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PMI-RMP

PMI Risk Management Professional

Exam A

QUESTION 1

John is the project manager of the NHQ Project for his company. His project has 75 stakeholders, some of which are external to the organization. John needs to make certain that he communicates about risk in the most appropriate method for the external stakeholders. Which project management plan will be the best guide for John to communicate to the external stakeholders?



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- A. Risk Response Plan
- B. Risk Management Plan
- C. Communications Management Plan
- D. Project Management Plan

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

## QUESTION 2

You are the project manager of the KJH Project and are working with your project team to plan the risk responses. Consider that your project has a budget of \$500,000 and is expected to last six months. Within the KJH Project you have identified a risk event that has a probability of .70 and has a cost impact of \$350,000.

When it comes to creating a risk response for this event what is the risk exposure of the event that must be considered for the cost of the risk response?

- A. The risk exposure of the event is \$245,000.
- B. The risk exposure of the event is \$500,000.
- C. The risk exposure of the event is \$350,000.
- D. The risk exposure of the event is \$850,000.

**Correct Answer:** A



**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### **QUESTION 3**

What risk identification technique allows participants to identify the project risks and to remain anonymous?

- A. Influence diagrams
- B. Assumptions analysis
- C. Surveys
- D. Delphi technique

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



### **QUESTION 4**

You are the project manager of the NHJ project for your company. This project has a budget at completion of \$1,650,000 and you are 60 percent complete. According to the project plan, however, the project should be 65 percent complete. In this project you have spent \$995,000 to reach this point of completion. There is a risk that this project may be late so you have taken some measures to recover the project schedule. Management would like to know, based on current performance, what the estimate at completion for this project will be. What is the estimate at completion?

- A. \$1,650,000
- B. \$1,666,667
- C. \$663,333
- D. -\$8,333

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 5**

Frank is the project manager of the NHQ project for his company. Frank is working with the project team, key stakeholders, and several subject matter experts on risks dealing with the new materials in the project. Frank wants to utilize a risk analysis method that will help the team to make decisions in the presence of the current uncertainty surrounding the new materials. Which risk analysis approach can Frank use to create an approach to make decisions in the presence of uncertainty?

- A. Monte Carlo Technique
- B. Qualitative risk analysis process
- C. Quantitative risk analysis process
- D. Delphi Technique

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 6**

You are a risk auditor for your company. You are reviewing the contract types a project manager has used in her project. Of the following, which contract type has the most risk for the project manager as a buyer?

- A. Cost plus percentage of costs
- B. Time and material
- C. Cost plus incentive fee
- D. Fixed-price, incentive fee

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 7**

Jane is the project manager of the GBB project for her company. In the current project a vendor has offered the project a ten percent discount based if they will order 100 units for the project. It is possible that the GBB Project may need the 100 units, but the cost of the units is not a top priority for the project. Jane

documents the offer and tells the vendor that they will keep the offer in mind and continue with the project as planned. What risk response has been given in this project?

- A. Acceptance
- B. Enhance
- C. Exploiting
- D. Sharing

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 8

Which risk response is acceptable for both positive and negative risk events?

- A. Transferring
- B. Acceptance
- C. Sharing
- D. Enhancing



**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 9

Which one of the following is the only output for the qualitative risk analysis process?

- A. Enterprise environmental factors
- B. Project management plan
- C. Risk register updates
- D. Organizational process assets

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 10**

Jeff, a key stakeholder in your project, wants to know how the risk exposure for the risk events is calculated during quantitative risk analysis. He is worried about the risk exposure which is too low for the events surrounding his project requirements. How is the risk exposure calculated?

- A. The risk exposure of a risk event is determined by historical information.
- B. The probability of a risk event times the impact of a risk event determines the true risk exposure.
- C. The probability of a risk event plus the impact of a risk event determines the true risk exposure.
- D. The probability and impact of a risk event are gauged based on research and in-depth analysis.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



**QUESTION 11**

You are the project manager of the YHG project for your company. Within the project, you and the project team have identified a risk event that could have a

financial impact on the project of \$450,000. This risk event has a 70 percent chance of occurring in the project. The project identifies a solution that will reduce the probability of the risk event to ten percent, but it will cost \$260,000 to implement. Management agrees with the solution and asks that you include the risk response in the project plan. What risk response is this?

- A. This is mitigation because the response reduces the probability.
- B. This is not a risk response, but a change request.
- C. This is transference because of the \$260,000 cost of the solution.
- D. This is avoidance because the risk response caused the project plan to be changed.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 12**

You are the project manager of the NKJ Project for your company. The project's success or failure will have a significant impact on your organization's profitability for the coming year. Management has asked you to identify the risk events and communicate the event's probability and impact as early as possible in the project. Management wants to avoid risk events and needs to analyze the cost-benefits of each risk event in this project. What term is assigned to the low-level of stakeholder tolerance in this project?



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- A. Mitigation-ready project management
- B. Risk utility function
- C. Risk avoidance
- D. Risk-reward mentality



**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 13**

You are the project manager for your organization. You are working with your key stakeholders in the qualitative risk analysis process. You understand that there is certain bias towards the risk events in the project that you need to address, manage, and ideally reduce. What solution does the PMBOK recommend to reduce the influence of bias during qualitative risk analysis?

- A. Establish the definitions of the levels of probability and impact
- B. Provide iterations of risk analysis for true reflection of a risk probability and impact

- C. Isolate the stakeholders by project phases to determine their risk bias
- D. Involve all stakeholders to vote on the probability and impact of the risk events

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 14

Your organization, as part of its enterprise environmental factors, has established risk governance to be implemented in each project. Part of this governance is the reassessment of risks within each project. How much detail and repetition in approach for risks to be reassessed for probability and impact?

- A. Each risk reassessment should go into the same depth as the original risk assessment activity.
- B. The probability and impact of risk event should determine the level of reassessment throughout the project lifecycle.
- C. The amount of detail of repetition that is appropriate depends on how the project progresses relative to its objectives.
- D. The level of detail and reassessment should reflect the priority of the project.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 15

Your project spans the entire organization. You would like to assess the risk of the project but are worried that some of the managers involved in the project could affect the outcome of any risk identification meeting. Your worry is based on the fact that some employees would not want to publicly identify risk events that could make their supervisors look bad. You would like a method that would allow participants to anonymously identify risk events. What risk identification method could you use?

- A. Delphi technique
- B. Isolated pilot groups
- C. SWOT analysis
- D. Root cause analysis

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)



**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 16**

Frank is the project manager of the NHL Project for his company and he is starting the risk identification process for the project. Frank needs to ensure that the correct stakeholders are interviewed as part of risk identification. What document will help Frank to communicate and solicit inputs of the project stakeholders during risk identification?

- A. Project charter
- B. Risk register
- C. Requirements management plan
- D. Stakeholder register

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



**QUESTION 17**

You are working with your project stakeholders to identify risks within the JKP Project. You want to use an approach to engage the stakeholders to increase the breadth of the identified risks by including internally generated risk. Which risk identification approach is most suited for this goal?

- A. Delphi Technique
- B. SWOT analysis
- C. Assumptions analysis
- D. Brainstorming

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 18**

Ted is the project manager of the HRR project for his company. Management has asked that Ted periodically reviews the contingency reserve as risk events happen, pass, or are still pending. What is the purpose of reviewing the contingency reserve?

- A. It helps to evaluate if the remaining reserve is adequate for the risk exposure.
- B. It helps to determine how much more funds will need to be invested in the project.
- C. It helps to evaluate secondary and residual risks related to the risk responses and their costs.
- D. It helps to determine the probability and impact of project risks.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 19**

Which of the following documents is described in the statement below? "It is developed along with all processes of the risk management. It contains the results of the qualitative risk analysis, quantitative risk analysis, and risk response planning."

