

Unit 1 PROJECT MANAGEMENT TYBMS SEM 6

1. A_____ may also be a set of interrelated task to be executed over a fixed period and within certain cost and other limitations

- A project
- B plan
- C schedule
- D unscheduled

2.A _____projects are those set up within the national boundaries of a country.

- A National
- B international
- C normal
- D private

3.____projects are those which are to be completed within a stipulated time even at the cost of ending up with higher project cost .

- A National
- B international
- C normal
- D crash

4._____sector project are those that are owned by the state .

- A public
- B private
- C normal
- D crash

5 an _____project is one that is aimed at increasing the plant capacity for the current product range

- A public
- B private
- C joint sector
- D expansion

6 _____defines how task are divided grouped and coordinated in organizations.

- A organizations
- B project management
- C project
- D organizational structure

7 _____can help by identifying and removing the necessary steps processes.

- A organisation
- B workflow
- C project
- D organizations structure

8 in a _____ organizations structure the organisation is grouped into various department where people with similar skills are kept together in form of groups.

- A functional
- B Matrix
- C projected
- D network

9 organisation which use the _____ structure are usually larger and have standard procedure and processes.

- A bureaucratic
- B Matrix
- C projected
- D network

10 A ____ is a fully functional unit of a business that has its own vision and direction organization

- A strategic management
- B strategic business unit
- C organisational structure
- D organisation

11. _____ is a process to assess each project idea and select the project with the highest priority.

- A project management
- B project selection
- C project analysis
- D project implementation

12.the _____ is a type of non numeric project selection models.

- A the sacred cow
- B the operating necessity
- C the comparative necessity
- D Q sort model

13. _____ method does not considered terminal value of the project.

- A **payback period**
- B **NPV**
- C **profitability index**
- D **ARR**

14 _____ is the borrowing rate of the investor.

- A risky rate
- B risk free rate
- C risk premium rate
- D interest free rate

15. A _____ is a professional in the field of project management.

- A project officer
- B project manager
- C project organizer
- D a project leader

16 A _____ is the person responsible for accomplishing the project objective.

- A Project
- B project officer
- C project manager
- D project organizer

17 _____ are found in every kind of organization as employee manager contractor and independent consultant.

- A Project
- B project officer
- C project manager
- D project organizer

18 a _____ increases the likelihood a project will be successful and profitable

- A project
- B project manager
- C project organizer
- D project officer

19. The _____ plays an important role in ensuring all the team members work on their assigned activities in the appropriate order.

- A project
- B project manager
- C project organizer
- D project officer

20 _____ is part of project management which relates to the use of schedules such as Gantt chart to plan and subsequently report progress within the project environment.

- A project execution
- B project planning
- C project organizing
- D project monitoring

21 _____ is a discipline for starting how to complete a project within a certain time frame usually with defined stages and with designated sources.

- A project execution
- B project planning
- C project organizing

D project monitoring

22. the key to successful project is in the _____

- A planning
- B organizing
- C Monitoring
- D implementation

23. _____ is an intellectual process concise determination of course of action the basing of decision on purpose facts and considered estimate

- A planning
- B organizing
- C Monitoring
- D implementation

24. _____ is always done for future and future is uncertain.

- A planning
- B organizing
- C Monitoring
- D implementation

25. _____ promotes teams building and a spirit of cooperation.

- A planning
- B organizing
- C Monitoring
- D implementation

unit 2

1. A _____ Study is used to determine the viability of an idea.

- A in depth
- B feasibility
- C roughly
- D overall

2. _____ is a strategic planning tool used to evaluate the strength weakness opportunity and threat to project

- A SWOT
- B environmental impact assessment
- C feasibility study
- D social cost benefit

3. _____ involve specific objective of the project and identify the internal and external factors that are favourable and unfavourable to achieve that objectives

- A SWOT

- B environmental impact assessment
- C feasibility study
- D social cost benefit

4. _____ describes the positive attribute tangible and intangible internal to your organization.

