



SIR ARTHUR LEWIS COMMUNITY COLLEGE
ACADEMIC YEAR (2024/2025) - SEMESTER ONE
END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION

COURSE CODE : MGT 226
COURSE TITLE : Introduction to Project Management
LECTURER(S) : Alvinus Melius/Wayne Benti
DATE :
TIME :
DURATION : 1Hour
STUDENT ID # : _____

GENERAL INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS

- Students must sign **IN** and **OUT** on the examination class list.
- Write your ID number on the question paper.
- This paper has 30 questions.
- Circle the correct answer on the question paper.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

1. **Which of the following best defines the project scope in Project Initiation?**
 - a) The total budget allocated for the project
 - b) The boundaries of what the project will and will not cover
 - c) The list of key stakeholders involved in the project
 - d) The timeline of project milestones
2. **What is a project? Select the best answer.**
 - A. A planned activity with a specific objective.
 - B. An emergency response after a disaster
 - C. An ongoing activity with a specific objective
 - D. A planned undertaking that has a definite beginning and end with clear objectives
3. **Which document officially authorizes a project to start and provides the project manager with authority?**
 - a) Risk Register
 - b) Stakeholder Analysis
 - c) Project Charter
 - d) Business Case
4. **When developing the Project Charter, which component outlines the specific outcomes the project should achieve?**
 - a) Project Scope
 - b) Objectives
 - c) Key Stakeholders
 - d) Milestones
5. **Which technique would you use to identify all individuals or groups that have an interest in the project's outcome?**
 - a) SWOT Analysis
 - b) Risk Assessment
 - c) Stakeholder Analysis
 - d) Budget Planning
6. **Which of the following is not a characteristic of a project?**
 - A. Temporary in nature
 - B. Has unique requirements
 - C. Brings about a product, result, or service
 - D. Is Ongoing
7. **What is the primary outcome of the Project Initiation phase?**
 - a) Detailed project plan
 - b) Project Charter and Stakeholder Register
 - c) Final project report
 - d) Budget analysis

8. **Why is stakeholder analysis conducted during Project Initiation?**
- a) To create a budget for the project
 - b) To understand stakeholder expectations and influence
 - c) To define the critical path
 - d) To develop the project schedule
9. **Why is communication considered crucial for project management?**
- a) It increases project costs and complexity
 - b) It ensures all stakeholders receive the right information at the right time, impacting project success
 - c) It reduces the need for stakeholder engagement
 - d) It limits the flexibility of project managers
10. **Which of the following is NOT a component of a complete communication plan?**
- a) Identifying stakeholders
 - b) Scheduling regular status updates
 - c) Designing the project budget
 - d) Specifying communication methods and responsibilities
11. **What is the primary difference between synchronous and asynchronous communication?**
- a) Synchronous communication occurs in real-time, while asynchronous communication has a delay
 - b) Synchronous communication involves only written reports, while asynchronous communication requires live meetings
 - c) Asynchronous communication eliminates the need for a communication plan
 - d) Synchronous communication provides no flexibility in project updates
12. **Which step is NOT part of creating an effective communication plan?**
- a) Assigning responsibilities for communication
 - b) Identifying stakeholders
 - c) Establishing project constraints
 - d) Determining the timing of communication updates
13. **Which of the following is a benefit of asynchronous communication?**
- a) It requires all team members to be available at the same time
 - b) It allows flexibility for team members in different time zones
 - c) It eliminates the need for written documentation
 - d) It speeds up project decision-making
14. **What is a key consideration when using video conferencing for project meetings?**
- a) The availability of a physical meeting room
 - b) Time zone differences and internet stability
 - c) The number of stakeholders involved
 - d) The format of the project budget

15. **Which communication method is most effective for urgent updates?**
- a) Email
 - b) Conference calls
 - c) Instant messaging
 - d) Project reports
16. **What is the first step in developing a project schedule?**
- a) Identifying risks and mitigation strategies
 - b) Defining activities based on the Work Breakdown Structure (WBS)
 - c) Allocating resources to each task
 - d) Calculating the critical path
17. **Which of the following is an example of a Finish-to-Start (FS) dependency?**
- a) Task A must finish before Task B starts
 - b) Task A and Task B must start simultaneously
 - c) Task A must finish before Task B finishes
 - d) Task B cannot finish until Task A starts
18. **What is the primary purpose of a Gantt chart?**
- a) To monitor project costs.
 - b) To display task timelines and dependencies.
 - c) To document quality metrics.
 - d) To outline communication protocols.
19. **Which type of dependency is the most common in scheduling?**
- a) Finish-to-Start (FS)
 - b) Start-to-Start (SS)
 - c) Finish-to-Finish (FF)
 - d) Start-to-Finish (SF)
20. **What tool is best suited for visualizing task dependencies?**
- a) Gantt Chart
 - b) Network Diagram
 - c) Risk Register
 - d) Control Chart
21. **What is the first step in the procurement management process?**
- a) Monitoring contract performance
 - b) Planning purchases and identifying whether to make or buy
 - c) Awarding the contract to the selected vendor
 - d) Soliciting bids from potential suppliers
22. **Which of the following is a key component of a procurement management plan?**
- a) Quality control guidelines for internal audits
 - b) Details on contract types, performance metrics, and vendor management
 - c) Instructions for creating a Work Breakdown Structure (WBS)
 - d) A list of approved project team members

23. **Which factor is most important to consider in a make-or-buy analysis?**
- a) The number of stakeholders involved in the project
 - b) The company's current marketing strategy
 - c) The cost, time, and resource implications of making vs. buying
 - d) The weather conditions affecting project locations
24. **Which contract type is most suitable for a small, undefined project with high uncertainty?**
- a) Fixed-Price Contract
 - b) Cost-Reimbursable Contract
 - c) Time-and-Materials (T&M) Contract
 - d) Fixed Fee Contract
25. **Evaluate the benefits and risks associated with a cost-reimbursable contract.**
- a) It reduces risk for the contractor but requires detailed cost documentation, increasing the project manager's oversight
 - b) It sets a fixed price for services, reducing financial risk for the buyer
 - c) It guarantees project completion on time, with no need for cost adjustments
 - d) It minimizes the need for change management processes
26. **What is the primary goal of quality planning?**
- a) To allocate project resources.
 - b) To define quality standards and ensure compliance.
 - c) To measure project risks.
 - d) To assign team roles and responsibilities.
27. **Which of the following is NOT included in the cost of quality?**
- a) Prevention Costs
 - b) Appraisal Costs
 - c) Failure Costs
 - d) Marketing Costs
28. **What does a control chart help with in quality planning?**
- a) Assigning roles and responsibilities.
 - b) Tracking whether a process is within acceptable limits.
 - c) Identifying potential stakeholders.
 - d) Planning the project schedule.
29. **Which quality planning tool involves comparing current project metrics with past projects?**
- a) Design of Experiments
 - b) Benchmarking
 - c) Control Charts
 - d) Risk Management

30. What is an example of a failure cost in quality planning?

- a) Training team members to avoid defects.
- b) Repairing a product returned by a customer.
- c) Inspecting deliverables for errors.
- d) Comparing project metrics with benchmarks.