- A. Risk management plan
- B. Project charter
- C. Risk register
- D. Quality management plan

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 20**

Fred is the project manager of the CPS project. He is working with his project team to prioritize the identified risks within the CPS project. He and the team are prioritizing risks for further analysis or action by assessing and combining the risks probability of occurrence and impact. What process is Fred completing?

- A. Risk identification
- B. Perform qualitative analysis
- C. Perform quantitative analysis

D. Risk Breakdown Structure creation

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 21

Which of the following statements describe the purpose of an Issue Log? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. It analyzes the impact that the issue is having on the project.
- B. It tracks the actions taken to resolve the issue.
- C. It tracks the outcome of the actions taken.
- D. It addresses the risks that could affect the project.

**Correct Answer:** ABC

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



#### QUESTION 22

You are the program manager for your organization. Management is considering a new program but they are worried about the program risks that may affect the program success. You know that there are three positive risks responses and three negative risk responses that each risk can have. Management asks you which risk response would be most appropriate for a large risk event if they wanted to hire a third-party to own the risk event for the program. What risk event is most appropriate?

- A. Avoidance
- B. Sharing
- C. Transference
- D. Mitigation

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 23**

There are seven risk responses for any project. Which one of the following is a valid risk response for a negative risk event?

- A. Enhance
- B. Exploit
- C. Acceptance
- D. Share

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 24**

Bill is the project manager of the JKH Project. He and the project team have identified a risk event in the project with a high probability of occurrence and the risk event has a high cost impact on the project. Bill discusses the risk event with Virginia, the primary project customer, and she decides that the requirements surrounding the risk event should be removed from the project. The removal of the requirements does affect the project scope, but it can release the project from the high risk exposure. What risk response has been enacted in this project?



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- A. Mitigation
- B. Transference
- C. Acceptance
- D. Avoidance

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 25**

Your project team has identified a project risk that must be responded to. The risk has been recorded in the risk register and the project team has been discussing potential risk responses for the risk event. The event is not likely to happen for several months but the probability of the event is high. Which one of the following is a valid response to the identified risk event?

- A. Corrective action
- B. Risk audit
- C. Technical performance measurement
- D. Earned value management

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



#### **QUESTION 26**

You are the project manager for BlueWell Inc. Your current project is a high priority and high profile project within your organization. You want to identify the project stakeholders that will have the most power in relation to their interest on your project. This will help you plan for project risks, stakeholder management, and ongoing communication with the key stakeholders in your project. In this process of stakeholder analysis, what type of a grid or model should you create based on these conditions?

- A. Stakeholder power/interest grid
- B. Influence/impact grid
- C. Saliency model
- D. Stakeholder register

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 27**

You work as the project manager for BlueWell Inc. You are monitoring the project performance. You want to make a decision to change the project plan to eliminate a risk in order to protect the project objectives. Which of the following strategies will you use to tackle the risk?

- A. Risk mitigation
- B. Risk avoidance
- C. Risk acceptance
- D. Risk transference

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 28**

Lisa is the project manager of the FKN project for her organization. She is working with Sam, the CIO, to discuss a discount the vendor has offered the project based on the amount of materials that is ordered. Lisa and Sam review the offer and agree that while their project may qualify for the discounted materials the savings is nominal and they would not necessarily pursue the savings. Lisa documents this positive risk response in the risk register. What risk response is this?

- A. Enhance
- B. Transference
- C. Share
- D. Acceptance

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 29**

You are preparing to complete the quantitative risk analysis process with your project team and several subject matter experts. You gather the necessary inputs including the project's cost management plan. Why is it necessary to include the project's cost management plan in the preparation for the quantitative risk analysis process?

- A. The project's cost management plan can help you to determine what the total cost of the project is allowed to be.
- B. The project's cost management plan provides direction on how costs may be changed due to identified risks.
- C. The project's cost management plan provides control that may help determine the structure for quantitative analysis of the budget.
- D. The project's cost management plan is not an input to the quantitative risk analysis process.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 30

You and your project team are identifying the risks that may exist within your project. Some of the risks are small risks that won't affect your project much if they happen. What should you do with these identified risk events? A. All risks must have a valid, documented risk response.

- B. These risks can be accepted.
- C. These risks can be added to a low priority risk watch list.
- D. These risks can be dismissed.



**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 31

You are the project manager of a new project in your organization. You and the project team have identified the project risks, completed risk analysis, and are planning the most appropriate risk responses. Which of the following tools is most effective to choose the most appropriate risk response?

- A. Cause-and-effect diagrams
- B. Project network diagrams
- C. Delphi Technique
- D. Decision tree analysis

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 32**

You are the project manager of the NNQ Project for your company and are working with your project team to define contingency plans for the risks within your project. Mary, one of your project team members, asks what a contingency plan is. Which of the following statements best defines what a contingency response is?

- A. Some responses are designed for use only if certain events occur.
- B. Some responses have a cost and a time factor to consider for each risk event.
- C. Some responses must counteract pending risk events.
- D. Quantified risks should always have contingency responses.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



**QUESTION 33**

Who is responsible for the stakeholder expectations management in a high-profile, high-risk project?

- A. Project risk assessment officer
- B. Project management office
- C. Project sponsor
- D. Project manager

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 34**



You are completing the qualitative risk analysis process with your project team and are relying on the risk management plan to help you determine the budget, schedule for risk management, and risk categories. You discover that the risk categories have not been created. When should the risk categories have been created?

- A. Create work breakdown structure process
- B. Plan risk management process
- C. Risk identification process
- D. Define scope process

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 35

You are the project manager of the HJH project for your company. In your project, you have created the probability-impact risk matrix as shown in the following figure:



Risk	Probability	Impact
A	0.55	-10,000
B	0.4	-65,000
C	0.3	-90,000
D	0.6	-25,000
E	0.45	-30,000
F	0.7	-245,000

If Risk D happens in this project, how much will be left in the contingency reserve?

- A. \$440,000
- B. \$233,500
- C. \$258,500
- D. \$243,500

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 36

The only output of the perform qualitative risk analysis are risk register updates. When the project manager updates the risk register he will need to include several pieces of information including all of the following except for which one?

- A. Trends in qualitative risk analysis
- B. Risk probability-impact matrix
- C. Watchlist of low-priority risks
- D. Risks grouped by categories



**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 37

Nancy is the project manager of the NHH project. She and the project team have identified a significant risk in the project during the qualitative risk analysis process. Bob is familiar with the technology that the risk is affecting and proposes to Nancy a solution to the risk event. Nancy tells Bob that she has noted his response, but the risk really needs to pass through the quantitative risk analysis process before creating responses. Bob disagrees and ensures Nancy that his response is most appropriate for the identified risk. Who is correct in this scenario?

- A. Bob is correct. Bob is familiar with the technology and the risk event so his response should be implemented.
- B. Bob is correct. Not all risk events have to pass the quantitative risk analysis process to develop effective risk responses.
- C. Nancy is correct. All risks of significant probability and impact should pass the quantitative risk analysis process before risk responses are created.

D. Nancy is correct. Because Nancy is the project manager she can determine the correct procedures for risk analysis and risk responses. In addition, she has noted the risk response that Bob recommends.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 38

Which of the following diagrams displays sensitivity analysis data?

- A. Fishbone
- B. Influence
- C. Tornado
- D. Cause and effect

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



### QUESTION 39

Rachel is the project manager of the KJH Project for her company. She needs a method to create a quick and simple approach to risk identification to communicate the project risk with the stakeholders. Which one of the following approaches to risk identification should Rachel choose to provide a quick and simple listing of the project risks?

- A. Delphi Technique
- B. Checklist analysis
- C. Assumptions analysis
- D. Brainstorming

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 40**

Shawn is the project manager of the WHT Project for his company. In this project Shawn's team reports that they have found a way to complete the project work for less cost than what was originally planned. The project team presents a new software that will help to automate the project work. While the software and the associated training costs \$25,000 it will save the project nearly \$65,000 in total costs. Shawn agrees to the software and changes to the project management plan accordingly. What type of risk response has been used in this instance?

