Here are 200 objective type sample questions and their answers are given just below to them. This exam is just to give you an idea of type of questions which may be asked in PMP Certification Exams. Even we have taken full care to give correct answers for all the questions but it is recommended to verify these answers.

In examination you will get each question one by one on computer screen

51 All of the following are communication methods EXCEPT:
   1. Memos
   2. Grapevine
   3. Videos
   4. Instant messaging

Answer:B

Hint: PMBOK 5, Page 295, Sec 10.1.2.4

52 Communication is the PRIME responsibility of a Project:
   1. Manager in a weak matrix
   2. Manager in a projectized environment
   3. Coordinator
   4. Expeditor

Answer:D

Hint: PMBOK 5, Page 23

53 What are the four parts of the communications model?
   1. Sending, Receiving, Decoding, and Comprehending
   2. Sender, Message, Medium, Receiver
   3. Communicator, Message, Receiver, Decoder
   4. Communicating, Transmitting, Receiving, Comprehending

Answer:B

Hint: PMBOK 5, Page 293, Sec 10.1.2.3

54 In negotiations between the functional department managers and the project managers, which conflict management approach must be aimed at?
   1. Win-Lose
   2. Win-Win
   3. Lose-Lose
   4. None of the above

Answer:B

Hint: A project success also contributes to organization's growth. A win-win scenario is a pre-
A leadership style in which the project manager shares problems with team members and formulates solutions as a group is called:

1. Autocratic
2. Persuasive
3. Participative
4. Laissez-faire

Answer: C

Hint: Participative style aims for team consensus

A type of organization in which the project manager has little formal authority and basically acts as a staff assistant to an executive who is ultimately responsible for the project is called:

1. Balanced matrix
2. Weak matrix
3. Projectized
4. Strong matrix

Answer: B

Hint: In a weak matrix organization, PM is at times restricted to the role of expediter.

Create WBS process belongs to:

1. Initiation Process Group
2. Planning Process Group
3. Executing Process Group
4. Monitoring & Controlling Process Group

Answer: B

Hint: PMBOK 5, Page 61, Table 3-1

In which of the following organizations is the project manager role likely to be that of staff assistant?

1. Weak matrix
2. Functional
3. Balanced matrix
4. a and b
5. A, B, and C

Answer: D

Hint: PMBOK 5, Page 23

Project Risk Management includes all of the following processes except:

1. Risk Quantification
2. Risk Identification
3. Risk Analysis
4. Risk Response Development
5. Risk Response Control
Using the PMBOK definition of contingency reserve, which of the following statements about contingency reserves is false?

1. A contingency reserve is a separately planned quantity used to allow for future situations which may be planned for only in part.
2. Contingency reserves may be set aside for known unknowns.
3. Contingency reserves may be set aside for unknown unknowns.
4. Contingency reserves are normally included in the project's cost and schedule baselines.

Answer: C

Which of the following is true about a risk?

1. A risk can be deflected or transferred to another party through a contract or insurance policy.
2. Risks involve the chance of both a profit and a loss.
3. No opportunities are associated with a risk, only losses.
4. a and c
5. a and b

Answer: E

A contingency plan is:

1. A planned response that defines the steps to be taken if an identified risk event should occur.
2. A workaround
3. A reserve used to allow for future situations which may be planned for only in part.
4. a and c
5. a and b

Answer: A

Deflection or transfer of a risk to another party is a type of?

1. Risk Mitigation
2. Risk Acceptance
3. Risk Avoidance
4. Strategy for negative risks

Answer: D

Management reserves are used to handle which type of risk?
1. Unknown unknowns
2. Known unknowns
3. business risks
4. pure risks

Answer: A

Hint: PMBOK 5, Page 171 - Last paragraph, Page 310 - 2nd paragraph.

65 Which of the following is considered during the Procurement Planning Process?

1. Whether to procure
2. How to procure and how much to procure
3. What and when to procure
4. b and c
5. A, B, and C

Answer: E

Hint: Procurement planning covers all the questions.

66 From a buyer's standpoint, which of the following is true?

1. Procurement planning should include consideration of potential subcontracts
2. Procurement planning does not include consideration of potential subcontracts since this is the duty of the contractor.
3. Subcontractors are first considered during the Solicitation Process
4. none of the above

Answer: A

Hint: PMBOK 5, Page 357 - Project Procurement Management

67 Which of the following is true about procurement documents?

1. Procurement documents are used to solicit proposals from prospective sellers.
2. Invitation for Bid and Request for Proposal are two examples of procurement documents.
3. Procurement documents should be structured to facilitate accurate and complete responses from prospective sellers.
4. B, and C
5. A, B, and C

Answer: E

Hint: All the factors are important for procurement management.

68 Which of the following is a method for quantifying qualitative data in order to minimize the effect of personal prejudice on source selection?

