

PMI

Exam Questions PMI-RMP

PMI Risk Management Professional



NEW QUESTION 1

Ned is the project manager of the HNN project for your company. Ned has asked you to help him complete some probability distributions for his project. What portion of the project will you most likely use for probability distributions?

- A. Bias towards risk in new resources
- B. Risk probability and impact matrixes
- C. Risk identification
- D. Uncertainty in values such as duration of schedule activities

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 2

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 3

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 4

You are the project manager of the GHY Project for your company. You need to complete a project management process that will be on the lookout for new risks, changing risks, and risks that are now outdated. Which project management process is responsible for these actions?

- A. Risk planning
- B. Risk identification
- C. Risk monitoring and controlling
- D. Risk analysis

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 5

Your organization has a project that is expected to last 20 months but the customer would really like the project completed in 18 months. You have worked on similar projects in the past and believe that you could fast track the project and reach the 18 month deadline. What increases when you fast track a project?

- A. Resources
- B. Costs
- C. Communication
- D. Risks

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 6

Where can a project manager find risk-rating rules?

- A. Risk management plan
- B. Organizational process assets
- C. Enterprise environmental factors
- D. Risk probability and impact matrix

Answer: B

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

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 10

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 14

You work as a project manager for SoftTech Inc. You are working with the project stakeholders to begin the qualitative risk analysis process. Which of the following inputs will be needed for the qualitative risk analysis process in your project? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Organizational process assets
- B. Cost management plan
- C. Project scope statement
- D. Risk register

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 18

You are the project manager of the GHG project for your company. You have identified the project risks, completed qualitative and quantitative analysis, and created risk responses. You also need to document how and when risk audits will be performed in the project. Where will you define the frequency of risk audits?

- A. Risk response plan
- B. Quality management plan
- C. Risk management plan
- D. Schedule management plan

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 19

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. Management has asked you to work with the key project stakeholder to analyze the risk events you have identified in the project. They would like you to analyze the project risks with a goal of improving the project's performance as a whole. What approach can you use to achieve the goal of improving the project's performance through risk analysis with your project stakeholders?

- A. Focus on the high-priority risks through qualitative risk analysis
- B. Involve the stakeholders for risk identification only in the phases where the project directly affects them
- C. Involve subject matter experts in the risk analysis activities
- D. Use qualitative risk analysis to quickly assess the probability and impact of risk events

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 23

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 24

Harry works as a project manager for the NHQ Project. He is performing quantitative risk analysis for his project. One of the project risks has a 40 percent probability of happening, and it will cost the project \$65,000 if the risk happens. What is the expected monetary value of this risk event?

- A. Negative \$26,000
- B. Negative \$67,000
- C. Zero - the risk event has not yet occurred
- D. \$27,000

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 29

Mark works as a project manager of the NNH project. In this project, he has created a contingency response that the cost performance index should be less than 0.91. The NNH project has a budget at completion of \$950,000 and is 43 percent complete - though the project should be 50 percent complete. The project has spent \$470,897 to reach the 43 percent complete milestone. What is the project's cost performance index?

- A. 0.95
- B. 0.80
- C. 0.87
- D. 0.91

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 31

You are the project manager for your organization. You are preparing for the quantitative risk analysis. Mark, a project team member, wants to know why you need to do quantitative risk analysis when you just completed qualitative risk analysis. Which one of the following statements best defines what quantitative risk analysis is?

- A. Quantitative risk analysis is the process of numerically analyzing the effect of identified risks on overall project objectives.
- B. Quantitative risk analysis is the planning and quantification of risk responses based on probability and impact of each risk event.
- C. Quantitative risk analysis is the review of the risk events with the high probability and the highest impact on the project objectives.
- D. Quantitative risk analysis is the process of prioritizing risks for further analysis or action by assessing and combining their probability of occurrence and impact.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 34

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 38

Beth is the project manager of the BFG Project for her company. In this project Beth has decided to create a contingency response based on the performance of the project schedule. If the project schedule variance is greater than \$10,000 the contingency plan will be implemented. What is the formula for the schedule variance?