- A. Avoidance
- B. Exploiting
- C. Accepting
- D. Enhancing

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



**QUESTION 41**

Wendy is the project manager of the FBL project for your company. She has identified several risks within her project and has created a risk contingency reserve of \$45,000 total. Her project is nearly complete and many of the risks have not happened in the project. What should Wendy do with the funds in the contingency reserve?

- A. The funds remain in the contingency reserve until all of the risks have passed.
- B. The funds for the risks that have passed and have not happened are transferred to the project budget.
- C. The funds for the risks that have passed and have not happened are released.
- D. The funds remain in the contingency reserve until the project is closed.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 42**

Frank is a project team member in your project. Frank has been adding changes to the software interface for the software that your project is creating. Because Frank has been adding these features new risks have entered into the project. You elect that these additions should be removed from the project even if it takes extra time and money to remove the features. What are these riskladen features called?



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- A. Gold plating
- B. Scope creep
- C. Negative risks
- D. Corrective actions

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 43**

You are the project manager for your organization. You have identified a risk event you're your organization could manage internally or externally. If you manage the event internally it will cost your project \$578,000 and an additional \$12,000 per month the solution is in use. A vendor can manage the risk event for you. The vendor will charge \$550,000 and \$14,500 per month that the solution is in use. How many months will you need to use the solution to pay for the internal solution in comparison to the vendor's solution?

- A. Approximately 8 months
- B. Approximately 15 monthsC. Approximately 13 months
- D. Approximately 11 months

**Correct Answer:** D



**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 44**

You are the project manager for TTP project. You are in the Identify Risks process. You have to create the risk register. Which of the following are included in the risk register? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

- A. List of mitigation techniques
- B. List of key stakeholders
- C. List of identified risks
- D. List of potential responses

**Correct Answer: CD**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



**QUESTION 45**

Kelly is the project manager of the NNQ Project for her company. This project will last for one year and has a budget of \$350,000. Kelly is working with her project team and subject matter experts to begin the risk response planning process. When the project manager begins the plan risk response process, what two inputs will she need?

- A. Risk register and the risk response plan
- B. Risk register and power to assign risk responses
- C. Risk register and the risk management plan
- D. Risk register and the results of risk analysis

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 46**

John works as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. He is determining which risks can affect the project. Which of the following inputs of the identify risks process is useful in identifying risks associated to the time allowances for the activities or projects as a whole, with a width of the range indicating the degrees of risk?

- A. Activity duration estimates
- B. Schedule management plan
- C. Risk management plan
- D. Activity cost estimates

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 47**

Your project is an agricultural-based project that deals with plant irrigation systems. You have discovered a byproduct in your project that your organization could use to make a profit. If your organization seizes this opportunity it would be an example of what risk response?

- A. Enhancing
- B. Opportunistic
- C. Positive
- D. Exploiting

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 48**

You work as a project manager for TechSoft Inc. You, the project team, and the key project stakeholders have completed a round of quantitative risk analysis. You now need to update the risk register with your findings so that you can communicate the risk results to the project stakeholders - including management. You will need to update all of the following information except for which one?

- A. Probabilistic analysis of the project

- B. Probability of achieving cost and time objectives
- C. Risk distributions within the project schedule
- D. Trends in quantitative risk analysis

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 49**

You are the project manager for a construction project. The project involves casting of a column in a very narrow space. Because of lack of space, casting it is highly dangerous. High technical skill will be required for casting that column. You decide to hire a local expert team for casting that column. Which of the following types of risk response are you following?

- A. Acceptance
- B. Avoidance
- C. Mitigation
- D. Transference



**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 50**

There are seven risks responses that a project manager can choose from. Which risk response is appropriate for both positive and negative risk events?

- A. Acceptance
- B. Sharing
- C. Transference
- D. Mitigation

**Correct Answer:** A



**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 51**

You are the project manager of the NGQQ Project for your company. To help you communicate project status to your stakeholders, you are going to create a stakeholder register. All of the following information should be included in the stakeholder register except for which one?

- A. Assessment information of the stakeholders' major requirements, expectations, and potential influence
- B. Stakeholder classification of their role in the project
- C. Identification information for each stakeholder
- D. Stakeholder management strategy

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



**QUESTION 52**

You are the project manager of the GGK project for your company. The GGK project has a budget of \$1,265,100 and is currently 40 percent complete. In this project, you elected to add labor to the project to increase the likelihood of completing the project early as the project was only scheduled to be 35 percent complete at this time. This positive risk response, while keeping the project ahead of schedule, has added significant costs to the project. You have already spent \$575,000 to reach this point in the project. Management would like to know what your cost performance index and the schedule performance index is for this project. What are these values?

- A. The CPI is -\$68,960 and the SPI is \$63,255.
- B. The CPI is .88 and the SPI is zero.
- C. The CPI is .88 and the SPI is 1.14.
- D. The CPI is 1.14 and the SPI is .88.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 53**

You are the project manager of the AMD project for your organization. In this project, you are currently performing quantitative risk analysis. The tool and technique you are using is simulation where the project model is computed many times with the input values chosen at random for each iteration. The goal is to create a probability distribution from the iterations for the project schedule. What technique will you use with this simulation?

- A. Pareto modeling
- B. Expected Monetary Value
- C. Analogous modeling
- D. Monte Carlo Technique

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



**QUESTION 54**

Gary is the project manager of his organization. He is managing a project that is similar to a project his organization completed recently. Gary has decided that he will use the information from the past project to help him and the project team to identify the risks that may be present in the project. Management agrees that this checklist approach is ideal and will save time in the project. Which of the following statement is most accurate about the limitations of the checklist analysis approach for Gary?

- A. The checklist analysis approach is fast but it is impossible to build an exhaustive checklist.
- B. The checklist analysis approach saves time, but can cost more.
- C. The checklist analysis approach only uses qualitative analysis.
- D. The checklist is also known as top down risk assessment.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 55**

You are the project manager of the GGG project. You have completed the risk identification process for the initial phases of your project. As you begin to document the risk events in the risk register what additional information can you associate with the identified risk events?

- A. Risk potential responses
- B. Risk schedule
- C. Risk owner
- D. Risk cost

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 56**

You are the project manager for the TTR project. You are in the process of gathering information for risk identification. You ask experts to participate in the process through their emails for maintaining anonymity. You collect the responses, summarize them, and are then re-circulated to the experts for further comment. Which of the following techniques are you using for risk identification?

- A. Delphi
- B. Expert judgment
- C. SWOT analysis
- D. Brainstorming

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 57**

Ben is the project manager of the CMH Project for his organization. He has identified a risk that has a low probability of happening, but the impact of the risk event could save the project and the organization with a significant amount of capital. Ben assigns Laura to the risk event and instructs her to research the time, cost, and method to improve the probability of the positive risk event. Ben then communicates the risk event and response to management. What risk response has been used here?

- A. Sharing
- B. Transference
- C. Enhance
- D. Exploit

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 58

Your project uses a piece of equipment that if the temperature of the machine goes above 450 degree Fahrenheit the machine will overheat and have to be shut down for 48 hours. Should this machine overheat even once it will delay the project's end date. You work with your project to create a response that should the temperature of the machine reach 430, the machine will be paused for at least an hour to cool it down. The temperature of 430 is called what?

- A. Risk response
- B. Risk event
- C. Risk trigger
- D. Risk identification



**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 59

You are the project manager of the GHQ project for your company. You are working with your project team to prepare for the qualitative risk analysis process. Mary, a project team member, does not understand why you need to complete qualitative risks analysis. You explain to Mary that qualitative risks analysis helps you determine which risks needs additional analysis. There are also some other benefits that qualitative risks analysis can do for the project. Which one of the following is NOT an accomplishment of the qualitative risk analysis process?