- A strength
- B weaknesses
- C opportunity
- D threats

5. _____ are attributes of organisation that stop achievement of a project objective.

- A strength
- B weaknesses
- C opportunity
- D threats

6. _____ are external conditions that helps achieve the project objective.

- A strength
- B weaknesses
- C opportunity
- D threats

7. _____ are external attractive factors that represents reasons your business is likely to prosper .

- A strength
- B weaknesses
- C opportunity
- D threats

8. A _____ is an assessment which allows you to determine how suitable a particular market is for your industry

- A market analysis
- B technical analysis
- C financial analysis
- D economic analysis

9. _____ provides you with a holistic or well-rounded picture of the market you are interested in operating in.

- A market analysis
- B technical analysis
- C financial analysis
- D economic analysis

10 _____ strives to determine the attractiveness of a market currently and in the future

- A market analysis

- B technical analysis
- C financial analysis
- D economic analysis

11. The size of the _____ is a key factor in a marketing analysis.

- A market
- B demand
- C financial
- D environment

12 _____ refers to the process of predicting the future demand for the firm's product.

- A market analysis
- B technical analysis
- C demand forecasting
- D economic analysis

13. _____ is comprised of a series of steps that involves anticipation of demand for a product in future under both controllable and non controllable factors.

- A market analysis
- B technical analysis
- C demand forecasting
- D economic analysis

14 the _____ of a project idea includes designing the various processes installing equipment process specifying material and prototype testing.

- A market analysis
- B technical analysis
- C demand forecasting
- D economic analysis

15 _____ is considered primarily with mark material input and utilities and manufacturing processes

- A market analysis
- B technical analysis
- C financial analysis
- D economic analysis

16 information tools for technical analysis does not include _____

- A on balance volume
- B accommodation
- C average directional index
- D saving

17_____ in project management commonly offers communication tools that can assist teams in discussing issues in real-time.

- A information
- B Communication
- C eCommerce
- D digitalization

18 _____refers to the administration of business practices to operate the highest level of efficiency possible within an organization.

- A operation management
- B material management
- C work study
- D method study

19_____is concerned with converting material and labour into goods and services as efficiently as possible to maximize the profit of an organisation .

- A operation management
- B material management
- C work study
- D method study

20_____is a multidisciplinary function area in a company along with finance and marketing

- A operation management
- B material management
- C work study
- D method study

21._____involves utilizing resources from staff material equipment and technology.

- A operation management
- B material management
- C work study
- D method study

22_____ refers to an effective control of the conversion process of input into outputs.

- A operation management
- B material management
- C work study
- D method study

23 for efficient effective and economical operations in a manufacturing unit of an organisation it is essential to integrate the _____

- A production planning and control system
- B material management
- C work study
- D method study

24 _____addresses of functional problem of low productivity inventory management and resource utilization

- A production planning and control system
- B material management
- C work study
- D method study

25_____is an approach for planning organising and controlling all those activity principally concerned with the flow of material into an organization.

- A production planning and control system
- B material management
- C work study
- D method study

unit 3

1. _____is the process of organising the flow of funds so that a business can carry out its on objective in the most efficient manner

- A planning
- B staffing
- C organising
- D directing

2. _____consists in the rising providing managing of all the money capital of fund of any kind to be used in connection with the business.

- A planning
- B staffing
- C organising
- D directing

3. _____ capital represent the contribution made by the owner of the business.

- A equity
- B preference
- C factoring
- D debentures

4. _____capital being the risk capital carries no fixed rate of dividend.

- A equity
- B preference
- C factoring
- D debentures

5. _____ are instrument for raising debt capital.

- A equity

- B preference
- C factoring
- D debentures

6 supplier of plant and machinery offer a _____ facility under which payment for the purchase of plant and machinery can be made over a period of time .

- A Commercial credit
- B Loans
- C Factoring
- D Deferred credit.

