERT, Leads and Lags

Answer:C

Hint: PMBOK 5, Page 61, Table 3-1 Develop Schedule: Tools & Techniques

5 Which of the following models of conflict resolution allows a cooling off period, but seldom resolves the issue in the long term?

1. Problem solving

2. Withdrawal

3. Forcing

4. Smoothing

Answer:B

Hint: Withdrawal is a temporary solution that evades problem-solving as much as possible.

6 In communication, the receiver decodes the messages based on all but the following:

1. Culture

2. Semantics

3. Language

4. Distance

5. Knowledge

Answer: D

Hint: Distance isn't among the criteria for interpreting a message received

7 How much time does the typical project manager spend communicating both formally and informally?

1. 40-60%

2. 50-70%

3. 60-80%

4. 75-90%

Answer: D

Hint: with and among all the stakeholders including sponsor, customers, vendors, project team, PMO and upper management.

8 Group brainstorming encourages all of the following except:

1. Team building A project manager facilitates communication

2. Analysis of alternatives

3. Convergent thinking

4. Uninhibited verbalization

Answer: C

Hint: The objective of Brainstorming is to generate diverse ideas.

9 The critical element in a project's communication system is the:

1. Progress report

2. Project directive

3. Project manager

4. Customer

Answer: C

Hint: A project manager facilitates all project-related communication

10 System integration consists of:

1. Assuring that the pieces of a project come together at the right time
2. Planning for contingencies that may occur throughout the life cycle of the project
3. The pieces of the project function as an integration unit
4. a and c

Answer: D

Hint: Integration means bringing together of the components.

11 Performance reviews are held to:

1. Correct the project manager's mistakes.
2. Provide for answers for upper levels of management
3. To assess project status or progress
4. To apprise the project costs and cost trends of the project

Answer: C

Hint: Definition of Performance reviews, Page 549, PMBOK 5

12 A complex project will fit best in what type of organization?

1. Functional
2. Cross-functional
3. Matrix
4. Balanced

Answer:C

Hint: A matrix organization is best for complex projects because of the mix of functional expertise and project management focus.

13 Which of the following could be an appropriate WBS code for a work package at the fourth level in a WBS where the top level code is 1.0?

1. 1.4
2. 1.1.1.1
3. 1.2.3.4
4. a and c
5. b and c

Answer:E

Hint: Both B and C follow the correct format

14 Which of the following Project Scope Management processes involves subdividing the major project deliverables into smaller, more manageable components?

1. Plan Scope Management
2. Define Scope

3. Validate Scope

4. Control Scope

5. Create WBS

Answer:E

Hint: Project deliverables are broken into work packages un Create WBS process

15 The review of key deliverables and project performance at the conclusion of a project phase is called:

1. phase exit

2. kill point

3. stage gate

4. a and c

5. a, b and c

Answer:E

Hint: PMBOK 5, Page 41, Sec 2.4.2 Project Phases

16 Project scope is:

1. All the work that must be done in order to deliver a product according to the specified features and functions, only.

2. The features and functions that are to be included in a product or service.

3. A narrative description of work to be performed under contract.

4. a and b

5. all of the above

Answer:A

Hint: Project scope means all the work and only the work required to complete the project successfully

17The unique identifiers assigned to each item of a WBS are often known collectively as:

1. The work package codes

2. The project identifiers

3. The code of accounts

4. The element accounts

Answer:C

Hint: PMBOK 5, Page 132, WBS

18 The sender of a message is responsible for:

1. Confirming the message is understood

2. Ensuring the receiver agrees with the message

3. Scheduling communication exchange

4. Presenting the message in the most agreeable manner

Answer: A

Hint: The objective of communication is to ensure that the message is conveyed.

19 What are the best uses of PERT:

1. Used in the planning phase to do " what if for the project.
2. Assist in the controlling of changes to the project.
3. Is used in the process of preparing a WBS for the project.
4. To measure future consequences of activities.
5. a and d.

Answer: E

Hint: PMBOK 5, Page 553, See PERT definition

20 Change requests can occur due to:

1. An external event such as a change in government regulation.
2. An error or omission in defining the scope of the product.
3. An error or omission in defining the scope of the project.
4. a and c
5. all of the above

Answer:E

Hint: Change requests are made to ensure that the planned outcome of the project is achieved

21 A project management plan is:

1. A A formal, approved document used to guide project execution, monitoring, and control.
2. A document issued by senior management that provides the project manager with the authority to apply organizational resources to project activities.
3. A narrative description of products or services to be supplied.
4. A document describing the organizational breakdown structure of the company.