- A. Corresponding impact on project objectives
- B. Time frame for a risk response
- C. Prioritization of identified risk events based on probability and impact

D. Cost of the risk impact if the risk event occurs

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 60

When does the Identify Risks process take place in a project?



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- A. At the Planning stage.
- B. Throughout the project life-cycle.
- C. At the Initiating stage.
- D. At the Executing stage.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 61

Sam is the project manager of a construction project in south Florida. This area of the United States is prone to hurricanes during certain parts of the year. As part of the project plan Sam and the project team acknowledge the possibility of hurricanes and the damage the hurricane could have on the project's deliverables, the

schedule of the project, and the overall cost of the project. Once Sam and the project stakeholders acknowledge the risk of the hurricane they go on planning the project as if the risk is not likely to happen. What type of risk response is Sam using?

- A. Active acceptance
- B. Passive acceptance
- C. Avoidance
- D. Mitigation

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 62

Which of the following processes involves choosing the alternative strategies, executing a contingency or fallback plan, taking corrective action, and modifying the project management plan?

- A. Monitor and Control risk
- B. Configuration Management
- C. Integrated Change control
- D. Scope Change control



**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 63

Melody is the project manager for her organization. She has created a risk response to conduct more tests on the software her project is creating. The identified risk that prompted this response was that the software is mission-critical and must be flawless before it can be put into product. What type of a risk response has Melody used in this scenario?

- A. Mitigation
- B. Enhance

- C. Transference
- D. Avoidance

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 64**

Rex is the project manager of the BDF Project. This project will last for two years and has a budget of \$2,345,000. Management has instructed Rex that the project must not go over budget as funds are very tight in the organization. During the project planning Rex and the project team discover a positive risk event to save \$75,000. Rex wants to make certain that this risk event happens so which risk response method is most appropriate?

- A. Share
- B. Mitigation
- C. Exploit
- D. Enhance

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 65**

You are the project manager of the NJJ project. Your enterprise environmental factors require that you establish certain risk management rules regarding low risks within your project. What is the best policy for risks with low probability and low impact in the project management?

- A. These risks should be accepted.
- B. These risks should be placed on a watchlist for future monitoring.
- C. These risks should be identified, but dismissed.
- D. These risks should be placed in the risk register.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 66**

Gary has identified a project risk that could injure project team members. He does not want to accept any risk where someone could become injured on this project so he hires a professional vendor to complete this portion of the project work. This workaround to the risk event is known as what type of risk response?

- A. Acceptance
- B. Transference
- C. Mitigation
- D. Avoidance

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



**QUESTION 67**

Fred is the project manager of a large project in his organization. Fred needs to begin planning the risk management plan with the project team and key stakeholders. Which plan risk management process tool and technique should Fred use to plan risk management?

- A. Variance and trend analysis
- B. Information gathering techniques
- C. Planning meetings and analysis
- D. Data gathering and representation techniques

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 68**



Joan is the project manager of the BTT project for her company. She has worked with her project to create risk responses for both positive and negative risk events within the project. As a result of this process Joan needs to update the project document updates. She has updated the assumptions log as a result of the findings and risk responses, but what other documentation will need to be updated as an output of risk response planning? A. Scope statement

- B. Lessons learned C. Risk Breakdown Structure
- D. Technical documentation

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 69

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. You with your team are using a method or a (technical) process that conceives the risks even if all theoretically possible safety measures would be applied. One of your team member wants to know that what is a residual risk. What will you reply to your team member?

- A. It is a risk that can not be addressed by a risk response.
- B. It is a risk that will remain no matter what type of risk response is offered.
- C. It is a risk that remains because no risk response is taken.
- D. It is a risk that remains after planned risk responses are taken.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 70

Stephen is the project manager of the GBB project. He has worked with two subject matter experts and his project team to complete the risk assessment technique. There are approximately 47 risks that have a low probability and a low impact on the project. Which of the following answers best describes what Stephen should do with these risk events?

- A. The low probability and low impact risks should be added to a watchlist for future monitoring.
- B. Because they are low probability and low impact, the risks can be dismissed.

- C. The low probability and low impact risks should be added to the risk register.
- D. Because they are low probability and low impact, Stephen should accept the risks.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 71

Mary is the project manager for the BLB project. She has instructed the project team to assemble, to review the risks. She has included the schedule management plan as an input for the quantitative risk analysis process. Why is the schedule management plan needed for quantitative risk analysis?

- A. Mary will schedule when the identified risks are likely to happen and affect the project schedule.
- B. Mary will utilize the schedule controls and the nature of the schedule for the quantitative analysis of the schedule.
- C. Mary will use the schedule management plan to schedule the risk identification meetings throughout the remaining project.
- D. Mary will utilize the schedule controls to determine how risks may be allowed to change the project schedule.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 72

A project team member has just identified a new project risk. The risk event is determined to have significant impact but a low probability in the project. Should the risk event happen it'll cause the project to be delayed by three weeks, which will cause new risk in the project. What should the project manager do with the risk event?

- A. Add the identified risk to a quality control management control chart.
- B. Add the identified risk to the issues log.
- C. Add the identified risk to the risk register.
- D. Add the identified risk to the low-level risk watchlist.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 73**

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. You are working on a project and the management wants a rapid and cost-effective means for establishing priorities for planning risk responses in your project. Which risk management process can satisfy management's objective for your project?

- A. Historical information
- B. Qualitative risk analysis
- C. Quantitative analysis
- D. Rolling wave planning

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



**QUESTION 74**

Your organization has a project that is expected to last 20 months but the customer would really like the project completed in 18 months. You have worked on similar projects in the past and believe that you could fast track the project and reach the 18 month deadline. What increases when you fast track a project?

- A. Resources
- B. Costs
- C. Communication
- D. Risks

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 75**

Yolanda is the project manager of a high-profile project for her organization. This project has 124 stakeholders from across the organization and many of the stakeholders have high demands and expectations for the project. Yolanda will need several pieces of project information as she begins to communicate and manage the stakeholder expectations. Which of the following inputs of the manage stakeholder expectations process directly addresses the risks that could affect the project and which must be communicated to the project stakeholders?

- A. Change log
- B. Low-level risks watchlist
- C. Issue log
- D. Stakeholder register

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 76**

Holly is the project manager of the NHQ project for her company. Her project sponsor, Tracy, has requested that Thomas, the department manager, from the Risk Management Department, will work with Holly to determine the effectiveness of the risk responses. Tracy and Thomas are concerned that some of the risks within Holly's project may not be addressed to depth they would like. In this scenario, who is responsible for ensuring that risk audits are performed at an appropriate frequency throughout the project?

- A. Thomas
- B. Tracy
- C. The project team
- D. Holly

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 77**

You work as a project manager for SoftTech Inc. You are working with the project stakeholders to begin the qualitative risk analysis process. Which of the following inputs will be needed for the qualitative risk analysis process in your project? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Organizational process assets
- B. Cost management plan
- C. Project scope statement
- D. Risk register

**Correct Answer:** ACD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 78

You are the project manager of the HJU project for your company. This project will last for 18 months and has a project budget of \$567,000. Robert, one of your stakeholders, has introduced a scope change request that will likely have an impact on the project costs and schedule. Robert assures you that he will pay for the extra time and costs associated with the risk event. You tell Robert that the change request may affect more areas of the project than just time and cost and that you are worried about the additional risks the change request will bring. What project management component is responsible for evaluating a change request and its impact on all of the project management knowledge areas?

- A. Project change control system
- B. Integrated change control
- C. Risk analysis
- D. Configuration management

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 79

Amy is the project manager for her company. In her current project the organization has a very low tolerance for risk events that will affect the project schedule. Management has asked Amy to consider the affect of all the risks on the project schedule. What approach can Amy take to create a bias against risks that will affect the schedule of the project?