7 The government and its own agency may provide financial support as _____to certain types of promoters for setting up industrial unit in certain location.

- A Commercial credit
- B Loans
- C Inventive
- D Deferred credit.

8 _____is a short term temporary loan provided by commercial bank to promoter of a business for any arranging capital cost of the project.

- A commercial credit
- B bridge loan
- C factoring
- D deferred credit

9. _____is one of the important source of medium and long term financing where the owner of an asset gives another person the right to use that asset against periodical payment.

- A lease financing
- B hire purchase
- C factoring
- D public deposit

10 _____is the process of identifying assessing and controlling threat to an organisational capital and earning

- A risk management
- B risk analysis
- C risk identification
- D work breakdown structure

11 _____is the process of identifying and analysing the danger to individuals businesses and government agencies post by potential natural and human cause adverse event.

- A risk management
- B risk analysis
- C risk identification
- D work breakdown structure

12 _____ is a process that helps you identify and manage potential problems that could undermine key business initiative for project

A risk management

B risk analysis

C risk identification

D work breakdown structure

13 _____ is the process of determining risk that could potentially prevent the program and the price or investment from achieving its objective

A risk management

B risk analysis

C risk identification

D work breakdown structure

14. dividing complex project to simpler and manage tasks is process identified as _____

A risk management

B risk analysis

C risk identification

D work breakdown structure

15 the _____ defines the work that is required in order to produce the product or deliverables.

A risk management

B risk analysis

C risk identification

D work breakdown structure

16. Being risk capital considered as no fix rate of dividend _____

A equity share

B preferences

C debentures

D bonds

17 certificate of agreement of loans which is given under the company stamp and carries and undertaking that it will get fixed return

A equity share

B preferences

C debentures

D retained earning

18. money for new young and small businesses that typically have a little or no access to capital market

A equity share

B venture capital

C debentures

D retained earnings

19 profit left after paying dividend to the shareholders or drawing by the capital owner

A subsidy

B venture capital

C private equity

D retained earnings

20 investment in which an investor loans money to and equity that boros the fund for a different period of time at a fixed interest rate

A equity share

B preferences

C venture capital

D bond

21 leverages result from the presence of fixed costs that help in magnifying net operating income fluctuations flowing from small variation in revenue

A operating leverage

B financial leverage

C combined leverage

D capital structure

22 Retained earning are called the _____sources of fund.

A external risk

B internal

C external

D external risk

23. an uncertain event or condition that if it occurs has a positive or negative effect on a project objective

A project risk

B project scheduling

C project return

D project duration

24. risk includes delay arising out of software and hardware defects for the failure of an underlining services or a platform.

A technological risk

B scope risk

C resources risk

D schedule risk

25 risk mainly arises from outsourcing and personal related issues

- A technology risk
- B score risk
- C resources risk
- D schedule risk

unit 4

1_____is the process for monitoring and controlling the processes used to initiate plan execute and close the project to meet the performance of objective defined in the project management plan

- A project management maturity model
- B monitor and control project work
- C project management information system
- D project auditing

2_____is the process of tracking reviewing and reporting the progress to meet the performance objectives define in the project management plan

- A project management maturity model
- B monitor and control project work
- C project management information system
- D project auditing

3._____includes collecting measuring and distributing performance information and assessing measurement and trend to affect process improvement

- A planning
- B monitoring
- C controlling
- D organising

4_____includes determining corrective for preventive actions for pre planning and following up on action plans to determine whether the actions taken resolve the performance issue.

- A planning
- B monitoring
- C controlling
- D organising

5._____ is typically one or more software application and method process for collecting and using project information

- A project management maturity model
- B monitor and control
- C project management information system
- D project auditing

6. _____ is typically a computer driven system to add a project manager in the development of the project

- A project management maturity model
- B monitor and control
- C project management information system
- D project auditing

7. the _____ is a tool that helps the project team to plan schedule monitor and report on project.