Answer:A

Hint: PMBOK 5, Page 553, See Project Management Plan definition

22 Which of the following is NOT an example of a type of schedule report?

1. Gantt chart
2. Milestone chart
3. Fishbone diagram
4. Network diagram

Answer:C

Hint: A fishbone diagram is meant for cause and effect analysis.

23 The most important criteria in deciding to initiate a project selection method is:

1. Stakeholder's vision
2. Low cost opportunity
3. Environmental consideration
4. Capability

Answer:C

Hint: PMBOK 5, Page 10, Projects and Strategic Planning

24 Which of the following is correct order for stages in Tuckman ladder?

1. Foaming, Steaming, Norming, Perfuming, Dispersing
2. Forming, Storming, Protecting, Norming, Adjourning
3. Forming, Storming, Norming, Performing, Adjourning
4. Framing, Storming, Norming, Protecting, Adjourning

Answer:C

Hint: PMBOK 5, Page 276

25 Three major processes in Project Human Resource Management are:

1. Staff recruitment, project staff planning and team building
2. Plan HRM, Acquire Project Team and Develop Project Team
3. Rewarding, salary reviews and penalties
4. Staff acquisition, staff training, staff deployment

Answer:B

Hint: PMBOK 5, Page 257, Figure 9-1

26 A project is defined as:

1. A process of considerable scope that implements a plan.
2. An endeavor, which is planned, executed, and controlled; performed by people; and constrained by limited resources.
3. A temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product or service.
4. An objective based effort of temporary nature.

Answer:C

Hint: A project is always temporary and every project gives a unique product or service.

27 Which of the following is not a General management technique?

1. Make-or-buy analysis
2. Analysis of alternatives
3. Applying PMBOK concepts
4. Lateral thinking

Answer:A

Hint: Application of PMBOK is project management

28 According to PMBOK, project management processes are organized into following order of process groups:

1. Initiating, planning, executing, monitoring, and closing
2. Designing, developing, testing, and implementing
3. Initiating, designing, planning, executing, controlling, and closing
4. Initiating, planning, executing, monitoring and controlling, and closing

Answer:D

Hint: PMBOK 5, Project Management Process Groups

29 _____ must be measured regularly to identify variances from the plan.

1. Stakeholder requirements
2. Project performance
3. Schedule progress
4. Cost

Answer:B

Hint: Project performance must be measured at regular intervals.

30 A project kick off meeting is usually conducted to:

1. Setup project team and announce the PM assignment
2. To draft project charter
3. Build up team spirit
4. Define project scope and develop WBS

Answer:A

Hint: A kick-off meeting gets the project team onboard and announces the manager

31 Which of the following is not an external-unpredictable risk?

1. Changes in government regulations
2. Natural hazards
3. Unexpected environmental side effects
4. Inflation

Answer:D

Hint: Inflation rate is known and predictablen

32 Maslow ranked Human needs from the highest to lowest:

1. Self actualization; self promotion; social; security and physiological needs
2. Self esteem; self actualization; social; security and physiological
3. Self actualization; self esteem; social; security and physiological
4. Self fulfillment; self esteem; social; security and physiological

Answer:C

Hint: Refer Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs.

33 Which of the following statements concerning contract type is correct?

1. A fixed price contract contains the most risk for the buyer.
2. Cost reimbursable contracts offer sellers the highest profit potential.
3. Time and materials contracts are hybrid of cost reimbursable and fixed-price contracts..
4. Unit price contracts are illegal in many jurisdictions.

Answer:C

Hint: PMBOK 5, Page 364 Time and Material Contracts

34 Herzberg identified factors, which, if present, will lead to increased motivation. A typical factor would be:

1. Good supervision

2. Job security

3. Regular promotions

4. Good salary

5. A dental plan

Answer:C

Hint: Refer to Herzberg's Two Factor Theory

35 Your customer ask for a small change in the project, which was not budgeted in the project. It is a small effort as compared to the total project and you need the goodwill for a multimillion dollar on the pipeline. You will

1. Refuse to do the work

2. Agree to do the work at no charge

3. Do the work and bill him later

4. Assess the cost and schedule impact and tell them you will formalize the change request

Answer:D

Hint: Impact of every change must be assessed and should go through change control

36 You are responsible for ensuring that your seller's performance meets contractual requirements. For effective contract administration, you should:

1. Hold a bidders conference

2. Establish the appropriate contract type

3. Implement the contract change control system

4. Develop a statement of work

Answer:C

Hint: PMBOK 5, Page 383, Sec 12.3.2.1 Contract Change Control System

37 The three major causes of change on a project are:

1. Replacement of the project manager or key project team members; changes in priorities by senior management; and contractual difficulties..

