



Continuing Education Course #011

# "The Technical Side of Project Management"

## **IMPORTANT!**

Please make a note of the access code listed below. This code will allow you to stop and restart the test at any time.

## **SunCam Continuing Education**

Select a response for each question below.

Please write down this access code in case you need to leave your test: BRayk

1. Work Breakdown Structure is defined as a project failure audit.

- a. – True
  - b. – False
- 

2. The work package is the lowest element of a work breakdown structure.

- a. – True
  - b. – False
- 

3. A work package has all of the following characteristics except:

- a. – Clearly defined ownership
  - b. – Clearly defined start and end date
  - c. – A team organization chart
  - d. – Results that can be compared with expectations
  - e. – A specific budget
- 

4. Network diagrams facilitate communications:

- a. – Among project team members
  - b. – Between the project team and the rest of the organization
  - c. – Between the project team and external suppliers
  - d. – Between the project team and the customer
  - e. – All of the above
- 

5. In general, critical path activities must be completed on time in order for the overall project

to be completed on time.

- a. – True
  - b. – False
- 

6. The acronym “AON” means:

- a. – Area of negotiation
  - b. – Application oriented networking
  - c. – Association of networkers
  - d. – Activity on node
  - e. – none of the above
- 

7. Looping is an effective tool in networking.

- a. – True
  - b. – False
- 

8. Network diagrams always begin and end with a “Burst Activity”.

- a. – True
  - b. – False
- 

9. Duration estimation methods include:

- a. – Past experience
  - b. – Expert opinion
  - c. – Mathematical derivation
  - d. – All of the above
- 

10. The critical path is the longest path from end to end which determines the shortest project length.

- a. – True
  - b. – False
- 

11. The forward pass rule for network diagramming at a merge point is to set the early start for the successor equal to the largest preceding early finish.

- a. – True
  - b. – False
- 

12. Completing the forward pass through the network diagram gives you the project duration.

- a. – True
  - b. – False
- 

13. None of the activities on the critical path have any slack time.

- a. – True
  - b. – False
- 

14. One method of reducing project duration is to overlap sequential activities.

- a. – True
  - b. – False
- 

15. Dollar day trade-offs are a method of shortening the project duration

- a. – True
  - b. – False
- 

16. Gantt charts link activities to a calendar.

- a. – True
  - b. – False
- 

17. Crashing projects is defined as accelerating a project by committing more resources than initially planned.

- a. – True
  - b. – False
- 

18. Methods for crashing projects include:

- a. – Improving productivity
  - b. – Changing work methods
  - c. – Increasing the quantity of resources
  - d. – All of the above
- 

19. The principal reason to crash a project is to:

- a. – Reduce the cost of the project
- b. – Shorten the project duration
- c. – Eliminate waste
- d. – Reduce project staff

e. – None of the above

---

20. One of the steps in the “Project Control Cycle” is:

- a. – Taking inventory of available resources
  - b. – Assigning tasks
  - c. – Measuring progress
  - d. – Defining the role of managers
  - e. – None of the above
- 

21. Project “S-Curve” analysis compares \_\_\_\_\_ to elapsed time.

- a. – Cumulative cost
  - b. – Completion of tasks
  - c. – Project earnings
  - d. – Actual work completed
  - e. – None of the above
- 

22. Project “S-Curve” analysis always gives an accurate measure of project progress.

- a. – True
  - b. – False
- 

23. Milestones are events or stages of the project that represent a significant accomplishment.

- a. – True
  - b. – False
- 

24. Milestone analysis can be used to:

- a. – Help coordinate schedules
  - b. – Delineate Work Packages
  - c. – Motivate the team
  - d. – Offer reevaluation points
  - e. – All of the above
- 

25. The principal flaw in milestone analysis is that it occurs after the fact and is reactive.

- a. – True
  - b. – False
-

26. Tracking Gantt charts link task completions to the project schedule baseline.

- a. – True
  - b. – False
- 

27. Tracking Gantt charts are a good method of tracking project costs.

- a. – True
  - b. – False
- 

28. Earned Value Management tracks project performance, cost and schedule.

- a. – True
  - b. – False
- 

29. Earned Value divided by Planned Value defines:

- a. – Project liquidity
  - b. – Projected cost to complete
  - c. – The schedule variance
  - d. – The schedule performance index
- 

30. The weakness of Earned Value Management is that it relies on percentage completion estimates.

- a. – True
  - b. – False
- 

Submit test

By clicking the "Submit test" button I certify that I have personally completed this course and answered the questions without assistance.