- A project management maturity model
- B monitor and control
- C project management information system
- D project auditing

8. A _____ can calculate schedules cost expectations and likely results.

- A project management maturity model
- B monitor and control
- C project management information system
- D project auditing

9. a _____ can be a framework to guide the progress of a project and help to increase its success rate .

- A project management maturity model
- B monitor and control
- C project management information system
- D project auditing

10 A project manager is a _____ of project team.

- A Leadership traits
- B ROI
- C Leader
- D Financer

11. _____ refers to the basic steps that our organisation takes to achieve excellence in project management

- A project management maturity model
- B continuous improvement
- C capacity planning
- D procedural

12 In _____ the organisation recognizes the importance of project management and the need for a good understanding of the basic knowledge on project management and the accompanying language or terminology

- A level 1 common language
- B level 2 common processes

C level 3 singular methodology
D level 4 benchmarking

13 _____ is the ongoing improvement of products services or processes through incremental and break through improvements.

- A project management maturity model
- B continuous improvement
- C capacity planning
- D procedural

14. _____ is a document used to support a policy directive.

- A project management maturity model
- B continuous improvement
- C capacity planning
- D procedural

15 _____ is designed to describe who what where when and why by means of establishing corporate accountability in support of implementation of a policy.

- A project management maturity model
- B continuous improvement
- C capacity planning
- D procedural

16. documented _____ is defined as written description of prescribed course of action and processes.

- A project management maturity model
- B continuous improvement
- C capacity planning
- D procedural

17 the _____ documentation can be in the form of policies procedures and guidelines forms checklist for even a combination of these

- A project management maturity model
- B continuous improvement
- C capacity planning
- D procedural

18 _____ is the process of determining the process production capacity needed by an organisation to meet changing demands for its product

- A project management maturity model
- B continuous improvement
- C capacity planning
- D procedural

19. _____ is a process through which the procurement of resources infrastructure and services are plant over a specified period of time.

- A project management maturity model
- B continuous improvement
- C capacity planning
- D procedural

20 _____ is a long-term strategic decision which determines companies Cup ability to supply products or services.

- A project management maturity model
- B continuous improvement
- C capacity planning
- D procedural

21 project management maturity model consist of how many levels?

- A 1
- B 5
- C 3
- D 4

22. which of the following is not the level of PMMM?

- A Saving
- B Structured process
- C Managed
- D Optimizing

23 which of the following is the benefit of project management?

- A Keep schedule
- B Uncertainty
- C Unskilled professional
- D Over spending.

24 which of the following is the reason for termination of the project?

- A Proper planning
- B Proper monitoring

- C Improper targets
- D Proper technology

25 pareto analysis consist of ?

- A 80-20 rule
- B 70-30 rule
- C 60-40 rule
- D 25-75 rules

SOLUTION:

UNIT 1:1 TO 25 UNIT 2:26 TO 50 UNIT 3:51 TO 75 UNIT 4:76 TO 100

1 a	11 b	21 b	31 c	41 d	51a	61 b	71 d	81 c	91 d
2 a	12 a	22 a	32 c	42 c	52 a	62 b	72 b	82 c	92 c
3 d	13 b	23 a	33 a	43 a	53 a	63 c	73 a	83 c	93 c
4 a	14 b	24 a	34 a	44 a	54 a	64 d	74 a	84 c	94 c
5 d	15 b	25 a	35 a	45 a	55 d	65 d	75 c	85 c	95 b
6 d	16 c	26 b	36 a	46 a	56 d	66 a	76 b	86 b	96 a
7 b	17c	27 a	37 c	47 a	57 c	67 c	77 b	87 a	97 a
8 a	18 b	28 a	38 c	48 a	58 b	68 b	78 b	88 b	98 a
9 a	19 b	29 a	39 b	49 a	59 a	69 d	79 c	89 d	99 c
10 b	20 b	30 b	40 b	50 b	60 a	70 d	80 c	90 d	100 a