Assessment

Project Management
Fourth Edition

Complete this book, and you'll know how to:

1) Discuss the basic principles of project management.

2) Define the project to be managed.

3) Plan a project.

4) Implement a project management plan.

5) Complete a project.

CRiSP

Assessment Questions for
Project Management, Fourth Edition

Select the best response.

1. The project manager is responsible for carrying out the project.
   A. True
   B. False

2. Planning isn't necessary on small projects.
   A. True
   B. False

3. Negotiating for materials, supplies, and services isn't a part of a project manager's duties.
   A. True
   B. False

4. The criteria for evaluating performance must be agreed to by the client before the project gets under way.
   A. True
   B. False

5. Completing a project within budget isn't important.
   A. True
   B. False

6. Specifications, schedules, and budgets developed during the planning phase become the standards against which actual progress is measured in the implementation phase.
   A. True
   B. False

7. When developing a schedule, the duration and sequence of each step is important.
   A. True
   B. False

8. A project control chart summarizes information on a project's quality dimension.
   A. True
   B. False

9. Job specifications detail the requirements for project quality.
   A. True
   B. False

10. Writing operations manuals and training client personnel in the operation of project output are part of the completion phase.
    A. True
    B. False

11. Personal inspection is the least effective way to monitor project progress.
    A. True
    B. False

12. Completing a project on time is an important parameter of project management.
    A. True
    B. False

13. A work breakdown structure is the starting point for planning a project.
    A. True
    B. False

14. Audits are done only at the end of projects to see whether the project is over budget.
    A. True
    B. False

15. Objective, measurable criteria of performance are easy to develop.
    A. True
    B. False

16. Deploying more resources may save money for the client in the long run.
    A. True
    B. False

17. Giving in is never an acceptable strategy for resolving differences.
    A. True
    B. False

18. A pilot test can be used to evaluate your strategy.
    A. True
    B. False

19. A project is an ongoing venture or activity.
    A. True
    B. False

20. Quality isn't important in projects.
    A. True
    B. False

21. Projects often make technological advances that are worth sharing with other parts of an organization.
    A. True
    B. False

22. The project initiator usually has a clear idea of all important aspects of a project.
    A. True
    B. False

23. You have power in negotiation when you have attractive alternatives.
    A. True
    B. False

24. Your basic strategy for completing a project should be tested before moving ahead.
    A. True
    B. False

25. Project management is no different from any other application of management principles.
    A. True
    B. False

26. Control point identification usually doesn't save time.
    A. True
    B. False

27. The temporary nature of projects leads to unique challenges for project managers.
    A. True
    B. False

28. Training project personnel is the responsibility of the human resources department and therefore shouldn't be a concern for the project manager.
    A. True
    B. False

29. Tests should be a part of specifications.
    A. True
    B. False

30. Effective feedback focuses on actions, results, and reaction to them.
    A. True
    B. False

31. The latest time a step can begin isn't significant in the planning process.
    A. True
    B. False

32. Testing provides important information on the quality dimension of a project.
    A. True
    B. False

33. The critical path is the shortest total time through a PERT diagram.
    A. True
    B. False

34. Brainstorming has nothing to offer project management.
    A. True
    B. False

35. Those responsible for steps of a project shouldn't be included in planning.
    A. True
    B. False

36. The work of a project manager ends with delivery of the project output to the client.
    A. True
    B. False

37. Lost time can often be made up on later steps of a project.
    A. True
    B. False

38. There's usually no surplus equipment, materials, or supplies to worry about at the end of a project.
    A. True
    B. False

39. An interim progress review requires good listening skills.
    A. True
    B. False

40. Reassignment of project personnel is one of the final steps in closing down a project.
    A. True
    B. False

41. Projects are initiated by whoever is in charge.
    A. True
    B. False

42. The project team needs to spend time clearly defining the project before getting underway.
    A. True
    B. False

43. Typically, the completion of a final audit and the writing of a final report conclude the project manager's responsibilities.
    A. True
    B. False

44. All off-specification work should be redone.
    A. True
    B. False

45. After a project is completed, little can be gained from spending time evaluating the experience.
    A. True
    B. False

46. Controlling is the central activity during the implementation phase of a project.
    A. True
    B. False

47. A Gantt chart graphically displays the time relationship of each step in a project.
    A. True
    B. False

48. Communication is an important part of project management.
    A. True
    B. False

49. If they aren't recorded, lessons learned during the course of a project are typically lost and must be relearned by future project managers.
    A. True
    B. False

50. Computer simulation can help determine the feasibility of construction projects.
    A. True
    B. False

Assessment Answer Key for
Project Management, Fourth Edition

Recommended response (Corresponding workbook page)

1. A (19)	14. B (63)	27. A (7)	40. A (83)
2. B (11)	15. B (83)	28. B (29)	41. B (19)
3. B (69)	16. A (65)	29. A (33)	42. A (20)
4. A (19)	17. B (73)	30. A (67)	43. B (83)
5. B (84)	18. A (24)	31. B (34)	44. B (65)
6. A (11)	19. B (21, 33)	32. A (63)	45. B (84)
7. A (34)	20. B (30)	33. A (42)	46. A (56)
8. B (58)	21. A (85)	34. B (23)	47. A (37)
9. A (33)	22. B (19)	35. B (49)	48. A (76)
10. A (83)	23. A (70)	36. B (83)	49. A (84)
11. B (57)	24. A (24)	37. A (65)	50. A (24)
12. A (64)	25. B (7)	38. B (83)	
13. A (30)	26. B (56)	39. A (63)	