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questions are intended for study purposes only. Success on these questions is not indicative of success on the Project Management Professional Certification Examination. This download of the Sample Exam Questions is for your personal use and NOT FOR commercial use. Any unauthorized use or duplication of this document is prohibited!

1. A narrative description of products or services to be supplied under contract is called: A. The project plan. B. A statement of work. C. An exception report. D. A Pareto analysis.

2. An example of scope verification is: A. Reviewing the performance of an installed software module. B. Managing changes to the project schedule. C. Decomposing the WBS to a work package level. D. Performing a benefit/cost analysis to determine if we should proceed with the pro

3. Which of the following is not an example of a source of scope change? A. A variation in government regulations. B. Failure to include a required feature in the design of a telecommunication system. C. A need to engage in bottom-up cost estimating. D. Introducing technology that was not available when scope was originally defined.

4. The subdivision of major project deliverables, as identified in the scope statement, into smaller, more manageable components is called: A. Parametric estimation. B. Scope definition. C. Feasibility analysis. D. Benefit-cost analysis.

5. The process of establishing clear and achievable objectives,

measuring their achievement, and adjusting performance in accordance with the results of the measurement is called: A. Strategic planning. B. Alternative objectives inventory. C. Management by objectives. D. Contingency planning. 6. Configuration management is: A. Used to ensure that the description of the project product is correct and complete. B. The creation of the work breakdown structure. C. The set of procedures developed to assure that project design criteria are met. D. A mechanism to track budget and schedule variances. 7. A fundamental tenet of modern quality management holds that quality is most likely to be achieved by: A. Planning it into the project. B. Developing careful mechanisms to inspect for quality. C. Striving to do the best job possible. D. Conducting quality circle activities. 8. Your most recent project status report contains the following information: $BCWP = 3,000$, $ACWP = 3,500$, and $BCWS = 4,000$. The schedule variance is: A. 1,000. B. 500. C. - 500. D. - 1,000. 9. Learning curve theory emphasizes that in producing many goods: A. Cost decreases as production rates increase. B. Average unit cost decreases as more units are produced. C. Materials become cheaper when they are purchased in bulk. D. Laborers become more productive because of technological advances. 10. Rearranging resources so that constant resource levels are maintained is called: A. Floating. B. Leveling. C. Restructuring. D. Crashing. 11. The _____ is a time-phased budget that will be used to measure and monitor cost performance in the project. A. Work breakdown structure B. Project schedule C. Cost baseline D. Cost budget 12. To transfer most of the cost risk to

the contractor, the client may use a _____ contract. A. Cost plus award B. Cost plus incentive fee C. Cost plus fixed fee D. Fixed price

13. An appropriate sequence for risk management activities is:
A. Risk identification, risk quantification, and risk response development and control.
B. Risk identification, risk assessment, and risk planning.
C. Risk identification, risk mitigation, and risk management.
D. Risk identification, risk elimination, and risk mitigation.

14. Theory X holds that:
A. Quality improvements lie in the hands of quality circles.
B. Profits are tied to meeting schedule deadlines.
C. Absenteeism is tied to poor working conditions.
D. Workers are inherently unmotivated and need strong guidance.

15. All of the following are characteristics of parametric estimating except:
A. Historical information.
B. Quantifiable.
C. Scalable.
D. Activity lists.

16. Inputs to cost budgeting include all of the following except:
A. Cost baseline
B. Cost estimate
C. Work breakdown structure
D. Project schedule

17. Inputs used during scope planning include all of the following except:
A. Constraints.
B. Project charter.
C. Budget/cost analysis.
D. Product description.

18. Cost control outputs include all of the following except:
A. Estimate at completion.
B. Budget updates.
C. Revised cost estimates.
D. Cost baseline.

19. Risk identification outputs include the following except:
A. Decision trees.
B. Inputs to other processes.
C. Risk symptoms.
D. Potential risk events.

20. Inputs into overall change control include all of the following except:
A. Project plan.
B. Change requests.
C. Change control system.
D. Performance reports

参考答案： 1.B 2.A 3.C 4.B 5.C 6.A 7.A 8.D 9.B.10.B 11.C 12.D 13.A 14.D 15.D

16.A 17.C 18.D 19.A 20.C 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目
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