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M.Sc. (CA & IT) Semester-IX
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901 : Project Management Practices

કુલ સમય :– : ૬૦ મીનીટ કુલ પ્રશ્નો : ૫૦ વિદ્યાર્થીએ ટીક કરવાના પ્રશ્નો : ૩૫

નોંધ : વિદ્યાર્થીએ માત્ર ૩૫ પ્રશ્નો જ ટીક કરવાના રહેશે. જો વધારે ટીક કરેલ હશે તો પ્રથમ ૩૫ પ્રશ્નો જ ગણતરીમાં લેવામાં આવશે.

1. An important aim of a post-project review is to:
   (A) validate overall progress to date against the budget and schedule.
   (B) capture learning and document it for future usage.
   (C) ensure acceptance of all permanent documentation, signed by the sponsor.
   (D) establish that project benefits have been identified.
2. The process that evaluates overall project performance to provide confidence is called:
   (A) quality assurance. (B) quality planning. (C) quality control. (D) quality audit.
3. Which one of the following statements about the project risk register is false?
   (A) It facilitates the review and monitoring of risks. (B) It facilitates the risk appetite.
   (C) It facilitates the recording of risk responses. (D) It facilitates the recording of risks.
4. Which one of the following statements best defines procurement?
   (A) A technique to establish the best approach for obtaining the resources for the project.
   (B) A group of interrelated resources and activities that transform inputs into outputs.
   (C) The description of the purpose, form and components to support delivery of a product.
   (D) The process by which products and services required for the project are acquired.
5. Once a change has been requested what is the next step in the change control process?
   (A) Evaluate the change. (B) Advise the sponsor. (C) Update the change log. (D) Update the project plan.
6. A Responsibility Assignment Matrix (RAM) can be used to:
   (A) define the terms of reference of the project manager. (B) define the limits of the project sponsor's responsibilities.
   (C) allocate risk management response activities to project personnel. (D) allocate work packages to those responsible for project work.
7. An Organisational Breakdown Structure (OBS) is used to identify:
   (A) the reporting structure and current availability of all individuals in the project.
   (B) technical ability and line of communication for all individuals in the project.
   (C) lines of communication and responsibility for all the individual managers in the project.
   (D) the reporting structure and lines of communication for all individuals in the projects.
8. Which one of the following best describes project success criteria?
   (A) Actively seeking some senior management support. (B) Measures by which the success of the project is judged.
   (C) Achievement of milestones. (D) A motivated project team.
9. Comparative estimating uses:
   (A) current data from similar projects. (B) historic data from all projects.
   (C) historic data from similar projects. (D) current data from all projects.
10. Which one of the following best describes a project stakeholder?
    (A) A party who is concerned about the project going ahead.
    (B) A party with an interest or role in the project or is impacted by the project.
    (C) A party who has a vested interest in the outcome of the project.
    (D) A party who has a financial stake in the organisation managing the project.
11. 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 levelling (C) resource splitting (D) resource scheduling
12. A horizontal bar chart that shows project tasks against a calendar is called
    (A) milestone (B) goal (C) Gantt chart (D) PERT chart
13. 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
14. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true about a Project?
    I. It brings change II. It has risk III. The outcome is certain
    (A) I only (B) II only (C) I and II only (D) I, II, and III
15. Which of the following is NOT a part of project management?
    (A) initiating (B) monitoring (C) closing (D) All above are parts
16. The scope of the work is defined in which phase of the project management?
    (A) Initiating (B) Planning (C) Executing (D) Closing
17. 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
18. The review of the successes and the mistakes is normally held during _____ phase.
    (A) initiation (B) planning (C) execution (D) closure
19. The business case and the justification for the project is determined during the _____ phase.
    (A) initiation (B) planning (C) execution (D) closure
20. 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
21. Which of these is not one of the constraints of a project?
    (A) Scope (B) Resources (C) Team (D) Budget
22. Which of the following is not correct about initial phase of a project?
    (A) The cost associated at the beginning of the project is highest. (B) Stakeholders have maximum influence during this phase
    (C) The highest uncertainty is at this stage of the project. (D) All the above statements are correct.
23. The project you are managing has nine stakeholders. How many channel of communications are there between these stakeholders?
    (A) 9 (B) 8 (C) 45 (D) 36
24. Which of the following is not an example of formal communication?
    (A) Contract (B) email (C) Project status report (D) Status meeting
25. A Project with a total funding of $100,000 finished with a BAC value of $95,000. What term can BEST describe the difference of $5,000?
    (A) Cost Variance (B) Management Overhead (C) Management Contingency Reserve (D) Schedule Variance