2. Changes in the relative importance of time, resources, or cost ; new knowledge about the deliverable; and technological uncertainty

3. Errors in the initial assessment of how to achieve the goal of the project; new information about the project deliverable; and a new mandate

4. Unavailability of resources promised by the functional managers; cost overruns; and changes in customer requirements

Answer:C

Hint: Scope change and estimation errors are the main causes

38 The purpose of the review of deliverables and project performance at the conclusion of a project phase is to:

1. Determine how many resources are required to complete the project according to the project baseline

2. Adjust the schedule and cost baselines based on past performance

3. Obtain customer acceptance of project deliverables

4. Determine whether the project should continue to the next phase

Answer:D

Hint: Closure of a project phase is a point to reassess the ongoing project progress and change or terminate the project if necessary. PMBOK 5, Page 41, Sec 2.4.2

39 Your project is in the final test stage, the user acceptance test. It meets all the product specs and is under planned costs. In term of schedule, this project is ahead. Your customer met you and requested that he will not accept the product unless you make several changes. What you should do is:

1. Get the list of the changes and estimate all of them. If the total cost is still within the baseline, you will do it
2. Estimate the costs and send this to your customer requesting contract modification
3. Ask the customer to file a change request
4. Sit with the customer to review the product specs and tell him/her that you have completed the project.

Answer:C

Hint: All the change requests must be made formal

40 The delphi Method is best suited for:

1. Decision-making
2. Cost Control
3. Overhead rate estimating
4. Team discussions

Answer:A

Hint: It can be used to vote for a decision.

41 Which of the following methods is least likely to be used for explaining project planning guidelines to the team?

1. Project Office Memo
2. Project office directive
3. Project team meeting
4. Formal project report

Answer:D

Hint: A report gives information about what happened and doesn't talk about planning or give guidelines or directives.

42 Projects are initiated in response of:

1. Stakeholder's pressure
2. Business needs
3. Technological obsolescence
4. All of the above

Answer:D

Hint: All those factors contribute towards project initiation.

43 The party that needs the change resulting from the project, and who will be its custodian on completion is the:

1. Owner
2. Sponsor
3. Customer
4. Client

Answer:A

Hint: Project owner is the custodian

44 A document or tool which describes when and how human resources will be brought onto and taken off the project team is called a:

1. Staffing Management Plan
2. Responsibility Assignment Matrix *RAM*.
3. Organizational Breakdown Structure *OBS*.
4. Resource Assignment Chart

Answer:A

Hint: PMBOK 5, Page 265, Staffing Management Plan

45 In which type of organization is team building likely to be most difficult?

1. Functional
2. Projectized
3. Matrix
4. Project expediter
5. Project coordinator

Answer:C

Hint: The team members report to multiple managers in matrix organizations.

46 A tool which links the project roles and responsibilities to the project scope definition is called:

1. Scope Definition Matrix
2. Responsibility Assignment Matrix
3. Roles Assignment Matrix
4. Project Scope and Roles Matrix

Answer:B

Hint: PMBOK 5, Page 262 Responsibility Assignment Matrix

47 Which of the following are outputs from the Plan Communications Management process?

1. Project records
2. Communications management plan
3. Performance reports
4. Formal acceptance
5. b and c

Answer:B

Hint: PMBOK 5, Page 288, Figure 10-1

48 Which of the following statement is correct?

1. Process Groups are same as Project Phases
2. Each Process Group has a mapped Project Phase
3. Process Groups are not Project Phases
4. Monitoring and Control Process Group applies only in monitoring and control phase
5.

Answer:c

Hint: PMBOK 5, Page 420, A1.3 Project Management Process Groups

49 The sending or conveying of information from one place to another is the process of:

1. Networking
2. Transmitting
3. Encrypting
4. Promoting

Answer:B

Hint: PMBOK 5, Page 293, Sec 10.1.2.3 Communication Models

50 The three major types of communication are:

1. Written and oral, and verbal and nonverbal.
2. Verbal, formal documentation, informal documentation.
3. Verbal, written, and graphic.
4. Verbal, written, and electronic.

Answer:A

Hint: PMBOK 5, Page 287

Processing math: 100%