1. Weighting system
2. Screening system
3. Selecting system
4. none of the above
5. A, B, and C

Answer: A
Which of the following are examples of indirect costs?

1. Salaries of corporate executives
2. Salaries of full-time project staff
3. Overhead costs
4. A and B
5. A and C

Answer: E

Hint: Project team salaries are classified as direct costs.

Which of the following contract types places the greatest risk on the seller?

1. Cost-plus-fixed-fee contract
2. Cost-plus-incentive-fee contract
3. Fixed-price-incentive contract
4. Firm-fixed-price contract

Answer: D

Hint: Firm-fixed price contracts don't accommodate any risk materialization.

In which of the following contract types is the seller's profit limited?

1. Cost-plus-percentage-cost contract
2. Cost-plus-fixed-fee contract
3. Fixed-price-plus-incentive
4. B and C
5. none of the above

Answer: D

Hint: Fixed fee and incentives are usually lesser than the profits expected in percentage cost contract.

A cost-plus-incentive-fee CPIF contract has an estimated cost of 120,000 with an agreed profit of 10 130,000. What is the total reimbursement to the seller?

1. $143,000
2. $142,000
3. $140,000
4. $132,000

Answer: A

Hint: The incentive is calculated on allowable costs.

The outputs of the Monitor and Control project work are utilized as inputs for the Performance of Integrated Change Control to give the following outputs, excluding.

1. Approved Change Requests
2. Change Log
3. Change Requests
4. Project Management Plan Updates

Answer:C  
Hint: See outputs of Perform Integrated Change Control

74 Under what circumstances is it better for a contractor to subcontract?

1. The subcontractor possesses special technical and engineering skills that the contractor does not have.
2. The work to be subcontracted represents almost all of the overall work effort.
3. The subcontractor can perform the work at a lower cost than the contractor.
4. all the above
5. a and c

Answer:E  
Hint: Work is subcontracted on capability and cost-savings factors.

75 Ramcharan, the project manager for a logistics project successfully undertook all the project activities and reached the final Close Project or Phase process that used the following inputs except for.

1. Accepted Deliverables
2. Enterprise Environmental Factors
3. Project Management Plan
4. Organizational Process Assets

Answer:B  
Hint: Enterprise Environmental Factors aren't required for closing.

76 Which of the following demonstrates a good negotiation skill?

1. Be ready to get the deal at any cost
2. Ensure that you get the most out of it
3. Offer more for less
4. Ask high and offer low

Answer:D  
Hint: PMBOK 5, Page 517, X3.8 Negotiation

77 A narrative account of products, services or results to be achieved under a project comes in the form of

1. Project Statement of Work
2. Strategic Plan
3. Product Scope Description
4. Project Management Plan

Answer:A  
Hint: Statement of work gives the description of work to be completed

78 The "rule of seven" as applied to process control charts means that:

1. If there are seven points on one side of mean, then an assignable cause must be found.
2. Seven consecutive points are ascending, descending, or the same.
3. At least seven quality inspectors should be in place for every thousand employees.

4. A process is not out of control when at least seven measurements fall outside the lower and upper control limits.

Answer: A

Hint: PMBOK 5, Page 238 Control charts

79. There is a project with a CPI of 0.81 and TCPI=1.00001. This project is:

1. Overbudget and hard to complete
2. Underbudget
3. Overbudget and early in its evolution
4. No inference can be made

Answer: A

Hint: CPI<1 means over-budgets, TCPI>1 means harder to complete

80. A collection of generally sequential project phases whose name and number are determined by the control needs of the organization or organizations involved in the project, is called:

1. Project life cycle
2. Product life cycle
3. Portfolio management
4. Program management

Answer: A

Hint: PMBOK 5, Page 38, sec 2.4 Project life cycle

81. Which of the following activities do not fall under the Closing Process Group?

1. Document lessons learned
2. Applying appropriate updates to OPA
3. Recommending preventive action
4. Performing team members assessment

Answer: C

Hint: No preventive actions are recommended in the closing phase

82. Who is not responsible for risk identification or reporting?

1. Project manager
2. Project team member
3. Project stakeholder
4. Functional Manager

Answer: D

Hint: Functional manager is not responsible for project success or failure

83. Three Point Statistical Estimating Formula Group. Expected Value =

1. Optimistic + \((4\times\text{MostLikely} + \text{Pessimistic}) \times 6\)
2. Optimistic + \((4\times\text{MostLikely} + \text{Pessimistic}) \div 6\)
3. Optimistic + \((4\times\text{MostLikely} \times \text{Pessimistic}) \div 6\)
4. \( \frac{\text{Optimistic} + (4 + \text{Most Likely} + \text{Pessimistic})}{6} \)

Answer: B

Hint: A sum of six values must be divided to get an average.