- A. She can create an overall project rating scheme to reflect the bias towards risks that affect the project schedule.
- B. She can filter all risks based on their affect on schedule versus other project objectives.
- C. She can have the project team pad their time estimates to alleviate delays in the project schedule.
- D. She can shift risk-laden activities that affect the project schedule from the critical path as much as possible.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 80**

Adrian is the project manager of the NHP Project. In her project there are several work packages that deal with electrical wiring. Rather than to manage the risk internally she has decided to hire a vendor to complete all work packages that deal with the electrical wiring. By removing the risk internally to a licensed electrician Adrian feels more comfortable with project team being safe. What type of risk response has Adrian used in this example?

- A. Avoidance
- B. Mitigation
- C. Acceptance
- D. Transference



**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 81**

Linda is the project manager of the NAB Project. One of the risks her project team has identified is too dangerous for the project team to manage internally so she has hired a vendor to complete this portion of the project and to manage the identified risk. What risk response has Linda used in this instance?



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- A. Transference
- B. Avoidance
- C. Contractual
- D. Mitigation

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 82

You work as a project manager for SoftTech Inc. You have implemented the risk action plan and it was not effective. What type of plan should you as a project manager will create for implementation if a selected risk strategy fails to be fully effective?

- A. Mitigation management plan
- B. Mitigation plan
- C. Fallback plan
- D. Risk response plan

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 83



You are the project manager of a large construction project. This project will last for 18 months and will cost \$750,000 to complete. You are working with your project team, experts, and stakeholders to identify risks within the project before the project work begins. Management wants to know why you have scheduled so many risk identification meetings throughout the project rather than just initially during the project planning. What is the best reason for the duplicate risk identification sessions?

- A. The iterative meetings allow the project manager and the risk identification participants to identify newly discovered risk events throughout the project.
- B. The iterative meetings allow all stakeholders to participate in the risk identification processes throughout the project phases.
- C. The iterative meetings allow the project manager to discuss the risk events which have passed the project and which did not happen.
- D. The iterative meetings allow the project manager to communicate pending risks events during project execution.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 84

You are the project manager for a construction project. The project includes a work that involves very high financial risks. You decide to insure processes so that any ill happening can be compensated. Which type of strategies have you used to deal with the risks involved with that particular work?

- A. Mitigate
- B. Avoid
- C. Accept
- D. Transfer

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 85

Harry is a project manager of a software development project. In the early stages of planning, he and the stakeholders operated with the belief that the software they were developing would work with their organization's current computer operating system. Now that the project team has started developing the software it has become apparent that the software will not work with nearly half of the organization's computer operating systems. The incorrect belief Harry had in the software compatibility is an example of what in project management?



- A. Issue
- B. Assumption
- C. Risk
- D. Constraint

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 86**

You are the project manager of the NHK Project. Management wants to know how often your risk identification process will occur during the project. Considering that your project is scheduled to last one year and involves five distinct phases, how often should risk identification take place?

- A. Monthly
- B. Once per project life cycle phase
- C. Quarterly
- D. Vary depending on the situations within the project



**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 87**

Della works as a project manager for SoftTech Inc. She is working with the project stakeholders to begin the quantitative risk analysis process. Which of the following inputs will be needed for the quantitative risk analysis process in her project? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Risk management plan
- B. Project scope statement
- C. Risk register
- D. Cost management plan

**Correct Answer:** ACD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 88**

You are the project manager of the GHY Project for your company. You need to complete a project management process that will be on the lookout for new risks, changing risks, and risks that are now outdated. Which project management process is responsible for these actions?

- A. Risk planning
- B. Risk identification
- C. Risk monitoring and controlling
- D. Risk analysis

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



#### **QUESTION 89**

You are the project manager of the GGH Project in your company. Your company is structured as a functional organization and you report to the functional manager that you are ready to move onto the quantitative risk analysis process. What things will you need as inputs for the quantitative risk analysis of the project in this scenario?

- A. You will need the risk register, risk management plan, permission from the functional manager, and any relevant organizational process assets.
- B. You will need the risk register, risk management plan, cost management plan, schedule management plan, and any relevant organizational process assets.
- C. You will need the risk register, risk management plan, outputs of qualitative risk analysis, and any relevant organizational process assets.
- D. Quantitative risk analysis does not happen through the project manager in a functional structure.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 90**

You are the project manager of the HQQ Project for your company. You are working with your project stakeholders to discuss the risks in the project that can adversely affect the project objectives. You are discussing the possibilities of causes for an identified risk event in your project. Your stakeholder is confused on the difference between causes and risk events. Which of the following is NOT an example of a cause for a project risk?

- A. Limited team members to complete the project work
- B. Quality assurance programs within the company
- C. Work permit requirements
- D. Schedule constraints on the project

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 91**

Consider a project with a budget at completion of \$1,345,000 and it is supposed to be completed by today, but it is only 80 percent complete. This project has spent \$1,250,000 to reach this point of completion. What is the schedule variance for this project?

- A. -\$217,500
- B. 20 percent
- C. -\$174,000
- D. -\$269,000

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 92**

You are the project manager of the NHQ project for your company. You are working with your project team to complete a risk audit. A recent issue that your project team responded to, and management approved, was to increase the project schedule because there was risk surrounding the installation time of a new material. Your logic was that with the expanded schedule there would be time to complete the installation without affecting downstream project activities. What type of risk response is being audited in this scenario?

- A. Parkinson's Law
- B. Mitigation
- C. Avoidance
- D. Lag Time

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 93

Gary is the project manager for his organization. He is working with the project stakeholders on the project requirements and how risks may affect their project. One of the stakeholders is confused about what constitutes risks in the project. Which of the following is the most accurate definition of a project risk?

- A. It is an uncertain event that can affect the project costs.
- B. It is an uncertain event or condition within the project execution.
- C. It is an uncertain event that can affect at least one project objective.
- D. It is an unknown event that can affect the project scope.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 94

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. Management has asked you to work with the key project stakeholder to analyze the risk events you have identified in the project. They would like you to analyze the project risks with a goal of improving the project's performance as a whole. What approach can you use to achieve the goal of improving the project's performance through risk analysis with your project stakeholders?

- A. Focus on the high-priority risks through qualitative risk analysis
- B. Involve the stakeholders for risk identification only in the phases where the project directly affects them
- C. Involve subject matter experts in the risk analysis activities
- D. Use qualitative risk analysis to quickly assess the probability and impact of risk events

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 95**

A high-profile, high-priority project within your organization is being created. Management wants you to pay special attention to the project risks and do all that you can to ensure that all of the risks are identified early in the project. Management has to ensure that this project succeeds. Management's risk aversion in this project is associated with what term?

- A. Quantitative risk analysis
- B. Risk conscience
- C. Risk mitigation
- D. Utility function

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



#### **QUESTION 96**

You are the project manager of the BJA Project for your company. Management is worried about one of the identified risks in your project. The risk event has a probability of 90 percent and a cost impact of \$85,000. Management and you discuss possible solutions to address the risk. You share with them that for \$75,000 you can reduce the probability of the risk event to 15 percent and the impact to \$25,000. This solution will add three weeks to the project schedule. Management thinks this is a good idea and they would like you to add the time and cost additions to your project plan. What type of risk response is used?

- A. Avoidance
- B. Acceptance
- C. Exploit
- D. Mitigation

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 97**

Ben is the project manager of the YHT Project for his company. Alice, one of his team members, is confused about when project risks will happen in the project. Which one of the following statements is the most accurate about when project risk happens?

- A. Project risk can happen at any moment.
- B. Project risk happens throughout the project execution.
- C. Project risk is always in the future.
- D. Project risk is uncertain, so no one can predict when the event will happen.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 98**

There are seven risk responses, a project manager can use to address risk events. Which one of the following is a risk response that is appropriate for positive or negative risk events depending on the scenario in the project?

