PROJECT MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS (75)

—OPEN EVENT—

REGIONAL 2013

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(500)

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1. The		is the promoter of the project's directi	on a	and is responsible for funding the project.	
	a.	sponsor	c.	manager	
	b.	leader	d.	director	
2.	2. Scope, time, and cost limitations are referred to as the				
	a.	double bind	c.	triple constraint	
	b.	triple project limitation	d.	double obstacle	
2	4 11			6 1	
3.		people involved in or affected by project ar			
		managers		directors	
	D.	shareholders	a.	stakeholders	
4.	En	suring a project will satisfy its stated or impl	lied	needs is project management.	
		cost		quality	
	b.	time		scope	
5	5. Making effective use of the people involved with the project is Project management.				
٥.		communications		human resource	
		risk		procurement	
	υ.	115K	u.	procurement	
6.			coll	ecting, disseminating, and storing project information.	
		organization		resource	
	b.	procurement	d.	communications	
7.	Th	e abilities to communicate and successfully	relat	e to other people are referred to as	
, ,		capital skills		light skills	
		soft skills		hard skills	
8.		neis a standard format for dis ivities and their corresponding start and finite.		ring project schedule information by listing project ates in a calendar format.	
	a.	pie chart	c.	bar graph	
	b.	Gantt chart		calendar	
9.				the completion of a project	
,		longest		latest	
		earliest		vital	
10.				the context of the organization is	
		Systems philosophy		Systems analysis	
	b.	Systems thinking	d.	Systems approach	
11.	Th	ne hierarchy represented by a traditional orga	aniza	ational chart is a	
	a.	project organizational structure	c.	matrix organizational structure	
	b.	system organizational structure	d.	functional organizational structure	
12.	In	a pure, Project mana	agers	s have the least amount of authority	
	a.	matrix organizational structure	c.	functional organizational structure	
		project organizational structure	d.	circular organizational structure	
12					
13.		the project phases are referred to as the project acquisition		project planning cycle	
		project acquisition project feasibility		project life cycle	
	\sim .	Project remotority	٠.	P. 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0	

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14.	An overview of the work involved in a project	is cı	reated in the phase.
	a. concept	c.	implementation
	b. development	d.	close-out
15.	The phase is characterized by more detail	led p	project plans, and a more thorough WBS.
	a. close-out	c.	concept
	b. implementation	d.	development
16.	The phase is characterized by a definitive work.	or v	very accurate cost estimate and delivery of the required
	a. implementation	c.	concept
	b. closing		development
17.	There are project management process gr	oup	S.
	a. three	_	five
	b. eight	d.	ten
18.	Defining and authorizing a project or project p	hase	is done in
			Executing processes
	a. Initiating processesb. Planning processes	d.	Monitoring and controlling processes
19.	Acquiring and developing the project team, permanaging stakeholder expectations, and conduct a. executing processes b. monitoring and controlling processes	cting	
20.	Reporting performance occurs as part of the		
	a. executing process		monitoring and controlling process
	b. planning process		closing process
21.	The official recognition of a new project occur	s in	the phase.
	a. controlling		opening
	b. planning	d.	initiating
22.	is crucial in information technology project takes a considerable amount of effort to characteristics.		because once a project team implements a new system, he system.
	a. Initiating	c.	Executing
	b. Planning	d.	Closing
23.	Developing project charters occurs in the		
	a. executing	c.	initiating
	b. planning	d.	monitoring and controlling
24.	Scope verification and scope control occurs be	long	s to the process group.
	a. initiating		executing
	b. planning	d.	monitoring and controlling
25.	Project time management knowledge area map schedule control.	s to	the process group through the activity of
	a. initiating	c.	executing
	b. planning	d.	monitoring and controlling

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26.		is a planning process falling under the Pro Schedule development Develop project management plan		
27.		is a planning process falling under the Pro Schedule development		
		Develop project management plan	d.	Ouality planning
20				
<i>2</i> 0.		_ is a monitoring and controlling process. Develop project team	С	Risk response planning
		Develop project team Request seller responses		Integrated change control
29.	esti		-	s to the process group through the activities of executing
		planning		monitoring and controlling
30.	act	ivity of information distribution.	vled	ge area maps to the process group through the
		initiating		executing
	D.	planning	a.	monitoring and controlling
31.	act	ivity of administering procurements.	_	rea maps to the process group through the
		initiating		executing
	υ.	planning	a.	monitoring and controlling
32.	act	ivities conducting procurements.	_	rea maps to the process group through the
		initiating		executing
	b.	planning	a.	monitoring and controlling
33.		includes details about the project stake		
		stakeholder register		stakeholder directory
	b.	stakeholder list	a.	stakeholder contact list
34.	of t	the project, and discuss future plans.		at stakeholders can meet each other, review the goals
		* •		kick-off meeting
	b.	launch meeting	d.	project launch meeting
35.		e is used for creating the project sched		
		project cost schedule		WBS
	b.	project team analysis	d.	project tool
36.	The	e process indicates customer acceptance		•
		ending		developing
	b.	closing	d.	completing

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37.	is the document that for	mally	authorizes a project			
31.	a. The project charter	many	authorizes a project.			
	b. The project charter b. The project scope statement					
	c. The project management plan					
	d. The Director Summary Report					
38.	Change requests, status updates, project man	ageme	ent plan updates, and project document updates are part			
	of					
	a. monitoring and controlling the project w	ork				
	b. closing the project					
	c. developing the project management plan					
	d. performing integrated change control					
39.	SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) analysis are used in					
	a. project initiation		strategic planning			
	b. project planning	d.	strategic initiation			
40.	Organizations define project scope, benefits, stage.	and c	onstraints for information technology projects in the			
	a. Project Planning					
	b. Business Area Analysis					
	c. Resource Allocation					
	d. Information Technology Strategy Planning	ng				
41.	The stage is when technology projects a	are sel	ected.			
	a. Project Planning					
	b. Business Area Analysis					
	c. Resource Allocation					
	d. Information Technology Strategy Planni	ng				
42.	A(n) is the product produced as part of	a proi	ect			
12.	a. end-product		deliverable			
	b. scope		outcome			
10	•					
43.			nfirming a common acceptance of the project scope.			
	a. scope management plan		WBS decomposition			
	b. project scope statement	u.	decomposition			
44.	defines the total scope of the project.					
	a. A project charter		A project scope statement			
	b. A business case	d.	A work breakdown structure			
45.	The particular activities that the project team project deliverables are	mem	bers and stakeholders must perform to produce the			
	a. defining activities	c.	estimating activity resources			
	b. sequencing activities		estimating activity durations			
46.	show start and finish dates in a calenda	r form	nat .			
+∪.	a. Gantt charts	c.				
	b. Critical path analysis		PERT analysis			
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47.		estimates total project duration.		
	a.	A Gantt chart	c.	Critical chain scheduling
	b.	Critical path analysis	d.	PERT analysis
48.		is also known as schedule compression.		
	a.	Crushing	c.	Fast tracking
	b.	Crashing	d.	Expediting
49.		is necessary to ensure that a project team	com	pletes a project within an approved budget.
	a.	Cost budgeting	c.	Cost control
	b.	Cost estimating	d.	Project cost management
50.		can easily measure in dollars.		
	a.	Intangible costs	c.	Tangible costs
	b.	Direct costs	d.	Indirect costs