84 Parametric estimating is a technique where

1. is less costly, less time consuming and less accurate.
2. an algorithm is used to calculate cost or duration based on historical data and project parameters.
3. uses an average of most likely, optimistic and pessimistic activity durations
4. A and B

Answer: B

Hint: PMBOK 5, Page 170

85 What does TQM stand for?

1. Time Quality Managed
2. Target Quality Management
3. Total Quality Management
4. Time Quote Management

ANSWER: C

Hint: TQM is a continuous improvement technique to enhance quality.

86 Examples of Projects include:

1. Implementing a new business procedure or process
2. Constructing a building or facility
3. Designing a new transportation vehicle
4. All of the Above

ANSWER: D

Hint: All projects have a definite beginning and conclusive end.

87 Projects are undertaken at all levels of the organization?

1. True
2. False
3. They are not related to each other
4. Neither true nor false

ANSWER: A

Hint: Projects have restrictions within the performing organization. They are driven by scope of work.

88 7. _______ means that every project has a definite beginning and a definite end.

1. Overall
2. Project Chart
3. Temporary
4. Duration
ANSWER: C

Hint: All projects are temporary

89 In case of an external IT project, the project initiator or sponsor must have provided the following information excluding:

1. Project Statement of Work
2. Agreements
3. Business Case
4. Organizational Process Assets

ANSWER: D

Hint: OPA isn't a part of project authorization for a contract.

90 Who should be involved in the project planning phase?

1. The Project Manager.
2. The customer.
3. The Sub-contractors/vendors.
4. The project team members.
5. All of the above.

Answer: E

Hint: All stakeholders available must be involved

91 The successful project managers spend most of their time:

1. Planning with their personnel.
2. Planning with top management.
3. Communicating with project team.
4. Studying project results.

Answer: C

Hint: A project manager spends 90 percent of the time in communication.

92 Cost Plus Incentive Fee CPIF contracts provide:

1. A reimbursement of allowable cost of services performed plus an agreed upon percentage of the estimated cost as profit.
2. A reimbursement of allowable costs plus a fixed fee which is paid proportionately as the contract progresses.
3. The supplier with a fixed price for a delivered performance plus a predetermined fee for superior performance.
4. None of the above.

Answer: A

Hint: The terms are agreed upon in the agreement

93 Project success depends on a number of interrelated factors, including time, cost and scope control. The success of any project depends primarily on:

2. Customer satisfaction irrespective of outcome.
3. Customer compromise in defining its needs.
4. Exceeding customer requirements through gold plating.

Answer: A

Hint: Written approval of Customer acceptance in required for closure

94 Which of the following is the most efficient means of product quality inspection:

1. Statistical sampling.
2. 100% inspection.
3. User review.
4. A and C.

Answer: A

Hint: It is not always feasible to check every product item

95 A complete set of concepts, terms and activities that make up a professional field, project management field or an area of specialization is known as:

1. Knowledge Area
2. Domain Knowledge
3. Project Management Process
4. Project Management Group

Answer: A

Hint: See the definition of Knowledge Area in PMBOK Chapter 3.

96 Pareto Analysis, cause and effect diagrams and flow charts are used in quality.

1. Control.
2. Assurances.
3. Planning.
4. Verification.

Answer: A

Hint: PMBOK 5, Page 252, Sec 8.3.2 Control Quality: Tools and Techniques

97 In a multi-cultural environment, it is critical to establish a corporate culture that facilitates:

1. Problem-solving through different approaches.
2. Learning and communication.
3. Partnerships, strong alliances and joint ventures.

Answer: B

Hint: Learning about diverse teams and effective team communication is vital for project success.

98 A condition which will lead an organization towards conflict is:

1. Conflict of interest.
2. Favoritism
3. Resolved prior conflicts.
4. Both A and B.
5. All of the above.

Answer: D
Hint: Any unethical or unjust practice can lead to conflicts.

99 The contemporary view of conflict is that:
   1. Conflict is bad.
   2. Conflict is caused by trouble makers.
   3. Conflict should be avoided.
   4. Conflict is often beneficial.
   5. A, B and C.

Answer: D
Hint: Conflict can help breed new perspectives, identify risks and find innovative solutions

100 In general a project charter covers:

   1. Project justification, background, scope, objectives, available resources, organizational responsibilities, a project schedule, estimates, procurement schedule, and any limitations that top management wants to apply.

   2. Project justification, background, scope, objectives, available resources, organizational responsibilities, detailed project schedules, estimates, and detailed procurement schedules responsibilities, a project schedule, and any limitations that top management wants to apply.

   3. Project justification, description, details of sponsor and project manager, budget, assumptions and constraints, boundaries to apply.

   4. Project scope, objectives, available resources, responsibilities, a project schedule, estimates, procurement schedules, and any limitations that top management wants to apply.

Answer: C
Hint: PMBOK 5, Page 71-72, Project Charter