Free Questions for PMI-SP by dumpshq

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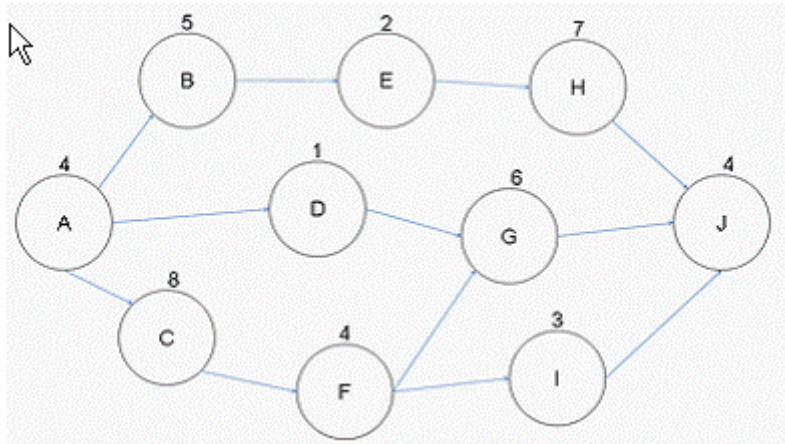
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Question 1

Examine the figure given below.

In this project network diagram, what is the total float for Activity I?

Options:

A- Three

B- Zero

C- Five

D- One

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The float for Activity I is three days. The early start for Activity I is Day 17 and the late start for

Activity I is Day 20. Therefore, the difference of

the early start and the late start reveals the float as three days. It is possible, and acceptable, to use

the difference of the early finish and the late finish to find the float, as the value will be the same

amount. Answer options B, D, and C are incorrect. These are not the valid calculation for the total

float.

Question 2

Question Type: FillInTheBlank

with the appropriate word. When activities are logically linked, they become the .

_____

Answer:

Explanation:

An activity is an individual element of work that is logically linked to other activities to

form the schedule. Its primary characteristics include an overall duration based upon the resources

applied to it (manpower, material, and equipment), as well as a start and

completion date that is tied to a work calendar. It also has a relationship with other activities

(predecessors and successors).

Question 3

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

What project management plan will document the time frame and frequency for the distribution of required information?

Options:

A- Scope Management Plan

B- Communications Management Plan

C- Stakeholder Management Plan

D- Schedule Management Plan

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The project's Communications Management Plan defines what information will be distributed, when

it will be distributed, to whom it will be

distributed, and the modality of the information.

Answer option D is incorrect. The Schedule Management Plan defines the project work, when the

project work will happen, resource

utilization, and how the schedule will be monitored and controlled.

Answer option C is incorrect. There is a stakeholder management strategy, but not a Stakeholder

Management Plan.

Answer option A is incorrect. The project's Scope Management Plan defines how the scope will be

created, how the changes will be allowed,

how the scope will be executed, monitored and controlled, and finally closed.

Question 4

Beth is the project manager of the KJH project. Sarah is Beth's administrative assistant and Ben is the project team leader. Beth's project has eight virtual teams throughout the world that will be working on the activities relevant to the deliverables in their locales. Thomas, the project sponsor, has told Beth that he is to be kept abreast of all communication between her project and the stakeholders. In this project, who is the lead person responsible for communication with all stakeholders?

Options:

A- Thomas

B- Sarah

C- Each of the team leaders for the eight virtual teams

D- Beth

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Beth, the project manager, is responsible for communication with all stakeholders. According to the

PMBOK, the project manager occupies the

center of the interactions between stakeholders and the project itself.

Answer option B is incorrect. Sarah may help with the communications, but she is not responsible

for the communications.

Answer option A is incorrect. Thomas, the project sponsor, just needs to be kept abreast of the

information.

Answer option C is incorrect. The project team leaders for the virtual sites are not responsible for

communicating with the project

stakeholders.

Question 5

Tom is the project manager of the GHQ Project for his organization and he is working on recovering the project schedule. As Tom examines his schedule, he is especially aware of project activities with hard logic. What is hard logic?

Options:

A- Hard logic describes activities that can be completed in any order but are positioned with finish-to-start relationships.

B- Hard logic describes activities that have external constraints, such as a vendor.

C- Hard logic describes activities that must be completed in a particular order unless additional

resources with comparable skill sets can be added to the project.

D- Hard logic describes activities that must be completed in a particular order.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Hard logic, also known as mandatory dependencies, describes activities that must be

completed in a particular order.

Hard logic is a binding connection between activities. It is also known as mandatory dependency or

hard dependency. Hard logic requires

activities to take place in a specific order according to the nature of work. It is a well-built connection

where an activity cannot start until and

unless a previous one is completed. There are also substantial hard logic connections where soft

logic does not usually apply. Several

activities rely on hard logic for the successful completion of the project.

Answer options B, A, and C are incorrect. These are not a valid description of hard logic.

Question 6

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. You are creating the activity list for the project. The activity list is based on the work packages defined in the project's WBS. Activities provide a basis for all of the following information except for which one?

Options:

A- Scope baseline

B- Executing

C- Scheduling

D- Estimates

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The project's scope baseline is not derived or provided by the project's activity list. The

scope baseline is made of the project's WBS, WBS

Dictionary, and the Project Scope Statement. The activity list provides for estimating, scheduling,

executing, and monitoring and controlling the

project work.

The scope baseline is an element of the project management plan. The contents of the scope

baseline include the following:

Project scope statement: It includes the product scope description and the project deliverables, and

defines the product user

acceptance criteria.

WBS: It defines each deliverable and the decomposition of the deliverables into work packages.

WBS dictionary: It contains the detailed description of work and technical documentation for each

WBS element.

Answer option D is incorrect. Estimates do provide a basis for creating time and cost estimates.

Answer option B is incorrect. Activities are executed in the project.

Answer option C is incorrect. Activities are scheduled as part of project planning.

Question 7

Jenny is the project manager for her organization. Her project is not doing well on project schedule performance, and management wants her to predict how the project schedule and cost will end. Management has asked Jenny to report and forecast her project's performance based on the Judgmental methods. Which of the following judgmental methods will Jenny use to accomplish the task? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

Options:

A- Forecast by analogy

B- Technology forecasting

C- Autoregressive moving average

D- Scenario building

Answer:

A, B, D

Explanation:

The judgmental forecasting method incorporates intuitive judgments, opinions and

subjective probability estimates. Some examples of

judgmental forecasting are as follows:

Composite forecasts

Surveys

Delphi method

Scenario building

Technology forecasting

Forecast by analogy

Answer option C is incorrect. Autoregressive moving average is an example of the

causal/econometric method.