

DO NOT WRITE ON TEST



**Project Management
Concepts**

~OPEN EVENT~

(593)

REGIONAL 2025

CONCEPT KNOWLEDGE:

Multiple Choice (50 @ 2 points each) _____ (100 points)

Test Time: 60 minutes

Directions: Identify the letter of the choice that *best* completes the statement or answers the question.

1. The phase in which the team assesses the project's feasibility and stakeholders' expectations is called _____.
 - A. planning
 - B. execution
 - C. initiation
 - D. closing
2. The document that outlines the project's objectives, scope, stakeholders, and key milestones is the _____.
 - A. project charter
 - B. scope statement
 - C. project plan
 - D. work breakdown structure
3. The phase where the project deliverables are formally accepted by the customer is _____.
 - A. initiation
 - B. planning
 - C. execution
 - D. closing
4. The document that defines the communication needs of the project stakeholders is called the _____.
 - A. communication plan
 - B. stakeholder engagement plan
 - C. project management plan
 - D. risk management plan
5. When team members from various departments work together on a project, this is known as a _____.
 - A. functional team
 - B. matrix team
 - C. cross-functional team
 - D. project team
6. Which tool or technique is used in the Plan Scope Management process?
 - A. Benchmarking
 - B. Expert Judgment
 - C. Variance Analysis
 - D. Resource Optimization Techniques

7. The document that defines the criteria for project success and outlines how success will be measured is the _____.
 - A. project charter
 - B. scope statement
 - C. project plan
 - D. success criteria document
8. A method used to ensure that project deliverables meet the required quality standards is known as _____.
 - A. quality assurance
 - B. quality control
 - C. quality planning
 - D. quality management
9. The phase where the project team defines the project scope, objectives, and deliverables is called _____.
 - A. Initiation
 - B. Planning
 - C. Execution
 - D. Closing
10. A tool used to identify potential risks and opportunities by analyzing internal and external factors is known as a _____.
 - A. SWOT analysis
 - B. Gantt chart
 - C. PERT chart
 - D. Fishbone diagram
11. What does the acronym SMART stand for in the context of project objectives?
 - A. Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, Time-bound
 - B. Strategic, Meaningful, Adaptive, Resourceful, Timely
 - C. Structured, Managed, Aligned, Responsible, Trackable
 - D. Sustainable, Managed, Accurate, Resilient, Transparent
12. What is the purpose of a project scope statement?
 - A. To define the project budget
 - B. To outline the project's deliverables and boundaries
 - C. To schedule project tasks
 - D. To assign project resources
13. In Agile project management, what is a "sprint"?
 - A. A short, time-boxed period where a specific set of tasks are completed
 - B. A meeting to review project progress
 - C. A method to allocate resources
 - D. A document detailing project risks

14. What is the purpose of a project kick-off meeting?
 - A. To close the project
 - B. To start the project
 - C. To plan project tasks
 - D. To allocate resources
15. In project management, what is a deliverable?
 - A. A task that must be completed
 - B. A service provided to stakeholders
 - C. A unique product or service produced as a result of the project
 - D. A report detailing project progress
16. What is a risk register?
 - A. A list of all project stakeholders
 - B. A tool to track project changes
 - C. A document detailing identified risks and their responses
 - D. A schedule of project tasks
17. Which stage of team development is primarily concerned with establishing ground rules and understanding project objectives?
 - A. Forming
 - B. Storming
 - C. Norming
 - D. Performing
18. What does the term "baseline" refer to in project management?
 - A. The final deliverable
 - B. The approved version of a work product
 - C. The list of project tasks
 - D. The project charter
19. Which process involves collecting and distributing project performance information?
 - A. Monitor and control project work
 - B. Perform integrated change control
 - C. Manage project team
 - D. Manage communications
20. Which project management tool helps to identify the root causes of problems and can be adapted to analyze potential risks?
 - A. Fishbone diagram
 - B. SWOT analysis
 - C. RACI chart
 - D. Gantt chart

21. What is a primary role of the project sponsor?
- A. Manage project tasks
 - B. Approve project deliverables
 - C. Provide financial resources
 - D. Develop project schedule
22. What is the purpose of project stakeholder management?
- A. To identify project risks
 - B. To ensure stakeholder needs are met
 - C. To plan project tasks
 - D. To control project costs
23. Which document outlines the procedures for how project scope will be managed and controlled?
- A. Scope management plan
 - B. Project charter
 - C. Work breakdown structure
 - D. Communication plan
24. What is a common technique for resolving conflicts within a project team?
- A. Avoidance
 - B. Compromise
 - C. Force
 - D. Delay
25. Which process group involves completing the work defined in the project management plan to satisfy the project specifications?
- A. Initiating
 - B. Planning
 - C. Executing
 - D. Closing
26. Which document is used to formally authorize a project or a project phase?
- A. Project charter
 - B. Project plan
 - C. Scope statement
 - D. Business case
27. Which skill is important for a project manager to effectively lead a team?
- A. Listening
 - B. Budgeting
 - C. Reporting
 - D. Coding

