

PMI

Exam Questions PMI-RMP

PMI Risk Management Professional



NEW QUESTION 1

Don is the project manager of the PFO project for his organization. Don is working with the project team members and two subject matter experts to assess the identified risk events in the project. Which of the following approaches is the best to assess the risk events in the project?

- A. Determination of the true cost of the risk event
- B. Probability and Impact Matrix
- C. Root cause analysis
- D. Interviews or meetings

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 2

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 3

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.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4

Nancy is the project manager of a project with 78 stakeholders. This is a high-profile project and she needs to express to her project team and to the management the importance of communication in this project. She would like to show the number of stakeholder communication channels in the project. Based on this information how many communication channels exist within this project?

- A. 156
- B. 3,003
- C. 78
- D. 6,084

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5

Jeff works as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. He is determining which risks can affect the project. Which of the following are the inputs to the identify risks process that Jeff will use to accomplish the task? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Scope baseline
- B. Activity cost estimates
- C. Risk register
- D. Risk management plan

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 6

Tracy is the project manager of the NLT Project for her company. The NLT Project is scheduled to last 14 months and has a budget at completion of \$4,555,000. Tracy's organization will receive a bonus of \$80,000 per day that the project is completed early up to \$800,000. Tracy realizes that there are several opportunities within the project to save on time by crashing the project work. Crashing the project is what type of risk response?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 7

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 8

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.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9

_____ analysis is a statistical concept that calculates the average outcome when the future includes scenarios that may or may not happen.

- A. Expert judgment
- B. Expected monetary value
- C. Sensitivity
- D. Modeling and simulation

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

Virginia is the project manager for her organization. She has hired a subject matter expert to interview the project stakeholders on certain identified risks within the project. The subject matter expert will assess the risk event with what specific goal in mind?

- A. To determine the level of probability and impact for each risk event
- B. To determine the bias of the risk event based on each person interviewed
- C. To determine the probability and cost of the risk event
- D. To determine the validity of each risk event

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 15

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.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 20

You are interviewing members of a project team to test their understanding of the assigned risk responses as risk owners. You and the project manager are working together to evaluate the risk responses to determine their effectiveness in the project. What project management technique are you performing with the project manager in this scenario?

- A. Risk audits
- B. Stakeholder analysis as the project team is a stakeholder
- C. Risk identification with the project team
- D. Risk analysis

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 23

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 25

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.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 27

You are the project manager for your organization and you are working with Thomas, a project team member. You and Thomas have been working on a specific risk response for a probable risk event in the project. Thomas is empowered with a risk response and will control all aspects of the identified risk response in which a particular risk event will happen within the project. What title, in regard to risk, is bestowed on Thomas?

- A. Risk expeditor
- B. Risk owner
- C. Risk team leader
- D. Risk coordinator

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 30

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?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 33

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 36

During qualitative risk analysis you want to define the risk urgency assessment. All of the following are indicators of risk priority except for which one?

- A. Cost of the project
- B. Risk rating
- C. Warning signs
- D. Symptoms

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 39

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.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 44

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.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 46

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.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 51

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 53

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 56

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.

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 58

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 62

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

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 67

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 72

Lamont is the project manager of a project that has recently finished the final project deliverables. The project customer has signed off on the project deliverable and Lamont has a few administrative closure activities to complete. In the project, there were several large risks that could have wrecked the project but Lamont and his project team found some creative methods to resolve the risks without affecting the project costs or project end date. What should Lamont do with the risk responses he identified during the project's monitoring and controlling process?

- A. Include the risk response in the project risk management plan.
- B. Include the responses in the project management plan.
- C. Nothin
- D. The risk responses are included in the project's risk register already.
- E. Include the risk responses in the organization's lessons learned database.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 76

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 78

Della works as a project manager for Tech Perfect Inc. She is studying the documentation of planning of a project. The documentation states that there are twenty-eight stakeholders with the project. What will be the number of communication channels for the project?

