Q.	Practice Question of Project Management	Marks	
no	Set 1		
1	The time necessary to complete the project is referred to as	1	
	a. Implementation time		
	b. Life cycle		
	c. Operation cycle		
	d. Production cycle		
2	In which of the following project phases is the project schedule developed?	1	
	a. Conceptual		
	b. Planning		
	c. Implementation		
2	d. Design	1	
3	The cause of change that cannot be managed by PM is	1	
	a. Technological uncertainty		
	b. Innovation		
	<ul><li>c. Change in environment</li><li>d. Increased client knowledge</li></ul>		
4	PM will be also involved in making choice that require balancing is	1	
4		1	
	<ul><li>a. Goals of the project</li><li>b. Goals of the firm</li></ul>		
	c. Both a and b		
	d. Goal of the resources		
5	The chances of the successful completion of multidisciplinary project is	1	
	a. Very low		
	b. Below expected		
	c. High		
	d. Above expected		
6	The PM must perceive sufficient technical knowledge to	1	
	a. Outsiders		
	b. Client		
	c. Senior executives		
	d. Both b and c		
7	Change in the required project performance is better known as	1	
	a. Scooping		
	b. Scoop creep		
	c. Scoop change		
	d. Scoop control		
8	PMP stands for	1	
	a. Project Management Planning		
	b. Project Management Professionals		
	c. Project Management Process		
	d. Project Management Phase		
9	Which from the following represents the correct project cycle?	1	
	a. Planning→Initiating→Executing→Closing		

		1
	b. Planning→Executing→Initiating→Closing	
	c. Initiating→Planning→Executing→Closing	
	d. Initiating→Executing→Planning→Closing	
10	Most of the people needed for a project must be borrowed by the PM from	1
	a. Managerial departments	
	b. Functional departments	
	c. Manufacturing department	
	d. Marketing department	
11	At the project competitions phase, the priority phase is	1
	a. Performance	
	b. Schedule	
	c. Budget	
	d. Cost	
12	The ability to put many pieces of a task together to form a coherent whole, is the job of	1
	a. Project Management	
	b. Engineering Management	
	c. Functional Manager	
	d. Marketing Manager	
13	Project manager should be able to fulfill the role of:	1
	a. Integrator	
	b. Functional manager	
	c. Line manager	
	d. Sponsor	
14	Which one of the following best describes project management?	1
	a. Using APM's Body of Knowledge 6th edition as a guide to all projects.	
	b. Employing a project manager who has undertaken similar projects.	
	c. Utilising team members who can work on a project full time.	
	d. Application of processes and methods throughout the project life cycle.	
15	Project selection models are of how many types?	1
	a. 3 types	
	b. 2 types	
	c. 4 types	
	d. 5 types	
16	Which decisions are required for selection of project?	1
	a. Model decisions	
	b. Analyzing decisions	
	c. Selection decisions	
	d. Data gathering decisions	
17	Planning expenses which will influence the operation of a firm over a number of years is called	1
	a. Investment	
	b. Capital Budgeting	
	c. Net present value	
	d. Dividend valuation	
	G. Dividona valuation	

18	Which models are designed to overcome the disadvantages of profitability models	1
	a. Factoring models	
	b. Gradation models	
	c. Scoring models	
	d. Evaluation models	
19	Project which involves a disruptive technology which is known to the industry that the	1
	organization has been developing over time are:	
	a. Derivative projects	
	b. Platform projects	
	c. Breakthrough projects	
	d. R&D projects	
20	In which step of project portfolio process the assessment of availability of internal and external	1
	resources done?	
	a. Establish a project council	
	b. Identify project categories	
	c. Collect project data	
	d. Assess resource availability	
21	Which of the following tools and techniques is not used in the process of Identify Risks?	1
	a. Risk checklist analysis	1
	b. Risk categorization	
	c. SWOT Analysis	
	d. Diagramming Techniques	
22	When is the risk and uncertainty in a project's life cycle at the highest?	1
	a. Design	1
	b. Implementation	
	c. Starting of the project	
	d. Closing of the project	
23	You have identified a large number of risks during your risk identification process. What will be your next	1
	step?	
	a. You will prioritize them using the Qualitative Risk Analysis process	
	b. Go for the Quantitative Risk Analysis	
	c. Assign the risk owner to each risk	
	d. Calculate the contingency reserve	
2.4		1
24	Which of the following diagram looks like a fish skeleton?	1
	a. Ishikawa diagram	
	b. Decision Tree	
	c. Tornado diagram	
25	d. Data flow diagram  Define the work breakdown structure?	1
23	a. list of the activities making up the higher levels of the project	1
	b. A definition of the hierarchy of project tasks, subtasks, and work packages	
	c. A depiction of the activities making up a project	
26	d. A structure that is incompatible with the Critical Path Method	1
26	From following which is not Risk response strategy?	1
	a. Accept or Ignore	
	b. Avoidance	

