

# PMP

## Exam Questions PMP

Project Management Professional



### NEW QUESTION 1

A project team is in the planning stage and has prepared a list of activities and completed sequencing the activities. During a review, the team noted that there is a dependency missing between:

- \* Test the product
- \* Release to customer

According to the quality management plan, the product must be tested before being released.

How should the project manager enter this dependency?

- A. Start to start
- B. Start to finish
- C. Finish to start
- D. Finish to finish

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

A finish to start dependency means that the successor activity cannot start until the predecessor activity has finished. In this case, the product testing is the predecessor activity and the product release is the successor activity. The product release cannot start until the product testing has finished, according to the quality management plan. Therefore, the project manager should enter this dependency as a finish to start dependency. This is an example of a mandatory dependency, which is required by the nature of the work or by contract or law. References: PMBOK Guide, 6th edition, page 205; 4 Types of Dependencies In Project Management

### NEW QUESTION 2

A project manager has been assigned to an important project that will help set the future of the company. Meanwhile, the project management office (PMO) is implementing adaptive tools in a mostly predictive environment and has requested that the project manager follow this process as well. However, the functional manager has expressed concerns about the use of new tools on such an important project. What should the project manager do?

- A. Follow the project management office's (PMOs) request to implement the adaptive tools in the project.
- B. Review the adaptive tools' impact and obtain agreement from the functional manager.
- C. Follow the functional manager's recommendation to implement only predictive tools in the project.
- D. Make the decision on which project approach to use that would best fit the project.

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

According to the PMBOK® Guide 7th Edition, the project manager should select the project approach that best suits the project context and stakeholder needs. The project manager should also consider the impact of the chosen approach on the project delivery and the organization. Therefore, the project manager should review the adaptive tools' impact and obtain agreement from the functional manager before implementing them in the project. This would help to address the functional manager's concerns and ensure alignment with the PMO's request. Option A is incorrect because it ignores the functional manager's concerns and may cause resistance or conflict. Option C is incorrect because it disregards the PMO's request and may miss the opportunity to use adaptive tools that could benefit the project. Option D is incorrect because it assumes that the project manager can make the decision on the project approach without consulting the functional manager or the PMO, which could lead to misalignment or misunderstanding. References: PMBOK® Guide 7th Edition, Chapter 2: Creating a High-Performing Team, Section 2.3: Selecting the Project Approach, p. 37-38.

### NEW QUESTION 3

A project manager is leading a large public project that will have a high impact on the town's citizens. How should the project manager define the different requirements?

- A. Include only the key requirements and keep the stakeholders informed about scope decisions.
- B. Add only the opinions of the team, because they know the objectives of the project.
- C. Include only the common requirements of each stakeholder group in the project goals.
- D. Analyze the interests and influence of stakeholders and evaluate their requirements.

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

According to the PMBOK Guide 7th Edition, the project manager should identify and engage stakeholders throughout the project life cycle and collect their requirements using various techniques such as interviews, surveys, focus groups, workshops, observation, prototyping, etc. The project manager should also analyze the interests and influence of stakeholders and prioritize their requirements based on the project objectives, scope, and value. The project manager should not exclude or ignore any stakeholder requirements, as this may lead to dissatisfaction, conflicts, or scope changes later in the project. References: PMBOK Guide 7th Edition, Chapter 3: Project Performance Domain, Section 3.2: Engage Stakeholders, Page 61; Chapter 4: Project Delivery, Section 4.2: Collect Requirements, Page 89.

### NEW QUESTION 4

A project manager realizes that the team members are new to the hybrid approach and do not value standup meetings. Team members often arrive late, digress into solutioning, or skip the meetings altogether.

How should the project manager improve this situation with the project team?

- A. Send a daily retrospective report to all team members instead of holding standup meetings.
- B. Engage the project team in implementing and improving key aspects of the standup meetings.
- C. Include a daily brainstorming session in the standup meetings to resolve pending issues.
- D. Ask the product owner to remove team members who do not comply with standup meeting rules.