- A. 378
- B. 300
- C. 28
- D. 250

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 82

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 84

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.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 86

Lisa is the project manager of the SQL project for her company. She has completed the risk response planning with her project team and is now ready to update the risk register to reflect the risk response. Which of the following statements best describes the level of detail Lisa should include with the risk responses she has created?

- A. The level of detail is set by historical information.
- B. The level of detail should correspond with the priority ranking.
- C. The level of detail must define exactly the risk response for each identified risk.
- D. The level of detail is set of project risk governance.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 87

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 88

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 89

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.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 92

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 95

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 99

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 100

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.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 105

Ruth is the project manager of ISFH project for her company. This project is forty percent complete and it appears that some risk events are going to happen in the project that will have an adverse affect on the project. Ruth creates a change request regarding the risks. Is this a valid response?

- A. No, change requests should not address risks, only risk response strategies should be issued.
- B. No, change requests should not address pending risks, but only scope changes.
- C. Yes, change requests can be recommended for corrective actions for contingency plans.
- D. Yes, change requests can ask for additional funds to pay for the risk impact.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 108

Jenny is the project manager of the NHJ Project for her company. She has identified several positive risk events within the project and she thinks these events can save the project time and money. You, a new team member wants to know that how many risk responses are available for a positive risk event. What will Jenny reply to you?

- A. Four
- B. Three
- C. Seven
- D. Acceptance is the only risk response for positive risk events.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 109

You are the project manager of the GHG project. You are preparing for the quantitative risk analysis process. You are using organizational process assets to help you complete the quantitative risk analysis process. Which one of the following is NOT a valid reason to utilize organizational process assets as a part of the quantitative risk analysis process?

- A. You will use organizational process assets for risk databases that may be available from industry sources.
- B. You will use organizational process assets for studies of similar projects by risk specialists.
- C. You will use organizational process assets to determine costs of all risks events within the current project.
- D. You will use organizational process assets for information from prior similar projects.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 111

Holly is the project manager of the NSS Project for her company. She is discussing some of the project risks and the issues that have happened in the project. Holly has faxed the status report to her project client for their review. Based on the standard communication model, which component in this scenario is the decoder?

- A. Project customer
- B. Telephone wire
- C. Holly
- D. Project customer's fax machine

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 116

There are four inputs to the Monitoring and Controlling Project Risks process. Which one of the following will NOT help you, the project manager, to prepare for risk monitoring and controlling?

- A. Work Performance Information
- B. Project management plan
- C. Risk register
- D. Change requests

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 121

Which of the following diagrams displays sensitivity analysis data?

- A. Fishbone
- B. Influence
- C. Tornado

D. Cause and effect

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 123

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.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 124

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. A teaming agreement is an example of what risk response?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 129

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 130

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 132

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.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 135

Don has hired Jerry, a contractor, to complete a portion of his project work. The contract used was a cost-plus contract. If Don were to perform a risk audit, who would carry the risk in this scenario?

- A. Don would because he is the project manager.
- B. Jerry would because of the contract type.
- C. Don would because of the contract type.
- D. Jerry would because he is the hired contractor.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 137

Frank is the project manager of the NHH Project. He is working with the project team to create a plan to document the procedures to manage risks throughout the project. This document will define how risks will be identified and quantified. It will also define how contingency plans will be implemented by the project team.

What document is Frank and the NHH Project team creating in this scenario?

- A. Resource management plan
- B. Project plan
- C. Project management plan
- D. Risk management plan

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 139

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. You want to create a visual diagram, which can depict the resources that will be used within the project. Which of the following diagrams will you create to accomplish the task?

- A. Roles and responsibility matrix
- B. Work breakdown structure
- C. Resource breakdown structure
- D. RACI chart

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 140

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 144

Frances is the project manager of a project in her organization. This project has a budget of \$567,000 and is schedule 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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 146

You are the project manager for your organization. You have determined that an activity is too dangerous to complete internally so you hire licensed contractor to complete the work. The contractor, however, may not complete the assigned work on time which could cause delays in subsequent work beginning. This is an example of what type of risk event?

