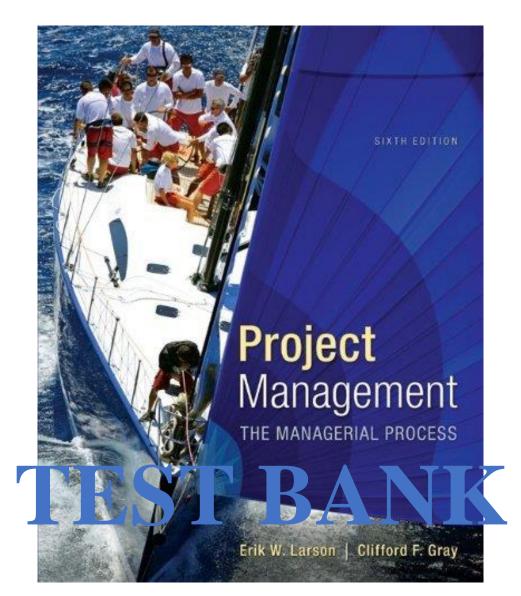
# **TEST BANK**



Project Management the Managerial Process 6th Edition Larson Solutions Manual

## Project Management the Managerial Process 6th Edition Larson Solutions Manual

#### **Table of Contents**

Chapter 1: Modern Project Management				
Chapter 2: Organization Strategy and Project Selection				
Chapter 3: Organization: Structure and Culture				
Chapter 4: Defining the Project				
Chapter 5: Estimating Project Times and Costs				
Chapter 6: Developing a Project Plan				
Chapter 7: Managing Risk				
Chapter 8: Scheduling Resources and Costs				
Chapter 9: Reducing Project Duration				
Chapter 10: Leadership: Being an Effective Project Manager				
Chapter 11: Managing Project Teams				
Chapter 12: Outsourcing: Managing Interorganizational Relations				
Chapter 13: Progress and Performance Measurement and Evaluation				
Chapter 14: Project Closure				
Chapter 15: International Projects				
Chapter 16: Oversight				
Chapter 17: An Introduction to Agile Project Management				
Chapter 18: Project Management Career Paths				

### Chapter 01 Modern Project Management Answer Key

#### **Multiple Choice Questions**

- 1. A professional organization for project management specialists is the
- A. PMI
- B. AMA
- C. MIS
- D. IPM
- E. PMBOK

Feedback: The Project Management Institute (PMI) is a professional organization for project managers.

Answer: A AACSB: Reflective Thinking Bloom's: Remember Learning Objective: What is a Project? Level: Easy

2. Which of the following is <u>NOT</u> considered to be a characteristic of a project?

- A. An established objective
- B. A clear beginning and end
- C. Specific time, cost and performance requirements
- D. For internal use only
- E. Something never been done before

Feedback: Projects have an established objective, a defined life span, the involvement of several departments and professionals, <u>may beis</u> something that has never been done before, and ha<u>ves</u> specific time, cost and performance requirements.

Answer: D AACSB: Reflective Thinking Bloom's: Apply Learning Objective: What is a Project? Level: Medium

- 3. Which of the following activities is <u>NOT</u> considered a project?
- A. Developing a new software program
- B. Designing a space station
- C. Preparing the site for the Olympic Games
- D. Production of automobile tires
- E. Developing a new advertising program

Feedback: A project is not routine, repetitive work! Ordinary daily work typically requires doing the same or similar work over and over, while a project is done only once; a new product or service exists when the project is completed.

Answer: D AACSB: Reflective Thinking Bloom's: Understand Learning Objective: What is a Project? Level: Medium

4. When considering ich of the following activities\_, which is the best example of a project?

- A. Processing insurance claims
- B. Producing automobiles
- C. Writing a policy manual
- D. Monitoring product quality
- E. Overseeing customer requests

Feedback: A project is not routine, repetitive work! Ordinary daily work typically requires doing the same or similar work over and over, while a project is done only once; a new product or service exists when the project is completed.

Answer: C AACSB: Reflective Thinking Bloom's: Understand Learning Objective: What is a Project? Level: Medium

5. Which of the following choices is <u>NOT</u> one of the stages of a project life cycle?

- A. Conceptualizing
- B. Defining
- C. Planning
- D. Executing
- E. Closing

Feedback: The project life cycle passes sequentially through four stages: defining, planning, executing and closing.

Answer: A AACSB: Reflective Thinking Bloom's: Understand Learning Objective: What is a Project? Level: Medium

6. In the \_\_\_\_\_\_ stage of the project life cycle, project objectives are established, teams are formed, and major responsibilities are assigned.

- A. Conceptualizing
- B. Defining
- C. Planning
- D. Executing
- E. Closing

Feedback: Specifications of the project are defined; project objectives are established; teams are formed; major responsibilities are assigned in the defining stage.

Answer: B AACSB: Reflective Thinking Bloom's: Understand Learning Objective: What is a Project? Level: Medium

7. In the	stage of the project life	fe cycle, a major	portion of the	physical project
1 ( 1				

- work performed. A. Conceptualizing
- B. Defining
- C. Planning
- D. Executing
- E. Closing

1-3

Feedback: A major portion of the project work takes place—both physical and mental—in the executing stage.

Answer: D AACSB: Reflective Thinking Bloom's: Understand Learning Objective: What is a Project? Level: Medium

8. In the \_\_\_\_\_\_ stage of the project life cycle you are more likely to find status reports, changes, and the creation of forecasts.?-

A. Conceptualizing

B. Defining

C. Planning

D. Executing

E. Closing

Feedback: You are more likely to find status reports, changes and the creation of forecasts in the executing stage of the project life cycle.

Answer: D AACSB: Reflective Thinking Bloom's: Understand Learning Objective: What is a Project? Level: Medium

9. In the \_\_\_\_\_\_ stage of the project life cycle the project's schedule and budget will be determined.

A. Conceptualizing

B. Defining

C. Planning

D. Executing

E. Closing

Feedback: The schedule and budget <u>areis</u> determined in the planning stage of the project life cycle.

Answer: C

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Bloom's: Understand Learning Objective: What is a Project? Level: Medium

10. In the \_\_\_\_\_\_ stage of the project life cycle project the product is delivered to the customer and resources are reassigned.

A. Conceptualizing

B. Defining

C. Planning

D. Executing

E. Closing

Feedback: The product is delivered and project resources are reassigned in the closing stage of the product life cycle.

Answer: E AACSB: Reflective Thinking Bloom's: Understand Learning Objective: What is a Project? Level: Easy

11. Which of the following is <u>NOT</u> typical of a project manager?

A. Managing a temporary activity

B. Overseeing existing operations

C. Managing a non-repetitive activity

D. Responsible for time, cost and performance trade-offs

E. Work with a group of outsiders, including vendors and suppliers