- A. Avoidance
- B. Acceptance
- C. Sharing
- D. Transference

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 99**

You are the project manager of the NHQ Project for your company. You are discussing some of the project issues that need to be resolved in the project. You and the project stakeholders come to an agreement about the risk issues and how they will be resolved. Where should you document this information for issue resolution?

- A. Project management plan for execution
- B. Lessons learned documentation
- C. Issue log
- D. Risk response plan

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 100

You are the project manager of the GHY project. In your organization you must follow certain enterprise environmental factors that establish the rules for risk management. One of the policies your project must adhere to requires periodic rapid analysis of risks within the project. These rapid, cost-effective sessions must be documented and performed monthly. What type of analysis are you required to perform according to your enterprise environmental factors?

- A. Brainstorming
- B. Qualitative analysis
- C. Delphi Technique
- D. Quantitative analysis

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 101

Where can a project manager find risk-rating rules?

- A. Risk management plan
- B. Organizational process assets

- C. Enterprise environmental factors
- D. Risk probability and impact matrix

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 102**

As a part of monitoring and controlling the project, the project manager should update the risk register. The project manager should update the risk register with information on risk reassessment, risk audits, and periodic risk reviews. What other information should the project manager update the risk register with?

- A. Actual costs and schedule delays of risk events.
- B. Actual outcomes of risk management duties by the project team.
- C. Actual cost of risk events.
- D. Actual outcomes of the project's risks and of the risk responses.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 103**

You are the project manager of the CUL project in your organization. You and the project team are assessing the risk events and creating a probability and impact matrix for the identified risks. Which one of the following statements best describes the requirements for the data type used in qualitative risk analysis?

- A. A qualitative risk analysis requires fast and simple data to complete the analysis.
- B. A qualitative risk analysis requires accurate and unbiased data if it is to be credible.
- C. A qualitative risk analysis encourages biased data to reveal risk tolerances.
- D. A qualitative risk analysis required unbiased stakeholders with biased risk tolerances.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**



**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 104**

You are the project manager for your company and a new change request has been approved for your project. This change request, however, has introduced several new risks to the project. You have communicated these risk events and the project stakeholders understand the possible effects these risks could have on your project. You elect to create a mitigation response for the identified risk events. Where will you record the mitigation response?



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- A. Risk register
- B. Risk log
- C. Risk management plan
- D. Project management plan



**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 105**

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. You have declined a proposed change request because of the risk associated with the proposed change request. Where should the declined change request be documented and stored?

- A. Change request log
- B. Lessons learned
- C. Project archives
- D. Project document updates

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 106**

You are the project manager of the NKQ project for your organization. You have completed the quantitative risk analysis process for this portion of the project. What is the only output of the quantitative risk analysis process?

- A. Probability of reaching project objectives
- B. Risk register updates
- C. Risk response
- D. Risk contingency reserve

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



#### **QUESTION 107**

Mark works as a project manager for TechSoft Inc. Mark, the project team, and the key project stakeholders have completed a round of qualitative risk analysis. He needs to update the risk register with his findings so that he can communicate the risk results to the project stakeholders – including management. Mark will need to update all of the following information except for which one?

- A. Prioritized list of quantified risks
- B. Watchlist of low-priority risks
- C. Trends in qualitative risk analysis
- D. Risks grouped by categories

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 108**

The risk transference is referred to the transfer of risks to a third party, usually for a fee, it creates a contractual-relationship for the third party to manage the risk on behalf of the performing organization. Which one of the following is NOT an example of the transference risk response?

- A. Use of insurance
- B. Warranties
- C. Life cycle costing
- D. Performance bonds

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 109**

David is the project manager of the NKL Project for his organization. He has been asked to create a proposal for a construction project for a client. David realizes that there are several requirements within the SOW and RFP provided by the client that would eliminate his company from bidding on the construction project. David proposed to management that his organization create a partnership with a competitor so that together they could bid on the construction project and qualify for the customer's requirements. What risk response is David proposing to management?

- A. Exploiting
- B. Teaming agreement
- C. Transference
- D. Sharing

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 110**

Billy is the project manager of the HAR Project and is in month six of the project. The project is scheduled to last for 18 months. Management asks Billy how often the project team is participating in risk reassessment in this project. What should Billy tell management if he's following the best practices for risk management?

- A. Project risk management is scheduled for every month in the 18-month project.

- B. Project risk management has been concluded with the project planning.
- C. At every status meeting the project team project risk management is an agenda item.
- D. Project risk management happens at every milestone.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 111**

Which of the following risk responses delineates that the project plan will not be changed to deal with the risk?

- A. Exploitation
- B. Transference
- C. Acceptance
- D. Mitigation

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 112**

You are the project manager of the HJK Project for your organization. You and the project team have created risk responses for many of the risk events in the project. Where should you document the proposed responses and the current status of all identified risks?

- A. Stakeholder management strategy
- B. Risk management plan
- C. Risk register
- D. Lessons learned documentation

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 113**

You are the project manager of the NGH project for your organization. You want to create a cause-and-effect diagram to help discover the root causes of the risks within the project. Harold, the CIO, recommends that you create an Ishikawa diagram instead. What is an Ishikawa diagram?

- A. It is a graphical representation of situations showing causal influences.
- B. It is the same thing as a root cause diagram.
- C. It shows how various elements of a system interrelate.
- D. It diagrams the risks according to the work breakdown structure including resources.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



#### **QUESTION 114**

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. You are about to complete the quantitative risk analysis process for your project. You can use three available tools and techniques to complete this process. Which one of the following is NOT a tool or technique that is appropriate for the quantitative risk analysis process?

- A. Expert judgment
- B. Data gathering and representation techniques
- C. Organizational process assets
- D. Quantitative risk analysis and modeling techniques

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 115**

You are the project manager of RTF project for your organization. You are working with your project team and several key stakeholders to create a diagram that shows causal factors for an effect to be solved. What diagramming technique are you using as a part of the risk identification process?

- A. Cause and effect diagrams
- B. System or process flow charts
- C. Predecessor and successor diagramming
- D. Influence diagrams

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 116**

You are the project manager of the NNN project for your company. You and the project team are working together to plan the risk responses for the project. You feel that the team has successfully completed the risk response planning and now you must initiate what risk process it is. Which of the following risk processes is repeated after the plan risk responses to determine if the overall project risk has been satisfactorily decreased?

- A. Qualitative risk analysis
- B. Quantitative risk analysis
- C. Risk identification
- D. Risk response implementation

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 117**

Sensitivity analysis is a technique for systematically changing parameters in a model to determine the effects of such changes and is useful for computer modelers for a range of purposes. Which of the following purposes does the sensitivity analysis include? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Increased understanding or quantification of the system
- B. Estimating the average outcome
- C. Model development
- D. Decision making or the development of recommendations for decision makers

**Correct Answer:** ACD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 118

You are the project manager of the NHH Project for your company and you have completed the risk analysis processes for the risk events. You and the project team have created risk responses for most of the identified project risks. Now, you would like to assign risk owners to the events. Which risk events should have risk response owners?

- A. Only the risks with a high risk rating
- B. Each agreed-to and funded risk response should have a risk response owner
- C. Each risk that has a risk response should have a risk response owner
- D. Only the risk events that are considered a negative risk event with a high risk rating

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 119

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. You have to communicate the causes of risk events to the stakeholders. Which risk diagramming technique you will use to communicate the causes of risk events to project stakeholders?

- A. Project network diagrams
- B. Process flow charts
- C. Ishikawa diagrams
- D. Influence diagrams

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 120**

Wendy is about to perform qualitative risk analysis on the identified risks within her project. Which one of the following will NOT help Wendy to perform this project management activity?

- A. Project scope statement
- B. Risk management plan
- C. Risk register
- D. Stakeholder register

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



**QUESTION 121**

Frances is the project manager of a project in her organization. This project has a budget of \$567,000 and is scheduled to last for three years. Frances wants to examine the risk events to determine which risk events have the most potential impact on the project. Which modeling technique can help Frances to accomplish this goal?