- A. Internal
- B. Secondary risk
- C. Pure risk
- D. Transference

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 148

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 151

Ben works as a project manager for the MJH Project. In this project, Ben is preparing to identify stakeholders so he can communicate project requirements, status, and risks. Ben has elected to use a salience model as part of his stakeholder identification process. Which of the following activities best describes a salience model?

- A. Influence/impact grid, grouping the stakeholders based on their active involvement ("influence") in the project and their ability to affect changes to the project's planning or execution ("impact").
- B. Grouping the stakeholders based on their level of authority ("power") and their active involvement ("influence") in the project.
- C. Grouping the stakeholders based on their level of authority ("power") and their level or concern ("interest") regarding the project outcomes.
- D. Describing classes of stakeholders based on their power (ability to impose their will), urgency (need for immediate attention), and legitimacy (their involvement is appropriate).

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 156

Which of the following processes looks at the complex web of actors, rules, conventions, processes, and mechanisms concerned with how relevant risk information is collected, analyzed and communicated, and how management decisions are taken?

- A. Risk Communication
- B. IRGC
- C. Risk Response Planning
- D. Risk Governance

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 157

You are the project manager of the NNH project. In this project you have created a contingency response that the cost 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 cost performance index?

- A. 1.06
- B. 0.92
- C. -\$30,647
- D. 0.93

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 159

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 160

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 161

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?

- A. 245
- B. 51,040
- C. 102,080
- D. 320

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 163

You work as the project manager for Bluewell Inc. Your project has several risks that will affect several stakeholder requirements. Which project management plan will define who will be available to share information on the project risks?

- A. Risk Management Plan
- B. Stakeholder management strategy
- C. Resource Management Plan
- D. Communications Management Plan

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 166

Nancy is the project manager of the NNH 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
- B. Bob is familiar with the technology and the risk event so his response should be implemented.
- C. Bob is correct
- D. Not all risk events have to pass the quantitative risk analysis process to develop effective risk responses.
- E. Nancy is correct
- F. All risks of significant probability and impact should pass the quantitative risk analysis process before risk responses are created.
- G. Nancy is correct
- H. Because Nancy is the project manager she can determine the correct procedures for risk analysis and risk response
- I. In addition, she has noted the risk response that Bob recommends.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 169

You are the project manager of the NHQ Project for your company. You have completed qualitative and quantitative analysis of your identified project risks and you would now like to find an approach to increase project opportunities and to reduce threats within the project. What project management process would best help you?

- A. Monitor and control project risks
- B. Create a risk governance approach
- C. Create the project risk register
- D. Plan risk responses

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 174

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.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 178

Gary is the project manager for his project. He and the project team have completed the qualitative risk analysis process and are about to enter the quantitative risk analysis process when Mary, the project sponsor, wants to know what quantitative risk analysis will review. Which of the following statements best defines what quantitative risk analysis will review?

- A. The quantitative risk analysis process will review risk events for their probability and impact on the project objectives.
- B. The quantitative risk analysis seeks to determine the true cost of each identified risk event and the probability of each risk event to determine the risk exposure.
- C. The quantitative risk analysis process will analyze the effect of risk events that may substantially impact the project's competing demands.
- D. The quantitative risk analysis reviews the results of risk identification and prepares the project for risk response management.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 180

Bill is the project manager for a project that will last six months and has a budget of \$580,000. In this project a high-risk has been identified with the new materials the project will be using. Bill would like to assign one person, Beth, to be responsible to monitor this risk. Bill assigns Beth the authority to respond to the risk event if it appears in the risk events that is likely to happen. In addition, Bill hires a consultant to work with Beth on this area of the project. In this instance, who is the risk response owner?

- A. Bill, because he is the project manager
- B. Beth, because she has the authority to respond to the risk event
- C. Beth and the consultant are the risk owners
- D. The consultant working with Beth, because this is transference

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 182

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 185

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.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 190

Tom 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, and provides a quantitative assessment of the likely cost to complete the scheduled activities?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 192

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.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 196

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 201

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 206

You work as a project manager for TechSoft Inc. You are working with the project stakeholders on the qualitative risk analysis process in your project. You have used all the tools to the qualitative risk analysis process in your project. Which of the following techniques is NOT used as a tool in qualitative risk analysis process?

