



PMI® Exam Preparation Workshop

Project Management Terminology Questions

237. Acceptance Criteria:

- a) Are developed during phase-end reviews to ensure authorization to close the current phase and start the subsequent one.
- b) Are a set of conditions that are required to be met before deliverables are accepted.
- c) Can be passive or active allowing the project team to deal with the risks as they occur.
- d) Are distinct from performance measurements, which are aimed at meeting or exceeding technical specifications.



238. A code of accounts:

- a) Is any numbering system used to uniquely identify each component of the work breakdown structure (WBS).
- b) Includes work packages, used to track phase completion.
- c) Is an organizational scheme to keep track of contracts.
- d) Charts elements of the WBS against the timeline.



239. The cost baseline is the approved:

- a) Project schedule and is used as a basis for comparison with actual results.
- b) Description of the project scope specified in the project charter.
- c) Version of the time-phased project budget, excluding any management reserves, which can be changes only through formal change control procedures.
- d) Starting point for contract negotiations.



240. The scope management plan for a project is:

- a) The project specification which include project objectives, design principles, and guidance on how the project will be controlled.
- b) A three-level project work breakdown structure that shows how project scope will be managed.
- c) The document that shows that all project deliverables were completed satisfactorily.
- d) A component of the project or program management plan that describes how the scope will be defined, developed, monitored, controlled, and verified.



241. The project scope statement:

- a) Is a description of the project scope, major deliverables, assumptions, and constraints.
- b) Determines the boundary conditions and responses required to perform project activities.
- c) Is a narrative analysis of project activities, activity sequences, activity duration, and resource requirements.
- d) Is a written statement that identifies the quality standard relevant to project deliverables and describes how to achieve those standards.



242. A work package is:

- a) A summary task or a hammock activity at the top level of the work breakdown structure (WBS).
- b) The work defined at the lowest level of the work breakdown structure for which cost and duration can be estimated and managed.
- c) A management control point that may include one or more control accounts to plan a project deliverable and establish integrated schedule change control.
- d) A milestone required for completion of a project deliverable in the work breakdown structure (WBS) or a work activity on the critical path.



243. In what way does free float differ from total float?

- a) Free float is the amount of total float that does not affect the schedule end date or violate a schedule constraint, whereas float is the total accumulated amount of free float.
- b) There is no difference - the two terms are functionally equivalent and are used in different application areas.
- c) Free float is the amount of time that a schedule activity can be delayed without delaying the early start date of any successor or violating a schedule constraint, whereas total float is the amount of time that a schedule activity can be delayed or extended from its early start date without delaying the project finish date or violating a schedule constraint.
- d) Free float of a schedule activity is calculated by subtracting the total float of the schedule activity from the total float of the critical path, without violating other schedule constraints.



244. The project's performance measurement baseline:

- a) Is used to measure and manage performance.
- b) Changes frequently.
- c) Documents relevant performance standards of the project team.
- d) Can be generally changed by the project team to reflect adherence to project objectives.



245. What does cost of quality mean?

- a) The sacrifice of unessential project objectives to meet essential quality standards.
- b) The life cycle cost of the project, including costs for quality planning and failure costs.
- c) Determining the costs incurred to ensure quality.
- d) Determining the costs of meeting project objectives, including costs for quality control, quality assurance, and rework.



246. FFP is an acronym for:

- a) Free-Flow Performance Management.
- b) Firm-Fixed-Price Contract.
- c) Free-Form Project.
- d) Fixed-File Procurement.



247. The approved project baseline may only be changed:

- a) When a sequence of activities has taken longer than originally planned or cost more than originally estimated, and in excess of the thresholds established in the performance management plan.
- b) When a change request is generated and approved through the Performance Integrated Change Control process.
- c) When the productivity within a certain discipline has been substantially higher or lower than originally planned, and in excess of the thresholds established in the performance measurement plan.
- d) When a high-duration activity has been accomplished “out-of-sequence.”



248. All of the following are true about the product life cycle EXCEPT:

- a) It is a series of phases that represent the evolution of a product.
- b) The last product life cycle phase for a product is generally the product's retirement.
- c) Operations are ongoing endeavors that produce repetitive outputs according to the standards institutionalized from a product life cycle.
- d) The project life cycle contains one or more product life cycles, and therefore the two life cycles are synonymous.



249. The iterative process of increasing the level of detail in a project management plan as greater amounts of information and more accurate estimates become available is called:

- a) Quality function deployment (QFD).
- b) Agile project planning method.
- c) Progressive elaboration.
- d) Sequential planning method (SPM).



250. Workaround is:

- a) A response to a threat that has occurred, for which a prior response had not been planned or was not effective.
- b) A contingency plan to avoid, transfer, or mitigate a negative risk or threat.
- c) Implementation of the established contingency plan to avoid a negative risk or threat, or to exploit a positive risk or an opportunity.
- d) Using global sourcing to continue project work around the clock.