- A. $SV=EV/PV$
- B. $SV=PV-EV$
- C. $SV=EV/AC$
- D. $SV=EV-PV$

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 43

There are seven risk responses, a project manager can use to address risk events. Which one of the following is a risk response that is appropriate for positive or negative risk events depending on the scenario in the project?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 46

Tom is the project manager of the GGG project for his company. He is working with the project team on the Perform Qualitative Risk Analysis process. Tom is having the project team to review the project scope statement as an input to the qualitative risk analysis process. Why?

- A. The project scope statement must be understood to see the project requirements and the inherent risks of the project.
- B. The project scope statement will reveal the type of project as either a recurrent or first- of-its-kind project.
- C. The project scope identifies the risks associated with project constraints.
- D. The project scope statement must be reviewed to understand the quality requirements and the risks associated with the demand for quality.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 49

You are the project manager of the GGG project. You have completed the risk identification process for the initial phases of your project. As you begin to document the risk events in the risk register what additional information can you associate with the identified risk events?

- A. Risk potential responses
- B. Risk schedule
- C. Risk owner
- D. Risk cost

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 53

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 55

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. You are preparing for the risk identification process. You will need to involve several of the project's key stakeholders to help you identify and communicate the identified risk events. You will also need several documents to help you and the stakeholders identify the risk events. Which one of the following is NOT a document that will help you identify and communicate risks within the project?

- A. Risk register
- B. Activity cost estimates
- C. Stakeholder register
- D. Activity duration estimates

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 56

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 60

Which of the following risk responses delineates that the project plan will not be changed to deal with the risk?

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

Answer:

C

NEW QUESTION 64

Eric is the project manager of the MTC project for his company. In this project a vendor has offered Eric a sizeable discount on all hardware if his order total for the project is more than \$125,000. Right now, Eric is likely to spend \$118,000 with vendor. If Eric spends \$7,000 his cost savings for the project will be \$12,500, but he cannot purchase hardware if he cannot implement the hardware immediately due to organizational policies. Eric consults with Amy and Allen, other project managers in the organization, and asks if she needs any hardware for their projects. Both Amy and Allen need hardware and they agree to purchase the hardware through Eric's relationship with the vendor. What positive risk response has happened in this instance?

- A. Sharing
- B. Exploiting
- C. Transference
- D. Enhancing

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 69

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 74

Shelly is the project manager of the BUF project for her company. In this project Shelly needs to establish some rules to reduce the influence of risk bias during the qualitative risk analysis process. What method can Shelly take to best reduce the influence of risk bias?

- A. Group stakeholders according to positive and negative stakeholders and then complete the risk analysis
- B. Determine the risk root cause rather than the person identifying the risk events
- C. Establish risk boundaries
- D. Establish definitions of the level of probability and impact of risk event

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 79

You are the program manager for your organization. Management is considering a new program but they are worried about the program risks that may affect the program success. You know that there are three positive risks responses and three negative risk responses that each risk can have. Management asks you which risk response would be most appropriate for a large risk event if they wanted to hire a third-party to own the risk event for the program. What risk event is most appropriate?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 81

You and your project team are just starting the risk identification activities for a project that is scheduled to last for 18 months. Your project team has already identified a long list of risks that need to be analyzed. How often should you and the project team do risk identification?

- A. It depends on how many risks are initially identified.
- B. At least once per month
- C. Identify risks is an iterative process.
- D. Several times until the project moves into execution

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 84

You are the project manager of the HJH project for your company. In your project, you have created the probability-impact risk matrix as shown in the following figure:

If Risk D happens in this project, how much will be left in the contingency reserve?

- A. \$440,000
- B. \$233,500
- C. \$258,500
- D. \$243,500

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 88

Which one of the following is the only output for the qualitative risk analysis process?

