



PMI® Exam Preparation Workshop

Project Scope Management Questions

51. All of the following are true about the project scope management plan EXCEPT:

- a) It is a component of the project or program management plan.
- b) It describes how the scope will be defined, developed, monitored, controlled, and verified.
- c) It can be formal or informal, broadly framed or highly detailed, based on the needs of the project.
- d) It is not related to the project management plan.



52. Collect Requirements is the process of determining, documenting and managing stakeholder needs and requirements to meet the project objectives. All of the following are true about this process EXCEPT:

- a) The project's success is directly influenced by active stakeholders involvement in the discovery and decomposition of needs into requirements and by the care taken in determining, documenting, and managing the requirements of the product, service, or result of the project.
- b) Requirements become the foundation of the WBS. Cost, schedule, and quality planning and sometimes procurement are all built upon these requirements.
- c) The development of requirements begins with an analysis of the information contained in the project charter, the risk register and the stakeholder management plan.
- d) The development of requirements begins with an analysis of the information contained in the project charter, the stakeholder register, and the stakeholder management plan.



53. You are involved in collecting requirements for your project. You are likely to use the stakeholder register for all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) Identify stakeholders who can provide information on the requirements.
- b) Capture major requirements that stakeholders may have for the project.
- c) Capture main expectations that stakeholders may have for the project.
- d) Evaluate the product breakdown structure (PBS) associated with each of the key stakeholders.



54. You are developing a document that links product requirements from their origin to the deliverables that satisfy them to help ensure that each requirement adds business value and to manage changes to the product scope. This is known as the:

- a) Configuration management system.
- b) Business case.
- c) New product development matrix.
- d) Requirements traceability matrix.



55. An output of the Define Scope process is:

- a) Work breakdown structure (WBS).
- b) Resource breakdown structure (RBS).
- c) Project scope statement.
- d) Scope and schedule delays control plan.



56. All of the following are true about the project scope statement EXCEPT:

- a) It is an output of the Validate Scope process.
- b) It describes, in detail, the project's deliverables and the work required to create those deliverables.
- c) It provides a common understanding of the project scope among project stakeholders.
- d) It may contain explicit scope exclusions that can assist in managing stakeholder expectations.



57. Which of the following statements is true about the work breakdown structure (WBS)?

- a) The WBS is a hierarchical decomposition of the total scope of work to be carried out by the project team to accomplish the project objectives and create the required deliverables.
- b) The WBS is a simple list of project activities in chart form.
- c) The WBS is the same as the organizational breakdown structure (OBS).
- d) The WBS is the bill of materials (BOM) needed to accomplish the project objectives and create the required deliverables.



58. The following is an example of a constraint associated with the project scope that limits the team's options in scope definition:

- a) A predefined budget or any imposed dates or schedule milestones that are issued by the customer or performing organisation.
- b) The threat of a strike by a subcontractor.
- c) Existing relationships with sellers, suppliers, or others in the supply chain.
- d) The method used to measure project performance.



59. An input to the Define Scope process is:

- a) The type of contract detail language.
- b) Project charter.
- c) Work breakdown structure (WBS).
- d) Decomposition.



60. What is the WBS typically used for?

- a) To organize and define the total scope of the project.
- b) To identify the logical person to be project sponsor.
- c) To define the level of reporting the seller provides the buyer.
- d) As a record of when work elements are assigned to individuals.



61. The following is true about the WBS:

- a) The WBS is another term for the bar (Gantt) chart.
- b) Each descending level of the WBS represents an increasingly detailed definition of the project work.
- c) Work not in the WBS is usually defined in the scope statement of the project.
- d) The WBS shows only the critical path activities.



57. Which of the following is true about the Validate Scope process?

- a) Is the process of formalizing acceptance of the completed project deliverables.
- b) Is not necessary if the project completes on time and within budget.
- c) Occurs primarily when revisions or changes are made to project scope.
- d) Scope validation is primarily concerned with correctness of the deliverables, while quality control is primarily concerned with acceptance of the deliverables and meeting the quality requirements specified for the deliverables.



63. You are managing a global project that involves stakeholders in several international locations. You are likely to consult the WBS dictionary to find:

- a) The language translation of technical terms used in the project.
- b) Detailed deliverable, activity, and scheduling information about each component of the WBS.
- c) Information relating the legal constraints of relevant international locations to the development of the WBS.
- d) Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) of key stakeholders and their impact on the WBS.



64. Which of the following is not an output of the Control Scope process?

- a) Work performance information.
- b) Change requests.
- c) Project document updates.
- d) Accepted deliverables.



65. All of the following are true about the Control Scope process EXCEPT:

- a) Control Scope is the process of monitoring the status of the project and product scope and managing changes to the scope baseline.
- b) Control Scope is used to manage the actual changes when they occur and is integrated with the other control processes.
- c) Scope changes can be avoided by developing clear and concise specifications and enforcing strict adherence to them.
- d) Project scope control includes determining the cause and degree of variance relative to the scope baseline and deciding whether corrective or preventive action is required.

