

PMP Sample Questions

1. In face-to-face interactions, how is most information conveyed?
 - A. By the tone of voice
 - B. By the words spoken
 - C. By body language
 - D. By the location.

2. A _____ report is a reflective statement that documents important information learned from working on the project.
 - A. Lessons-learned
 - B. Final Project
 - C. Project archive
 - D. Progress.

3. What is the main goal of project cost management?
 - A. To ensure that an organization's money is used wisely.
 - B. To provide truthful and accurate cost information on projects.
 - C. To complete a project for as little cost as possible.
 - D. To complete a project within an approved budget.

4. ____ reserves allows for future situations that are unpredictable.

- A. Management
- B. Contingency
- C. Financial
- D. Baseline

5. According to the PMBOK, what are the 3 primary interfaces that occur during organizational planning?

- A. Organizational, structural and interpersonal
- B. Organizational, technical and interpersonal
- C. Technical, managerial and organizational
- D. Technical, interpersonal and procedural

6. What is the 3rd stage of the Tuckman ladder - the 5 stages of team development?

- A. Norming
- B. Forming
- C. Storming
- D. Performing

7. For the project integration effort to be effective, which of the following is needed?

- A. A lessons learned
- B. An accounting plan
- C. A procurement plan
- D. Communications with all interested parties.

8. Which of the following best describes the proper role of the project manager as related to changes?

- A. Record the changes as they occur
- B. Estimate the time and cost impact of the change
- C. Work to prevent changes
- D. Notify management about changes

9. Risks are identified _____ the Project.

- A. At the beginning of
- B. Throughout
- C. At the end of
- D. During Initiation of

10. The length of the PMP exam is _____.

- A. 4 hours
- B. Whenever you finish
- C. 3 hours
- D. 5 hours

11. Deciding to use a different strategy is an example of _____.

- A. Risk assessment
- B. Monte Carlo simulation
- C. Risk quantification
- D. Risk avoidance

12. You can transfer risk by _____.

- A. Assigning more staff
- B. Revisiting the analysis of the risk
- C. Purchasing insurance
- D. Changing the organization's risk tolerance

13. Your project has decided not to use an upcoming release of software because it might cause your schedule to slip. Which negative risk response strategy are you using?

- A. Avoidance
- B. Acceptance
- C. Transference
- D. Mitigation

14. _____ is the uncertainty that can have a negative or positive effect on meeting project objectives.

- A. Risk
- B. Risk Utility
- C. Risk Tolerance
- D. Risk management

15. What is "gold plating"?

- A. Part of the code verification process
- B. Needed to keep the project on track
- C. "Polishing" the project to get it down to the bare minimum
- D. Including enhancements that are not necessary to accomplish the objective of the project

16. A senior manager external to the project should _____.

- A. Develop the project staffing plan
- B. Develop the project schedule
- C. Develop the project charter
- D. Develop the project budget

17. Why would a large company terminate a large project after spending \$170 million USD on it?

- A. The company found better technology
- B. The scope could be too much to handle
- C. The company decides to outsource the work
- D. The government requirement that prompted the project was repealed

18. Which type of matrix can help which knowledge areas are most important to stakeholders on a project?

- A. A knowledge area matrix
- B. A stakeholder management matrix
- C. A prioritization matrix
- D. An expectations management matrix

19. Which of the following is NOT a category of stakeholders?

- A. Aware
- B. Resistant
- C. Neutral
- D. Leading

20. _____ is information that may be provided to stakeholders about resolved issues, approved changes, and general project status.

- A. Stakeholder notifications
- B. Project reports
- C. Project records
- D. Project presentations

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS:

1. **C** (Explanation: When you are face to face with a people, you can view their body language and what facial expressions they make and crossing of arms, etc. is conveyed differently than just speaking over the phone.)
2. **A** (Explanation: This is the definition of a lessons learned document)
3. **D**
4. **A**
5. **B** (Explanation: These interfaces are defined within the PMBOK 5th edition)
6. **A** (Explanation: Norming is the 3rd stage of the Tuckman ladder)
7. **D**
8. **C**
9. **B** (Explanation: Risks analysis is an ongoing process during the project.)
10. **A** (Explanation: although it may take you less time to take the exam, you are allotted 4 hours to complete the exam by PMI.)
11. **D** (Explanation: when you use an alternative strategy you are avoiding the risk)
12. **C** (Explanation: when you purchase insurance, you are transferring risk to a 3rd party, the insurance company)
13. **A** (Explanation: You are avoiding the risk and acting to eliminate the threat.)
14. **A** (Explanation: You are avoiding the risk and acting to eliminate the threat.)
15. **D**
16. **C**
17. **B**
18. **D** (Explanation: managing the stakeholders expectations are very important on a project.)
19. **A** (Explanation: this is not one of the categories. The correct categories are unaware, resistant, neutral, supportive and leading)
20. **A** (Explanation: this is the definition of stakeholder notifications)