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Standup meetings are brief daily meetings that help teams catch up on the progress and challenges of their projects. They are a common practice in agile project management, but they can also be used in hybrid approaches that combine agile and traditional methods. The purpose of standup meetings is to share

information, align on goals, and identify any blockers or risks that need to be addressed. Standup meetings are not meant to be long or detailed discussions, but rather quick and focused updates.

To improve the situation with the project team, the project manager should engage the team members in implementing and improving key aspects of the standup meetings, such as:

- ? Setting clear expectations and rules for the standup meetings, such as the time, duration, location, format, and agenda.
  - ? Explaining the benefits and value of standup meetings for the team and the project, such as improved communication, collaboration, transparency, and accountability.
  - ? Encouraging active participation and feedback from all team members, and ensuring that everyone has a chance to speak and be heard.
  - ? Keeping the standup meetings brief, on track, and effective, by avoiding digressions, interruptions, or distractions, and by addressing any issues or questions offline or in separate meetings.
  - ? Making the standup meetings fun and engaging, by using different formats, tools, or techniques, such as gamification, visual aids, or online platforms.
- By engaging the team in implementing and improving the standup meetings, the project manager can help the team members understand and value the standup meetings, and foster a positive and productive team culture.

References:

- ? Project Management Institute. (2021). A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK® Guide) – Seventh Edition. Project Management Institute.
- ? Project Management Institute. (2020). Agile Practice Guide. Project Management Institute.
- ? What Is a Daily Standup? | Coursera
- ? Stand-up and deliver - Project Management Institute
- ? Leading Virtual Stand Up Meetings - Project Management Academy

#### NEW QUESTION 5

A project team member identified a procurement risk and sent an email to the project sponsor highlighting the risk. The sponsor forwarded the email to the project manager asking for further details. After speaking with the sponsor, the project manager decided to take preventive action.

Which document should the project manager review with their team?

- A. Procurement management plan
- B. Communications management plan
- C. Quality management plan
- D. Risk management plan

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

The risk management plan is the document that defines how the project team will identify, analyze, respond to, and monitor risks throughout the project. It also establishes the risk categories, definitions, thresholds, roles and responsibilities, and reporting formats for risk management. The project manager should review the risk management plan with their team to ensure that they are following the agreed-upon processes and procedures for dealing with risks, especially when a new risk is identified or a preventive action is taken. The other options are not relevant to the scenario, as they do not address the procurement risk or the preventive action. References: = A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK® Guide) – Sixth Edition, Chapter 11: Project Risk Management, Section 11.1: Plan Risk Management, Page 397-398.

#### NEW QUESTION 6

A project manager has been assigned to a project that involves building 100 wells for a small community that is urgently in need of access to water. What should the project manager do next?

- A. Hire local contractors who are familiar with the environment.
- B. Start project planning and develop the project management plan.
- C. Face the challenge immediately and start sending relief to the town.
- D. Process a change request for additional funding due to project urgency.

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

According to the PMBOK Guide, 7th edition, project planning is the process of establishing the scope, objectives, and course of action for the project. Project planning involves developing the project management plan, which is a document that describes how the project will be executed, monitored, and controlled. Project planning also involves engaging the project stakeholders, identifying the project requirements, defining the project scope, estimating the project resources, creating the project schedule, determining the project budget, assessing the project risks, and establishing the project governance. Project planning is essential for the project success, as it provides the basis for project performance measurement and control. In this question, the project manager has been assigned to a project that involves building 100 wells for a small community that is urgently in need of access to water. The question asks what the project manager should do next. Based on this information, the best answer is option B, which is to start project planning and develop the project management plan. This is because starting project planning and developing the project management plan is the logical and necessary next step for the project manager after being assigned to the project. Starting project planning and developing the project management plan can help the project manager to define the project scope, objectives, and course of action, as well as to align the project with the stakeholder needs and expectations. Starting project planning and developing the project management plan can also help the project manager to address the project urgency, as it can enable the project manager to prioritize the project activities, allocate the project resources, and manage the project risks.