- A. Expected monetary value
- B. Sensitivity analysis
- C. Quantitative risk analysis
- D. Modeling and simulation

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



**QUESTION 122**

You are the project manager for BlueWell Inc. You are reviewing the risk register for your project. The risk register provides much information to you, the project manager and to the project team during the risk response planning. All of the following are included in the risk register except for which item?

- A. Network diagram analysis of critical path activities
- B. Symptoms and warning signs of risks
- C. List of potential risk responses
- D. Trends in qualitative risk analysis results

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 123**

You work as a project manager for SoftTech Inc. You are working with the project stakeholders to begin the qualitative risk analysis process. You will need all of the following as inputs to the qualitative risk analysis process except for which one?

- A. Stakeholder register
- B. Project scope statement
- C. Risk management plan
- D. Risk register

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 124**

Which of the following components ensures that risks are examined for all new proposed change requests in the change control system?



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- A. Risk monitoring and control
- B. Scope change control
- C. Integrated change control
- D. Configuration management

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



#### QUESTION 125

Elizabeth is a project manager for her organization and she finds risk management to be very difficult for her to manage. She asks you, a lead project manager, at what stage in the project will risk management become easier. What answer best resolves the difficulty of risk management practices and the effort required?

- A. Risk management only becomes easier the more often it is practiced.
- B. Risk management only becomes easier when the project is closed.
- C. Risk management only becomes easier when the project moves into project execution.
- D. Risk management is an iterative process and never becomes easier.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 126**

Mary is the project manager of the HGH Project for her company. She and her project team have agreed that if the vendor is late by more than ten days they will cancel the order and hire the NBG Company to fulfill the order. The NBG Company can guarantee orders within three days, but the costs of their products are significantly more expensive than the current vendor. What type of a response strategy is this?

- A. Internal risk management strategy
- B. Contingent response strategy
- C. External risk response
- D. Expert judgment

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 127**

You are the project manager of the GHY Project for your company. You have completed the risk response planning with your project team. You now need to update the WBS. Why would the project manager need to update the WBS after the risk response planning process? Choose the best answer.

- A. Because of work that was omitted during the WBS creation
- B. Because of new work generated by the risk responses
- C. Because of risk responses that are now activities
- D. Because of risks associated with work packages

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 128**

Adrian is a project manager for a new project using a technology that has recently been released and there's relatively little information about the technology. Initial testing of the technology makes the use of it look promising, but there's still uncertainty as to the longevity and reliability of the technology. Adrian wants to consider the technology factors a risk for her project. Where should she document the risks associated with this technology so she can track the risk status and responses?

- A. Risk register
- B. Risk low-level watch list
- C. Project scope statement
- D. Project charter

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 129**

Your project has several risks that may cause serious financial impact should they happen. You have studied the risk events and made some potential risk responses for the risk events but management wants you to do more. They'd like for you to create some type of a chart that identified the risk probability and impact with a financial amount for each risk event. What is the likely outcome of creating this type of chart?

- A. Risk response
- B. Quantitative analysis
- C. Contingency reserve
- D. Risk response plan



**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 130**

Marsha is the project manager of the NHQ Project. There's a risk that her project team has identified, which could cause the project to be late by more than a month. Marsha does not want this risk event to happen so she devises extra project activities to ensure that the risk event will not happen. The extra steps, however, will cost the project an additional \$10,000. What type of risk response is this approach?

- A. Enhancing
- B. Exploiting
- C. Mitigation
- D. Transference

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 131**

Joan is the project manager of the KYU project for her company. She is working with management on defining a contingency reserve for her project. Currently the project is scheduled to last 18 months and it has a cost budget of \$2.5 million. What two areas of the project can the contingency reserve address in regard to risk management?

- A. Quality and costs
- B. Cost and resource management
- C. Risk and project planning
- D. Costs and schedule

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



**QUESTION 132**

You and your project team are just starting the risk identification activities for a project that is scheduled to last for 18 months. Your project team has already identified a long list of risks that need to be analyzed. How often should you and the project team do risk identification?

- A. It depends on how many risks are initially identified.
- B. At least once per month
- C. Identify risks is an iterative process
- D. Several times until the project moves into execution

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 133**

Wendy is the project manager of the NNJ project for her company. As part of the variance and trend analysis tool and technique for risk governance she is using earned value management. In this approach, Wendy wants to track and compare the cost and schedule variances. What is the point of this tool and technique in regard to risk?

- A. Wendy can determine a true project completion date.
- B. Wendy can track the cost and schedule variances.
- C. Wendy can review quality performance on baselines.
- D. Wendy can forecast deviation of the project cost and schedule for completion targets.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 134**

Which of the following techniques examines the degree to which organizational strengths offset threats and opportunities that may serve to overcome weaknesses?

- A. SWOT Analysis
- B. Expert Judgment
- C. Delphi
- D. Brainstorming

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 135**

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. There has been a delay in your project work that is adversely affecting the project schedule. You decided, with your stakeholders' approval, to fast track the project work to get the project done faster. When you fast track the project which of the following are likely to increase?

- A. Costs
- B. Quality control concerns
- C. Human resource needs
- D. Risks

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 136

You are the project manager of the NHH project for your company. You and the project team have completed the quantitative risk analysis for your project. During this process you create a contingency reserve based on the risk probability-impact matrix as seen in the figure below.

Risk	Probability	Impact
A	0.55	-10,000
B	0.4	-65,000
C	0.3	-90,000
D	0.6	-25,000
E	0.45	-30,000
F	0.7	-245,000



Based on the information in the figure above, what amount would you need to include in your risk contingency fund?

- A. -\$465,000
- B. \$171,500
- C. -\$258,500

D. \$258,500

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 137**

Mark is the project manager of the BFL project for his organization. He and the project team are creating a probability and impact matrix using RAG rating. There is some confusion and disagreement among the project team as to how a certain risk is important and priority for attention should be managed. Where can Mark determine the priority of a risk given its probability and impact?

- A. Risk management plan
- B. Project sponsor
- C. Risk response plan
- D. Look-up table

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**



**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 138**

You are the project manager for the NHQ Project. This project requires that you install 140 copies of design software onto your department's computers. The vendor offers you a twenty percent discount on the software if your company will purchase 150 or more copies of the software. You communicate this offer with other departments in your firm to see if anyone else would need 10 copies of the software to save your project a significant amount of funds. What is this risk response called?

- A. Exploiting
- B. Avoidance
- C. Sharing
- D. Transference

**Correct Answer:** C



**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 139**

What project management plan is most likely to direct the quantitative risk analysis process for a project in a matrix environment?

- A. Risk analysis plan
- B. Staffing management plan
- C. Human resource management plan
- D. Risk management plan

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



**QUESTION 140**

You are working with the project stakeholders to analyze and prioritize their requirements for the project. One of the project requirements is to achieve a high-level of customer satisfaction for the project deliverable. What is the danger in this project requirement?

- A. Achieving customer satisfaction is an assumption and should be documented in the project scope.
- B. Achieving customer satisfaction is a subjective requirement and entails a high level of risk of being successfully accomplished.
- C. Achieving customer satisfaction is a risk as the project manager cannot control how satisfied the customer will be with the project deliverables.
- D. Achieving customer satisfaction should always map to the quality requirements for the project.

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 141**

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. You are preparing for the risk identification process. You will need to involve several of the project's key stakeholders to help you identify and communicate the identified risk events. You will also need several documents to help you and the stakeholders identify the risk events. Which one of the following is NOT a document that will help you identify and communicate risks within the project?

- A. Risk register
- B. Activity cost estimates
- C. Stakeholder register
- D. Activity duration estimates

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 142

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. You are involved with the project team on the different risk issues in your project. You are using the applications of IRGC model to facilitate the understanding and managing the rising of the overall risks that have impacts on the economy and society. One of your team member wants to know that what is the need to use the IRGC. What will be your reply?