- A. Enterprise environmental factors
- B. Project management plan
- C. Risk register updates
- D. Organizational process assets

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 90

You are the project manager for the NHH project. You are working with your project team to examine the project from four different defined perspectives to increase the breadth of identified risks by including internally generated risks. What risk identification approach are you using in this example?

- A. Root cause analysis
- B. SWOT analysis
- C. Influence diagramming techniques
- D. Assumptions analysis

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 93

Which of the following diagrams displays sensitivity analysis data?

- A. Fishbone
- B. Influence
- C. Tornado
- D. Cause and effect

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 95

You are the project manager of the GHY project for your company. This project has a budget of \$543,000 and is expected to last 18 months. In this project, you have identified several risk events and created risk response plans. In what project management process group will you implement risk response plans?

- A. Executing
- B. Planning
- C. Monitoring and Controlling
- D. In any process group where the risk event resides

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 98

During which of the following processes, probability and impact matrix is prepared?

- A. Perform Qualitative Risk Analysis
- B. Monitoring and Control Risks
- C. Plan Risk Responses
- D. Perform Quantitative Risk Analysis

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 103

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 106

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 108

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 109

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 112

John works as a project manager for ABD project. He and his team, are working on the following activities:

Relative ranking or priority list of project risks
Watchlists of low priority risk
Trends in Qualitative Risk Analysis results

On which of the following processes is John working on?

- A. Perform Qualitative Risk Analysis
- B. Plan Risk Management
- C. Plan Risk Responses
- D. Perform Quantitative Risk Analysis

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 115

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 119

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 122

Sensitivity analysis is a technique for systematically changing parameters in a model to determine the effects of such changes and is useful for computer modelers for a range of purposes. Which of the following purposes does the sensitivity analysis include? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Increased understanding or quantification of the system
- B. Estimating the average outcome
- C. Model development
- D. Decision making or the development of recommendations for decision makers

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 123

Nancy is the project manager of the NHH 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 correc

- 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 126

Mary is the project manager of the HGH Project for her company. She and her project team have agreed that if the vendor is late by more than ten days they will cancel the order and hire the NGB Company to fulfill the order. The NGB Company can guarantee orders within three days, but the costs of their products are significantly more expensive than the current vendor. What type of a response strategy is this?

- A. Internal risk management strategy
- B. Contingent response strategy
- C. External risk response
- D. Expert judgment

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 130

You are the project manager of the GYH project for your organization. Management has asked you to begin identifying risks and to use an information gathering technique. Which one of the following risk identification approaches is an information gathering technique?

- A. Root cause analysis
- B. Assumptions analysis
- C. SWOT analysis
- D. Documentation reviews

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 132

John is the project manager of the NHQ Project for his company. His project has 75 stakeholders, some of which are external to the organization. John needs to make certain that he communicates about risk in the most appropriate method for the external stakeholders. Which project management plan will be the best guide for John to communicate to the external stakeholders?

- A. Risk Response Plan
- B. Risk Management Plan
- C. Communications Management Plan
- D. Project Management Plan

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 137

Mark works as a project manager for TechSoft Inc. Mark, the project team, and the key project stakeholders have completed a round of qualitative risk analysis. He needs to update the risk register with his findings so that he can communicate the risk results to the project stakeholders – including management. Mark will need to update all of the following information except for which one?

- A. Prioritized list of quantified risks
- B. Watchlist of low-priority risks
- C. Trends in qualitative risk analysis
- D. Risks grouped by categories

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 142

Sensitivity analysis is a technique for systematically changing parameters in a model to determine the effects of such changes and is useful for computer modelers for a range of purposes. Which of the following purposes does the sensitivity analysis include? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Estimating the average outcome
- B. Model development
- C. Decision making or the development of recommendations for decision makers
- D. Increased understanding or quantification of the system

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 144

You are the project manager for your organization. You are working with your key stakeholders in the qualitative risk analysis process. You understand that there is certain bias towards the risk events in the project that you need to address, manage, and ideally reduce. What solution does the PMBOK recommend to reduce the influence of bias during qualitative risk analysis?