Option A, which is to hire local contractors who are familiar with the environment, is not a good answer. This is because hiring local contractors who are familiar with the environment may not be the next step for the project manager, as it may require some prior planning and analysis. Hiring local contractors who are familiar with the environment may involve defining the project procurement strategy, conducting market research, preparing the procurement documents, soliciting bids or proposals, evaluating and selecting vendors, and negotiating and signing contracts. Hiring local contractors who are familiar with the environment may also depend on the availability, suitability, and affordability of the local contractors, as well as the legal and ethical implications of the procurement process. Option C, which is to face the challenge immediately and start sending relief to the town, is not a good answer. This is because facing the challenge immediately and starting sending relief to the town may not be the next step for the project manager, as it may not be part of the project scope or objectives. Facing the challenge immediately and starting sending relief to the town may involve providing humanitarian aid, such as food, water, medicine, or shelter, to the affected community. Facing the challenge immediately and starting sending relief to the town may also require coordination and collaboration with other organizations, such as government agencies, non-governmental organizations, or international bodies, that are involved in the relief efforts. Facing the challenge immediately and starting sending relief to the town may also entail additional risks and challenges, such as security, logistics, or cultural issues, that may affect the project delivery.

Option D, which is to process a change request for additional funding due to project urgency, is not a good answer. This is because processing a change request for additional funding due to project urgency may not be the next step for the project manager, as it may not be justified or approved. Processing a change request for additional funding due to project urgency may involve documenting the rationale, impact, and benefits of the change, as well as submitting the change request to the appropriate authority for review and approval. Processing a change request for additional funding due to project urgency may also depend on the availability,

allocation, and distribution of the project funds, as well as the alignment of the change with the project scope, schedule, quality, and risks. References: PMBOK Guide, 7th edition, Chapter 5: Planning1; Chapter 6: Project Management Plan2; PMI, 2023, PMP Exam Content Outline, Domain II: Process, Task 2: Plan and manage project/phase scope3.

#### NEW QUESTION 7

During the planning stage of a project the project manager realizes that a standard stakeholder engagement approach will not suffice. One of the client representatives, who is not a key decision maker, is extremely opinionated. This client representative could become a roadblock to progress due to their perceived level of authority during meetings.

How should the project manager handle this moving forward?

- A. Update the project schedule to cater to this particular stakeholder.
- B. Allocate time to gain buy-in from the stakeholder prior to key decision meetings.
- C. Ask that only key decision makers attend the project meeting
- D. O
- E. Update the risk register to consider the possible project impacts.

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

According to the PMBOK Guide, 7th edition, one of the key practices for stakeholder engagement is to “engage stakeholders to understand their needs, expectations, and interests, and to obtain their support and commitment for the project” (p. 121). This practice involves identifying and analyzing stakeholders, developing and implementing stakeholder engagement plans, and monitoring and adjusting stakeholder engagement activities. The project manager should allocate time to gain buy-in from the stakeholder prior to key decision meetings, as this will help to reduce resistance, increase collaboration, and enhance the quality of decisions. Updating the project schedule, asking that only key decision makers attend the meetings, or updating the risk register are not effective ways to handle the situation, as they do not address the root cause of the problem, which is the stakeholder’s lack of alignment with the project objectives and approach. References: PMBOK Guide, 7th edition, p. 121-122; PMP Exam Content Outline, Domain II: Process, Task 4.

#### NEW QUESTION 8

A project team is executing a project to replace an existing system with a new one. A new project manager has been hired and observes that the team consist of professionals who have worked with the oldersystem, and others who have little previous experience.

What should the project manager do to ensure project success?

- A. Evaluate the current effectiveness of the team and define development needs.
- B. Assign team member roles and responsibilities based on past experience.
- C. Request a performance assessment for the team from the functional manager.
- D. Allow each team member to use their individual strengths for project success.

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

According to the PMBOK® Guide, project performance reporting is the process of collecting, analyzing, and communicating information on the project progress and status to the project stakeholders. Project performance reporting involves the use of various tools and techniques, such as earned value management (EVM), variance analysis, trend analysis, forecasting, and performance reviews. Project performance reporting helps the project manager and the project team to monitor and control the project performance, identify and resolve issues, manage risks and changes, and implement corrective and preventive actions.