- A. IRGC addresses questions such as the understanding of the secondary impacts of a risk.
- B. IRGC models aim at building robust, integrative inter-disciplinary governance models for emerging and existing risks.
- C. IRGC addresses the development of resilience and the capacity of organizations and people to face unavoidable risks.
- D. IRGC is both a concept and a tool.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 143

Diana is the project manager of the QPS project for her company. In this project Diana and the project team have identified a pure risk. Diana and the project team decided, along with the key stakeholders, to remove the pure risk from the project by changing the project plan altogether. What is a pure risk?

- A. It is a risk event that is generated due to errors or omission in the project work.

- B. It is a risk event that is created by a risk response.
- C. It is a risk event that only has a negative side, such as loss of life or limb.
- D. It is a risk event that cannot be avoided because of the order of the work.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 144**

Management has asked you to perform a risk audit and report back on the results. Bonny, a project team member asks you what a risk audit is. What do you tell Bonny?

- A. A risk audit is a review of all the risks that have yet to occur and what their probability of happening are.
- B. A risk audit is a review of the effectiveness of the risk responses in dealing with identified risks and their root causes, as well as the effectiveness of the risk management process.
- C. A risk audit is a review of all the risk probability and impact for the risks, which are still present in the project but which have not yet occurred.
- D. A risk audit is an audit of all the risks that have occurred in the project and what their true impact on cost and time has been.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 145**

Mary is a project manager in her organization. On her current project she is working with her project team and other key stakeholders to identify the risks within the project. She is currently aiming to create a comprehensive list of project risks so she is using a facilitator to help generate ideas about project risks. What risk identification method is Mary likely using?

- A. Brainstorming
- B. Delphi Techniques
- C. Checklist analysis
- D. Expert judgment

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 146**

Mike is the project manager of the NNP Project for his organization. He is working with his project team to plan the risk responses for the NNP Project. Mike would like the project team to work together on establishing risk thresholds in the project. What is the purpose of a risk threshold? A. It helps to identify those risks for which specific responses are needed.

- B. It is a limit of the funds that can be assigned to risk events.
- C. It is a warning sign that a risk event is going to happen.
- D. It is a study of the organization's risk tolerance.

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



**QUESTION 147**

You are the project manager for the ABC organization. Your current project has 75 internal stakeholders and 245 external stakeholders. Many of the risks within your project will only affect the internal stakeholders, but several of the identified risk events will affect the external stakeholders. Management would like to know the total number of communication channels in the project. How many communication channels exist in this project?



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- A. 245

- B. 51,040
- C. 102,080
- D. 320

**Correct Answer:** B  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 148**

Tom is the project manager of the GGG project for his company. He is working with the project team on the Perform Qualitative Risk Analysis process. Tom is having the project team to review the project scope statement as an input to the qualitative risk analysis process. Why?

- A. The project scope statement must be understood to see the project requirements and the inherent risks of the project.
- B. The project scope statement will reveal the type of project as either a recurrent or first-of-its-kind project.
- C. The project scope identifies the risks associated with project constraints.
- D. The project scope statement must be reviewed to understand the quality requirements and the risks associated with the demand for quality.

**Correct Answer:** B  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 149**

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. You are currently working with the project stakeholders to identify risks in your project. You understand that the qualitative risk assessment and analysis can reflect the attitude of the project team and other stakeholders to risk. Effective assessment of risk requires management of the risk attitudes of the participants. What should you, the project manager, do with assessment of identified risks in consideration of the attitude and bias of the participants towards the project risk?

- A. Evaluate and document the bias towards the risk events
- B. Evaluate the bias through SWOT for true analysis of the risk events
- C. Document the bias for the risk events and communicate the bias with management
- D. Evaluate the bias towards the risk events and correct the assessment accordingly

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 150**

You are the project manager of your organization. Your organization will receive a bonus if the project finishes by December 20. Management has communicated this bonus to you and your project team and has asked you to evaluate the project to see if it is possible to realize the reward. The bonus offered to your organization is \$750,000. You have examined the project and believe that you can crash the project for an additional \$275,000 and reach the December 20 date. Management is thrilled with your assessment and they approve the crash fee. What risk response is this?

- A. Crashing can be a type of the enhancing risk response.
- B. Crashing can be considered transference because of the \$275,000 is actually paid from the bonus, which is paid by the project customer.
- C. Crashing can be a type of the exploit risk response.
- D. Crashing is the addition of labor, not a risk response.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**



**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 151**

You are working as a project manager in your organization. You are nearing the final stages of project execution and looking towards the final risk monitoring and controlling activities. For your project archives, which one of the following is an output of risk monitoring and control?

- A. Quantitative risk analysis
- B. Risk audits
- C. Requested changes
- D. Qualitative risk analysis

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 152**

Which of the following processes must be repeated after Plan Risk Responses, as well as part of the Monitor and Control Risks, to determine if the overall project risk has been satisfactorily decreased?

- A. Risk Limitation
- B. Perform Qualitative Risk Analysis
- C. Identify Risk
- D. Perform Quantitative Risk Analysis

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 153**

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. You would like to utilize sensitivity analysis in your project, but the management does not understand how this will be displayed. What type of chart is usually used with sensitivity analysis to show the relative affect of risks on the project?

- A. Ishikawa chart
- B. Force field analysis chart
- C. GERT Chart
- D. Tornado diagram

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 154**

Which positive risk response best describes a teaming agreement?

- A. Share
- B. Exploit
- C. Enhance
- D. Venture

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 155**

Gary is the project manager of the MMQ project for his company. He is working with his project team to plan the risk responses for his project. Sarah, a project team member, does not understand the process that Gary is using to plan the risk responses. Which approach is the preferred method to address project risks and the risk responses?

- A. Risks in the project should be addressed by their probability for creating risk responses.
- B. Risks in the project should be addressed by the organization's risk tolerance for creating risk responses.
- C. Risks in the project should be addressed by their impact for creating risk responses.
- D. Risks in the project should be addressed by their priority for creating risk responses.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



#### **QUESTION 156**

You are the project manager of a large, high-profile project in your organization. You have realized that politics within your company may affect the true identification of risk events within the project. You decide that you'd like to use a method to identify risk events through an anonymous process. Which one of the following risk events will allow you to collect and distribute risk information without the stakeholders knowing what other stakeholders are communicating about the project risk events?

- A. Surveys
- B. Monte Carlo Technique
- C. Checklist analysis
- D. Delphi Technique

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**



**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 157**

You are the project manager of the NNH Project. In this project you have created a contingency response that the schedule performance index should be less than 0.93. The NNH Project has a budget at completion of \$945,000 and is 45 percent complete though the project should be 49 percent complete. The project has spent \$455,897 to reach the 45 percent complete milestone. What is the project's schedule performance index?

- A. -\$37,800
- B. 0.93C. 0.92
- D. 1.06

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 158**

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. Your project is running late and you must respond to the risk. Which risk response can you choose that will also cause you to update the human resource management plan?

- A. Teaming agreements
- B. Transference
- C. Crashing the project
- D. Fast tracking the project

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 159**

The Project Risk Management knowledge area focuses on which of the following processes? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Quantitative Risk Analysis
- B. Risk Monitoring and Control
- C. Potential Risk Monitoring
- D. Risk Management Planning

**Correct Answer:** ABD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 160

Mary is the project manager of PKT project. In Mary's project there are certain enterprise environmental factors that require Mary to use modeling and simulation techniques to predict the likelihood of achieving cost and schedule objectives in the project. Mary is using a technique for which the cost estimates are chosen at random for each iteration of the analysis, such as pessimistic, most likely, and worst-case scenarios. What type of analysis is Mary using in this project?

- A. Quantitative analysis
- B. Qualitative analysis
- C. Risk distribution
- D. Monte Carlo Analysis



**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



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