26. If the Earned Value is equal to Actual Cost, it means:
(A) Project is on budget and on schedule (B) Schedule Variance Index is 1
(C) There is no schedule variance (D) There is no cost variance
27. Which of the following is the most important element of Project Management Plan that is useful in HR Planning process:
(A) Risk Management activities (B) Quality Assurance activities (C) Activity Resource requirements (D) Budget Control activities
28. Which of the following types of Organizational Charts can be BEST used to track project costs :
(A) Hierarchical-type Organizational Chart (B) Organizational Breakdown Structure
(C) Resource Breakdown Structure (D) Responsibility Assignment Matrix
29. Which of the following is not true for a Responsibility Assignment Matrix (RAM):
(A) Defines what project team is responsible for each WBS component
(B) Defines what project member is responsible for each activity
(C) Text description of roles, responsibilities, authorities
(D) Defines all people associated with each activity
30. Process Analysis is a function of:
(A) Performance Analysis (B) Quality Metrics (C) Process Improvement Plan (D) Quality Improvement Plan
31. Root Cause Analysis relates to:
(A) Process Analysis (B) Quality Audits (C) Quality Control Measurements (D) Performance Measurements
32. A planning phase for an engineering component generated 80 engineering drawings. The QA team randomly selected 8 drawings for inspection. This exercise can BEST be described as example of:
(A) Inspection (B) Statistical Sampling (C) Flowcharting (D) Control Charting
33. Andrew has joined as the Project Manager of a project. One of the project documents available to Andrew lists down all the risks in a hierarchical fashion. What is this document called?
(A) Risk Management Plan. (B) List of risks. (C) Monte Carlo diagram. (D) Risk Breakdown Structure.
34. During which stage of Risk planning are risks prioritized based on probability and impact?
(A) Identify Risks (B) Plan Risk responses (C) Perform Qualitative risk analysis (D) Perform Quantitative risk analysis
35. Activity Definition is typically performed by which of the following:
(A) Project Manager who created the WBS (B) Project Team Members responsible for the work package
(C) Project Officer (D) Project Stakeholder
36. Which of the following does NOT generate changes to the Project documents:
(A) Define Activities (B) Sequence Activities (C) Estimate Activity Resources (D) Estimate Activity Durations
37. Which of the following may generate a milestone list:
(A) Define Activities (B) Sequence Activities (C) Estimate Activity Resources (D) Estimate Activity Durations
38. A schedule activity may begin 10 days before the predecessor activity finishes. This is an example of:
(A) Finish-to-Start (B) Start-to-Finish (C) Start-to-Start (D) Finish-to-Finish
39. Sam Consultancy is planning to buy ten desktops for $1500 each from a leading computer store. Which type of contract will get signed in this case?
(A) Purchase Order (B) Cost plus Fee (C) Fixed cost (D) Time and Material
40. Alice is a Project Manager. She is coordinating a bidder conference to allow vendors to get clarification on the work that needs to be performed. Which phase of Project Management is in progress.
(A) Conduct Procurements (B) Plan Procurements (C) Control Procurements (D) Close Procurements
41. Configuration management is best described as:
(A) control in the implementation of changes to project schedules.
(B) an organisation to review proposed changes to the project deliverables.
(C) quality control of project deliverables and documentation.
(D) creation, maintenance and controlled change of the project deliverables.
42. A Cost Breakdown Structure (CBS) shows costs assigned to:
(A) individual work packages using the Work Breakdown Structure (WBS).
(B) individual resources using the Work Breakdown Structure (WBS).
(C) individual resources using the Responsibility Assignment Matrix (RAM).
(D) individual deliverables using the Responsibility Assignment Matrix (RAM)
43. The accuracy of an estimate should:
(A) decrease as a project progresses through its life cycle. (B) increase as a project progresses through its life cycle.
(C) stay constant throughout the project life cycle. (D) vary independently of where the project is in its life cycle.
44. Which one of the following best defines a benefit?
(A) A positive result of stakeholder management. (B) The successful management of a project.
(C) An improvement resulting from project deliverables. (D) The successful delivery of project reports and updates.
45. Which one of the following is true for the Project Management Plan (PMP)?
(A) The Project Management Plan is developed by the project manager and team and owned by the sponsor.
(B) A draft of the Project Management Plan is developed by the sponsor at the same time as the business case.
(C) The Project Management Plan is developed by the sponsor and owned by the project manager.
(D) The Project Management Plan is developed by the project manager and team and owned by the project manager.
46. Who are project team members primarily accountable to?
(A) External stakeholders. (B) The end users. (C) The finance director. (D) The project manager.
47. 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.
48. A portfolio can best be defined as:
(A) a group of projects and programmes carried out within an organisation.
(B) a group of programmes carried out under the sponsorship of an organisation.
(C) a group of projects carried out under the sponsorship of an organisation.
(D) a range of products and services offered by an organisation.
49. Which one of the following best describes project management?
(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.
50. Which structure shows the reporting relationships and communications channels for a project?
(A) Work Breakdown Structure. (B) Organisational Breakdown Structure.
(C) Product Breakdown Structure. (D) Responsibility assignment structure.