In this question, the project manager has to report the project’s monthly performance to the project steering committee, based on the information provided. The information shows that the actual progress of the project is 2 units, while the planned progress is 3 units. This means that the project is behind schedule, and has not achieved the expected level of work completion. The information also shows that the actual cost of the project is 2 units, while the budgeted cost is 3 units. This means that the project is under the planned expenditure, and has spent less than the expected amount of money. The project manager should use EVM to calculate the schedule variance (SV) and the cost variance (CV) of the project, and compare them with the baseline values. The SV is the difference between the earned value (EV) and the planned value (PV) of the project, and indicates how much ahead or behind schedule the project is. The CV is the difference between the EV and the actual cost (AC) of the project, and indicates how much over or under budget the project is. The EV is the value of the work actually performed by the project. Based on the information given, the EV can be calculated as follows:

$$EV = (AC / PV) \times PV = (2 / 3) \times 3 = 2 \text{ units}$$

$$\text{The SV and CV can then be calculated as follows: } SV = EV - PV = 2 - 3 = -1 \text{ unit}$$

$$CV = EV - AC = 2 - 2 = 0 \text{ unit}$$

The negative SV indicates that the project is behind schedule, and the zero CV indicates that the project is on budget. The project manager should report these values to the project steering committee, and explain the reasons and impacts of the schedule variance. The project manager should also report the actions taken or planned to expedite the delayed activities, and to bring the project back on track. The project manager should not claim that the project has a cost savings, as this may not reflect the true value of the project, and may not compensate for the schedule delay. The project manager should also not suggest that no further actions should be taken, as this may imply a lack of concern or responsibility for the project performance.

Therefore, the best statement that the project manager should make to the project steering committee is:

\* C. The project is currently behind schedule with a corresponding lower cost, and every effort is being made to expedite the delayed activities.

References:

? PMBOK® Guide, 6th edition, pages 260-261, 267-268, 333-334

? Project Performance Reporting: Key Performance Reports

? Project Management Tools & Templates

? ProjectManagement.com - PMO Monthly Status Report

? How to Write an Effective Monthly Report [+ Templates]

? Project Management Monthly Reporting Procedure & Formats

#### NEW QUESTION 9

In a project, one core team member tends to do all the work and ensures all tasks are completed. This core team member is soon leaving the project, which may make the project vulnerable.

What should the project manager do?

- A. Ask human resources (HR) to counsel the team member to balance the workload.
- B. Assess a mechanism for knowledge transfer among the team members.
- C. Ensure the activities of this team member are distributed across the project team.
- D. Motivate the team member to stay by providing them with incentives.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

= The project manager should assess a mechanism for knowledge transfer among the team members, as this is the best way to ensure that the project continuity and quality are not compromised when the core team member leaves. The project manager should identify the critical knowledge and skills that the team member possesses, and plan how to share them with the rest of the team. The project manager should also monitor and support the knowledge transfer process, and evaluate its effectiveness. The other options are not the best actions to take in this situation, as they do not address the root cause of the problem or seek to mitigate the risk. References: = A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK® Guide) – Seventh Edition, Chapter 6: Project Team, Section 6.3: Develop Team, Page 163-164.

**NEW QUESTION 10**

A project is halfway through its execution phase. The quality specifications for the project deliverables are formally accepted. However, a key stakeholder is dissatisfied, stating that the deliverables do not meet the quality specifications. What should the project manager do in this situation?

- A. Notify the stakeholder that arbitration procedures will be followed.
- B. Review the requirements traceability matrix and conduct inspections.
- C. Document the issue in the issue log and send a report to management.
- D. Inform the project sponsor of the stakeholder's dissatisfaction.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The requirements traceability matrix is a tool that links the project requirements to the project scope, deliverables, quality criteria, and verification methods. It helps to ensure that the project meets the stakeholder expectations and the quality standards. By reviewing the matrix and conducting inspections, the project manager can identify any gaps or discrepancies between the quality specifications and the deliverables, and take corrective actions if needed. The other options are not appropriate in this situation, as they do not address the root cause of the stakeholder's dissatisfaction or the quality issue. References: PMBOK Guide, 7th edition, page 101, 103, 108.