	c Mi	tigato		
		tigate move		
27		le for identifying project risks?	1	
2,	-	oject team members	1	
		oject stakeholders		
		oject managers		
	d. Pro	oject sponsor		
28	In time-cost optin	nization of a project, crashing is done.	1	
	a. On	all the activities.		
		all the activities lying on the critical path		
	c. Only on activities lying on the original critical path and having flatter cost slopes			
	d. On original critical activities and those that become critical at any stage of crashing in the order of ascending cost slope			
20			1	
29	In resources level	- <del>-</del>	$\frac{1}{1}$	
	a. Total duration of project is reduced			
	b. Total duration of project is increased c. Uniform demand of resources is achieved			
20		oject is controlled	1	
30		, the time estimates of activities and probability of their occurrence follow astribution curve	1	
	b. Poisson's distribution curve c. Beta distribution curve d. None of the above			
31	u. None of ti	le above	2	
31	For a project the following data is given			
	Activity	Duration (weeks)		
	1-2	6		
	1-3	10		
	1-4	6		
ı	2-3	10		
ı	2-4	4		
	3-5	6		
	4-5	6		
	The critical path time estimate in days is			
	a. 18			
	b. 20			
	c. 22			
	d. 24			
32		ork the critical path time is 17 days and variance of critical activities is 2.77,	2	
32		spectively. The standard deviation of the projects is	2	
	a. 1.53	position. The standard deviation of the projects is		
	1 12			

	b. 1	.63				
	c. 1	.73				
	d. 1	.83				
33	If the pro	bability of risk is 40% and	d impact is 4 the	en what would be t	he PI score of risk?	2
	a)	1.8				
	b)					
	c)	1.6				
	d)	8.0				
0.4						
34	-			ication system and	receives a net cash return of 20,000	2
		then what will be the pay	/back period?			
	a)	•				
	p)	•				
	c)	•				
	d)	6 years				
35	A projec	et has four activities P,	Q, R and S as	shown below.		2
		Normal duration		Cost slope	7	
	Activity	(days)	Predecessor	(Rs./day)		
	P	3	-	500		
	Q	7	P	100		
	R	4	P	400		
	S	5	R	200		
	The nor	mal cost of the project	is Rs. 10,000	/- and the overhea	ad cost is Rs. 200/- per day. If the	
	project of	duration has to be cras	shed down to	9 days, the total	cost (in Rupees) of the project is	
	a.	12490 to 12510				
		13490 to 13510				
		14490 to 14510 15490 to 15510				
36			that due to the	nossibility of the	entrance of a new supplier, may	2
30	•	ome components at a ch	•	•	• • • • • •	2
	•	Negative Risk	leaper price. wi	iat Kilia Ol HSK is til	13:	
		Positive Risk				
		Known Risk				
		Secondary Risk				
37	. ,	•			25,000. Calculate the payback period	2
	for this. A	Also calculate NPV for the	e same for four	years and a require	d rate of return of 8 percent. Net	
	cash flow	is 65000, 75000, 10000	and 10000 for y	ear1, year2, year3	& year4 respectively.	
	a)	39565				
	b)					
	c)	38555				
	d)					
38			-		tivity. If the earliest finish times	2
	tor the th	rree activities are 12, 1	5, and 10, then	the earliest start t	time for Y will be	

	a. 10	
	b. 15	
	c. 12	
	d. Cannot be determined	
39	Activities P, Q and R instantly follow activity M, and their current start times are 12, 19, and 10.	2
	Therefore, the latest finish time for activity M is	
	a. 11	
	b. 10	
	c. 18	
	d. Cannot be determined	
40	The standard deviation for a PERT diagram is calculated	
	a. taking the sum of the standard deviations on all the nodes.	
	b. taking the sum of the standard deviations on the nodes on the critical path	
	c. taking the sum of the variances on the nodes on the critical path, then find the square root.	
	d. taking the sum of the variance on all the nodes, then find the square root	