28. Which process involves defining and documenting stakeholders' needs to meet the project objectives?
- A. Collect requirements
 - B. Define scope
 - C. Develop project charter
 - D. Identify stakeholders
29. What is a key characteristic of a project?
- A. Ongoing operations
 - B. Temporary with a specific end date
 - C. Produces routine output
 - D. No defined scope
30. What is a project stakeholder?
- A. A member of the project team
 - B. An external entity providing resources
 - C. Any individual or group that can affect or be affected by the project
 - D. A competitor
31. Which type of organizational structure groups employees by their specialties?
- A. Matrix
 - B. Functional
 - C. Projectized
 - D. Hybrid
32. What is the purpose of a project milestone?
- A. To allocate resources
 - B. To identify significant points or events in the project
 - C. To track project costs
 - D. To assess project risks
33. What is the main goal of quality control in project management?
- A. To improve the quality of project deliverables
 - B. To monitor project performance
 - C. To identify and correct defects in project deliverables
 - D. To plan quality management
34. True or False: Project life cycles in PMI methodology are always linear and sequential.
- A. True
 - B. False

35. Which process involves tracking team member performance, providing feedback, and resolving issues?
- A. Develop project team
 - B. Manage project team
 - C. Monitor and control project work
 - D. Control resources
36. What is the purpose of a project status report?
- A. To close the project
 - B. To outline project risks
 - C. To provide information about the project's progress, risks, and issues
 - D. To allocate resources
37. Which technique is used to gather information from a group of experts to reach a consensus on project estimates?
- A. Delphi technique
 - B. Monte Carlo simulation
 - C. SWOT analysis
 - D. Brainstorming
38. What is a key output of the develop project charter process?
- A. Project schedule
 - B. Project management plan
 - C. Project charter
 - D. Scope statement
39. Which of the following is a primary responsibility of a project manager?
- A. Performing all technical tasks personally
 - B. Assigning work without considering team member skills
 - C. Monitoring project progress and managing changes
 - D. Reporting to stakeholders only at project completion
40. What is the purpose of a project risk management plan?
- A. To identify project risks
 - B. To outline how risk management activities will be structured and performed
 - C. To develop risk responses
 - D. To control project risks
41. What is a key benefit of the project schedule network diagram?
- A. It identifies project stakeholders
 - B. It provides a graphical representation of the project's activities and their dependencies
 - C. It tracks project costs
 - D. It allocates resources

42. What does a Gantt chart illustrate?
- A. Project budget
 - B. Project risks
 - C. Project schedule
 - D. Project quality
43. What is a project assumption?
- A. A factor considered to be true, real, or certain without proof or demonstration
 - B. A project constraint
 - C. An identified risk
 - D. A project deliverable
44. What is the primary output of the perform integrated change control process?
- A. Project management plan updates
 - B. Approved change requests
 - C. Project charter updates
 - D. Risk register
45. Which stage of team development is characterized by high levels of collaboration, trust, and effective communication?
- A. Forming
 - B. Storming
 - C. Norming
 - D. Performing
46. In a project, a task is estimated to have an Optimistic Time (OT) of 5 days. According to the PERT estimation method, what is the expected time (ET) for completing this task, assuming the most likely time (MLT) is 7 days, and the pessimistic time (PT) is 9 days?
- A. 5 days
 - B. 6 days
 - C. 7 days
 - D. 8 days
47. What is the main purpose of the stakeholder engagement plan?
- A. Identify project risks
 - B. Develop the project schedule
 - C. Ensure stakeholder needs and expectations are met
 - D. Allocate project resources
48. What is the primary function of the project scope statement?
- A. Outline the project budget
 - B. Define the project deliverables and boundaries
 - C. Develop the project schedule
 - D. Allocate project resources

49. Which document provides a summary of the project's performance and is used during project closure?
- A. Project charter
 - B. Final report
 - C. Lessons learned register
 - D. Status report
50. What is the primary function of the risk management plan?
- A. Identify project risks
 - B. Outline how risks will be managed and controlled
 - C. Allocate resources for risk management
 - D. Monitor project risks