

Apm Project Fundamentals Qualification (Pfq)

1. Which of the following provides the project manager with a formal overview of project quality?

A. Project definition reports.

B. Historical experience.

C. Design reviews

D. Quality audits.

Answer(s): D

2. The implementation of risk management on A. project requires a cost allocation from the project budget.

A. A benefit to the project if potential opportunities are realised

B. The cost of dealing with a risk should it occur is usually greater than the cost of managing that risk.

C. It allows the organisation to assure stakeholders of project compliance with regard to risk management.

D. Risk management in the project facilitates team building.

Answer(s): B

3. Which one is a true statement relating to project communications?

A. Email is the only way to communicate with large numbers of people.

B. A project sponsor is responsible for all communication methods and media.

C. It is best to have a standard set of project reports used for every project.

D. Different stakeholders typically have different communication needs.

Answer(s): D

4. Which statement best describes a responsibility of the project manager:

A. to be the sole source of expertise for estimating techniques on cost and time.

B. to deliver the project objectives to enable benefits to be realised.

C. to delegate all accountability for managing time, cost and quality to team leaders

D. to take ultimate accountability for the delivery of the business benefits.

Answer(s): B

5. Stakeholder analysis supports effective stakeholder engagement by:

A. providing information to all stakeholders.

B. justifying the preferred project option to stakeholders.

C. identifying stakeholders with high levels of power and interest.

D. ensuring stakeholder acceptance of project deliverables.

Answer(s): C

6. How is it determined whether a deliverable conforms to its requirements and configuration information?

A. A configuration verification audit is performed.

B. A configuration identification reference is allocated to the deliverable.

C. A status accounting report is produced.

D. A configuration management plan is produced

Answer(s): A

7. What defining character from those listed below particularly typifies an issue?

A. A major problem that was unexpected and now requires the attention Of the whole project team.

B. A major problem that can only be addressed by the project sponsor.

C. A major problem that may happen in the future.

D. A major problem that requires A. formal process of escalation

Answer(s): D

8. Which one of the following best describes the entire project reporting process?

A. Publicising the project benefits to the business organisation.

B. Formally notifying the status of the project to the project's stakeholders.

C. Producing an exception report to communicate A. project issue to the project board.

D. Notifying team members of the project's progress at the weekly team meeting.

Answer(s): B

9. Scope management in an iterative life cycle would ensure that:

A. the must have' requirements are given the top priority for delivery.

B. the scope is identified at a deeper level in the project.

C. areas of the project that will be delivered are fully agreed

D. all stakeholders get what they want from the project.

Answer(s): A

10. How is 'quality' best defined?

A. A. discipline for ensuring the outputs, benefits and the processes by which they are delivered meet stakeholder requirements and are fit for purpose.

B. The satisfaction of stakeholder needs measured by the success criteria as identified and agreed at the start of the project.

C. The fitness for purpose or the degree of conformance of the outputs of a process or the process itself to requirements.

D. The process of evaluating overall project performance on a regular basis to provide confidence that the project will satisfy the relevant quality standards.

Answer(s): C

11. Which one of the following is NOT part of the handover process during the final phase of a project lifecycle:

A. the testing of project deliverables to demonstrate they work in their final operational mode.

B. the acceptance of pertinent documentation relative to project deliverables.

C. the transfer of responsibility for project deliverables.

D. the definition of acceptance criteria for project deliverables.

Answer(s): D

12. Three general categories for interpretation of communication could be described as:

A. email, paper, Voice.

B. telephone, computer. microphone.

C. tactile/visual, auditory, written.

D. reception, transmission, interruption.

Answer(s): C

13. What would be the effect if the resources required for a project's critical path activities were insufficient?

A. It would reduce the project duration.

B. The quality of the deliverables would suffer.

C. Resource smoothing should be applied to the critical path.

D. It would extend the project duration.

Answer(s): D

14. Which one of the following is a responsibility of the project steering group/board?

A. To provide strategic direction and guidance to the sponsor.

B. To identify potential problems for the project team to solve.

C. To manage the project team in all daily activities.

D. To receive and consider daily reports from team members.

Answer(s): A

15. The primary purpose of a product breakdown structure (PBS) is to:

A. detail all the products in order of priority.

B. define all the products that the project will produce.

C. define precisely what resources will be used on the project.

D. map out the key project elements identified in the business plan

Answer(s): B

16. Which of the following best describes a project's context?

A. The geographic location in which the project is undertaken.

B. The environment in which the business operates.

C. The external and internal business environments including stakeholder's interests and influences.
D. Industry and business sector practices.

Answer(s): C

17. To develop and establish a proper communication plan within a project, the project manager needs to consider which type of analysis?

A. Budget.

B. Schedule

C. Stakeholder.

D. Resource.

Answer(s): C

18. The group whose remit is to set the strategic direction of a project is commonly known as:

A. primary user group.

B. the project management team.

C. steering group.D supplier group.

Answer(s): C

19. What is meant by the term programme management?

A. The management of A. group of projects or activities that have a common business aim.

B. The management of the programme of activities identified in the project plan

C. The line management of A. team of programme managers.

D. The management of A. functional are aused by a number of different projects.

Answer(s): A

20. How does having a business case help an organisation?

A. It provides a recognized framework by which project spending proposals can be recorded, reviewed and audited to learn lessons about how efficiently the organisation is deploying funds to achieve its targeted returns.

B. It provides a documented account of the decisions that have been made and by whom in the planning of the project's finances, ensuring the project's compliance with recognized governance standards

C. It provides a means by which the sponsor can monitor the project manager's performance in relation to the plans documented in the business case and highlight points at which a change of project manager may be necessary.

D. It provides an overview of how the project will deliver the scheduled progress over the period agreed between the project manager, sponsor and other key stakeholders associated with the project.

Answer(s): A