- A. Establish the definitions of the levels of probability and impact
- B. Provide iterations of risk analysis for true reflection of a risk probability and impact

- C. Isolate the stakeholders by project phases to determine their risk bias
- D. Involve all stakeholders to vote on the probability and impact of the risk events

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 146

There are five inputs to the quantitative risk analysis process. Which one of the following is NOT an input to the perform quantitative risk analysis process?

- A. Risk register
- B. Risk management plan
- C. Cost management plan
- D. Enterprise environmental factors

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 148

Ben is the project manager of the CMH Project for his organization. He has identified a risk that has a low probability of happening, but the impact of the risk event could save the project and the organization with a significant amount of capital. Ben assigns Laura to the risk event and instructs her to research the time, cost, and method to improve the probability of the positive risk event. Ben then communicates the risk event and response to management. What risk response has been used here?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 152

Holly is the project manager of the GHH Project. During risk identification and the subsequent risk analysis process she has identified a risk with a high probability and high impact for her project. She and the stakeholder agree that the project management plan should be changed to eliminate the risk threat entirely. What risk response has Holly used in this instance?

- A. This is the risk mitigation response.
- B. This is the avoidance risk response.
- C. This is the transference risk response.
- D. This is a scope change and not a risk response.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 154

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 156

You are the project manager of the CUL project in your organization. You and the project team are assessing the risk events and creating a probability and impact matrix for the identified risks. Which one of the following statements best describes the requirements for the data type used in qualitative risk analysis?

- A. A qualitative risk analysis requires fast and simple data to complete the analysis.
- B. A qualitative risk analysis requires accurate and unbiased data if it is to be credible.
- C. A qualitative risk analysis encourages biased data to reveal risk tolerances.
- D. A qualitative risk analysis required unbiased stakeholders with biased risk tolerances.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 157

Beth is a project team member on the JHG Project. Beth has added extra features to the project and this has introduced new risks to the project work. The project manager of the JHG project elects to remove the features Beth has added. The process of removing the extra features to remove the risks is called what?

- A. Preventive action
- B. Corrective action
- C. Scope creep
- D. Defect repair

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 160

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 163

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 165

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 166

You are the project manager of the BlueStar project in your company. Your company is structured as a functional organization and you report to the functional manager that you are ready to move onto the qualitative risk analysis process. What will you need as inputs for the qualitative risk analysis of the project in this scenario?

- A. Qualitative risk analysis does not happen through the project manager in a functional structure.
- B. You will need the risk register, risk management plan, project scope statement, and any relevant organizational process assets.
- C. You will need the risk register, risk management plan, outputs of qualitative risk analysis, and any relevant organizational process assets.
- D. You will need the risk register, risk management plan, permission from the functional manager, and any relevant organizational process assets.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 170

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 175

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 178

John 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 associated to the time allowances for the activities or projects as a whole, with a width of the range indicating the degrees of risk?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 183

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 187

You are the project manager of the NNN project for your company. You and the project team are working together to plan the risk responses for the project. You feel that the team has successfully completed the risk response planning and now you must initiate what risk process it is. Which of the following risk processes is repeated after the plan risk responses to determine if the overall project risk has been satisfactorily decreased?

- A. Qualitative risk analysis
- B. Quantitative risk analysis
- C. Risk identification
- D. Risk response implementation

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 192

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 196

.....

Thank You for Trying Our Product

We offer two products:

1st - We have Practice Tests Software with Actual Exam Questions

2nd - Questions and Answers in PDF Format

PMI-RMP Practice Exam Features:

- * PMI-RMP Questions and Answers Updated Frequently
- * PMI-RMP Practice Questions Verified by Expert Senior Certified Staff
- * PMI-RMP Most Realistic Questions that Guarantee you a Pass on Your FirstTry
- * PMI-RMP Practice Test Questions in Multiple Choice Formats and Updatesfor 1 Year

100% Actual & Verified — Instant Download, Please Click
[Order The PMI-RMP Practice Test Here](#)