

Planning & Scheduling Professional (PSP)

1. Which of the following types of delay will NOT result in a time extension and additional compensation for a contractor?

A. Non-excusable delay

B. Compensable delay

C. Non-compensable delay

D. Excusable delay

Answer(s): C

2. Which of the following documents is most likely to be of the LEAST value to a planner/scheduler when planning a contractor's baseline critical path schedule for the construction of a large high-clearance bridge located very near an airport? The contractor has been awarded the contract.

A. The project plans and specifications

B. The project geotechnical report

C. The regulations published by the government aviation agency

D. The government's report on future high-clearance bridge projects

Answer(s): C

3. In order for a claimant to be entitled to an extension of contract time for a delay event (and further to be considered compensable):

A. The delay must affect the critical path.

B. The delay must be concurrent with the delay attributable to both parties.

C. The delay must not cause monetary harm to the defendant.

D. The delay must affect the contractor's planned construction schedule.

Answer(s): A

4. Which of the following is NOT required when initially planning a project?

A. Resource Identification and leveling.

B. The duration of each task.

C. A schedule that identifies tasks required on a project.

D. Logical relationships between the tasks.

Answer(s): B

5. Which of the following is NOT a tool or technique used to perform scope planning?

A. Benefit cost analysis.

B. Schedule performance indexing.

C. Expert Judgment.

D. Alternatives identification.

Answer(s): B

6. Which of the following are NOT considerations or constraints of the planning process for construction scheduling?

A. Consideration of all stakeholders.

B. Value engineering.

C. Project variables.

D. Interest rate of owner's construction bonds.

Answer(s): D

7. What method offers the best chance of the schedule being used effectively to implement the project in the field?

A. Issue detailed schedule updates as frequently as possible.

B. Obtain consent and agreement to the schedule from the key project personnel.

C. Include detailed and stringent set of scheduling specifications in the contract.

D. Allow large time contingencies on milestones and completion deadlines.

Answer(s): B

8. At a minimum, periodic reporting must be done at what interval?

A. Monthly.

B. As requested by the project manager.

C. As requested by the owner.

D. As specified in the contract documents.

Answer(s): D

9. Which is NOT an industry-recognized methodology for quantifying critical delay?

A. Gantt Chart.

B. Periodic Windows.

C. Collapsed As-Built.

D. Time Impact.

Answer(s): A

10. What is the primary difference between the arrow diagramming method (ADM) and the precedence diagramming method (PDM)?

A. ADM is limited to finish-to-start logic relationships, while PDM is not.

B. PDM is a bar chart with network logic, while ADM is a pure logic network.

C. ADM is manual CPM calculations, while PDM is computerized.

D. ADM uses arrows, while PDM uses boxes.

Answer(s): A

11. Time-scaled logic diagrams are

A. Only calculated using a computer.

B. The same as a pure-logic diagram.

C. Used to calculate the most probable activity duration.

D. Logic networks that are drawn to match the calendar.

Answer(s): C

12. Activity durations are normally estimated in an intuitive and subjective way. All of the following will improve duration accuracy EXCEPT

A. Use gross building square footages. The pluses and minuses all average out.

B. Look at each activity independently and don't follow specific logic paths when assigning activity durations.

C. Divide activities into smaller activities. This will increase activity detail and duration estimate accuracy.

D. Use the people responsible for performing the work as a resource to assign activity durations.

Answer(s): A

13. You are developing a detailed critical path schedule for a proposed petrochemical plant. The schedule will become a part of the project baseline document, which will be sent to the company's board of directors for its consideration.

What document or resource is likely to be MOST valuable in determining the schedule's work activity durations?

A. Industry publications.

B. Critical path schedules prepared by you for similar completed projects.

C. The Petrochemical Industry New Plant Task Duration Handbook.

D. The cost estimate for the plant prepared by your firm's estimating department.

Answer(s): B

14. Free float is the

A. Difference between the early dates and late dates of an activity.

B. Amount of time the early start of an activity can be delayed without impacting the early start of the successor activity.

C. Difference between the early finish dates and late finish dates of an activity.

D. Difference In float value of the critical path activities and the float value of the specific activity being analyzed.

Answer(s): B

15. What is a key first step in developing a critical path method schedule?

A. Drawing a bar chart of the key phrases of the work.

B. Defining the execution plan to meet the required scope of work.

C. Setting out the resource to be used and its limitations.

D. Drawing the logic diagram.

Answer(s): D

16. Assuming conventional finish-to-start relationships, to calculate a schedule retaining the existing logic means that

A. It is calculated using the original logic.

B. It is calculated using logic reflecting out-of-sequence progress.

C. An out-of-sequence activity cannot resume until all predecessors are finished.

D. There is no such thing.

Answer(s): B

17. A driving relationship is _____.

A. A critical relationship.

B. A finish-to-start relationship.

C. The link between two related activities.

D. The link between a predecessor and the activity whose dates it controls.

Answer(s): D

18. If someone wanted to constrain a project's end date so that any project slippage would cause negative float, they would do so by using

A. Finish-no-earlier constraint on the first activity

B. Finish-no-earlier constraint on the last activity

C. Finish-no-later constraint on the last activity

D. Start-no-later constraint on the first activity

Answer(s): C

19. An early start constraint dictates

A. An activity's remaining duration.

B. The planned start of a successor activity

C. The planned start of an activity.

D. The actual start of an activity.

Answer(s): D

20. Constraints control events or activities that _____.

A. Affect only the forward pass.

B. Are not based on project relationships.

C. Affect only the backward pass.

D. May be over-ridden by activity logic.

Answer(s): D