- A. Risk Urgency Assessment
- B. Risk Categorization
- C. Risk Reassessment
- D. Risk Data Quality Assessment

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 211

Fill in the blank with an appropriate phrase. The _____ is the risk or danger of an action or an event, a method or a (technical) process that still conceives these dangers even if all theoretically possible safety measures would be applied.

- A. residual risk

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 212

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?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 217

Donna is the project manager of the QSD Project and she believes Risk Event D in the following figure is likely to happen. If this event does happen, how much will Donna have left in the risk contingency reserve if none of the other risk events have happened?

- A. \$35,000
- B. \$41,700
- C. \$14,000
- D. \$6,700

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 219

You are the project manager of the 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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 220

Fred is the project manager of the PKL project. He is working with his project team to complete the quantitative risk analysis process as a part of risk management planning. Fred understands that once the quantitative risk analysis process is complete, the process will need to be completed again in at least two other times in the project. When will the quantitative risk analysis process need to be repeated?

- A. Quantitative risk analysis process will be completed again after the cost management planning and as a part of monitoring and controlling.
- B. Quantitative risk analysis process will be completed again after new risks are identified and as part of monitoring and controlling.
- C. Quantitative risk analysis process will be completed again after the risk response planning and as a part of monitoring and controlling.
- D. Quantitative risk analysis process will be completed again after the plan risk response planning and as part of procurement.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 224

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. Salience model
- D. Stakeholder register

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 225

Todd is the project manager of the EST project for his company. His organization has established certain rules in the enterprise environmental factors which affect the approach that Todd takes in managing his project. One of the rules requires Todd to consider the risk attitude of the stakeholders participating in risk analysis. Why must risk attitude be considered as a part of risk analysis?

- A. Risk attitude can affect the measurement of probability and impact.
- B. Risk attitude can establish a stakeholder's influence over project decisions.
- C. Risk attitude identifies stakeholders that are hygiene seekers or motivation seekers.
- D. Risk attitude establishes stakeholders as positive or negative stakeholders.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 230

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.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 234

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.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 239

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 241

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 243

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.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 245

You are the project manager of the AFD project for your company. You are working with the project team to reassess existing risk events and to identify risk events that have not happened and whose relevancy to the project has passed. What should you do with these events that have not happened and would not happen now in the project?

- A. Add the risks to the risk register
- B. Add the risks to a low-priority watchlist
- C. Close the outdated risks
- D. Add the risk to the issues log

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 247

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. 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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 248

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 250

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 254

Which of the following is a risk response planning technique associated with threats that seeks to reduce the probability of occurrence or impact of a risk to below an acceptable threshold?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 256

Henry is the project manager of the QBG Project for his company. This project has a budget of \$4,576,900 and is expected to last 18 months to complete. The CIO, a stakeholder in the project, has introduced a scope change request for additional deliverables as part of the project work. What component of the change control system would review the proposed changes' impact on the features and functions of the project's product?

- A. Scope change control system
- B. Cost change control system
- C. Configuration management system
- D. Integrated change control

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 261

Harold is the project manager of a large project in his organization. He has been actively communicating and working with the project stakeholders. One of the outputs of the manage stakeholder expectations process can actually create new risk events for Harold's project. Which output of the manage stakeholder expectations process can create risks?

- A. Project document updates
- B. Change requests
- C. Organizational process assets updates
- D. Project management plan updates

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 266

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 268

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 270

You are the project manager of the GHY project for your organization. You are working with your project team to begin identifying risks for the project. As part of your preparation for identifying the risks within the project you will need eleven inputs for the process. Which one of the following is NOT an input to the risk identification process?

- A. Quality management plan
- B. Cost management plan
- C. Stakeholder register
- D. Procurement management plan

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 274

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.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 277

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 278

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 months
- C. Approximately 13 months
- D. Approximately 11 months

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 282

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 287

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 291

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.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 296

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 297

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