**NEW QUESTION 10**

A company has decided to implement a new archiving system. A data breach occurred during the implementation of the project. What should the project manager do first?

- A. Ask the team to fix the system to resolve the issue.
- B. Update the risk register with the risk and proposed impact.
- C. Implement the planned risk response to handle the issue.
- D. Review possible alternative documentation methods with team.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The project manager should first implement the planned risk response to handle the issue of data breach, which is a negative risk or threat to the project. The project manager should have identified, analyzed, and planned for such a risk in the risk management process and documented the appropriate risk response strategy and actions in the risk register. Implementing the risk response will help to minimize the impact of the risk on the project objectives and stakeholders. Asking the team to fix the system, updating the risk register, or reviewing alternative documentation methods are not the first actions to take, as they may not address the root cause or the severity of the issue, or they may be part of the risk response implementation. References:

? PMBOK® Guide 7th Edition, Chapter 9: Uncertainty, Section 9.2: Respond to Uncertainty, Page 233

? PMBOK® Guide 6th Edition, Chapter 11: Risk Management, Section 11.5: Implement Risk Responses, Page 442

? Agile Practice Guide, Chapter 3: Implementing Agile: Creating an Agile Environment, Section 3.4: Delivery Practices, Page 41

**NEW QUESTION 12**

A project is starting its third iteration out of six. During planning, the team realized that all of the requirements were not defined clearly enough to start working. What should the project manager do?

- A. Invite key users to the next daily meeting to get requirement clarification.
- B. Review and replace the unclear requirements with ones that are clear.
- C. Update the issue log and escalate it to the project sponsor.
- D. Meet with the product owner to review the project backlog.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

= This answer is based on the agile practice of backlog management, which is the process of creating, prioritizing, refining, and maintaining the backlog items with the project team and the product owner. The product owner is the person responsible for defining and communicating the vision, value, and scope of the product or service. By meeting with the product owner to review the project backlog, the project manager can ensure that the requirements are clear, complete, and aligned with the customer's needs and expectations. This will also help to resolve any ambiguities, inconsistencies, or gaps in the requirements, and to adjust the backlog items as needed based on the feedback and changes. References: (Project Management Professional (PMP) Reference Materials source and documents)

? A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK® Guide) –

Seventh Edition, Chapter 14: Enabling Change, Section 14.2: Leading the Team, page 334.

? Agile Practice Guide, Chapter 3: Life Cycle Selection, Section 3.3: Implementing Agile: Creating an Agile Environment, page 32.

**NEW QUESTION 13**

A project manager collects various pieces of information and consolidates metrics in an agile project. The project manager finds that there is slack in the team in terms of productivity. The number of items sent to development per person has decreased by 10%, and the project manager used a root cause analysis (RCA) and discovered the reason is a lack of knowledge in one of the frameworks used for modeling. What should the project manager do next?

- A. Seek an external expert to review the framework.
- B. Arrange for external training amid the tight project schedules.

- C. Add new members for the underperforming team.
- D. Foster knowledge sharing and coaching among team members.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The project manager should foster knowledge sharing and coaching among team members to address the slack in productivity caused by the lack of knowledge in one of the frameworks used for modeling. This way, the project manager can leverage the existing skills and expertise of the team members who are familiar with the framework, and help the others to learn and improve their performance. The project manager can also use various agile techniques, such as pair programming, peer reviews, retrospectives, and feedback loops, to facilitate knowledge sharing and coaching. The project manager should not seek an external expert, arrange for external training, or add new members, as these options may be costly, time-consuming, or disruptive to the team dynamics and collaboration. References: PMBOK Guide, 6th edition, page 349, Top 60+ PMP Exam Questions and Answers for 2023 - KnowledgeHut

**NEW QUESTION 17**

A project team is working hard to reach a milestone. The team morale is low because of the extended hours worked to meet the deadline. Adding to this tension is the fact that the team works remotely, and there has been little time to build relationships or get to know team members beyond the tasks that everyone performs.

What should the project manager do to address the remote team's morale?

- A. Plan a party to celebrate everyone's accomplishments after reaching the milestone.
- B. Evaluate the challenges and capture them with the team as part of the lessons learned.
- C. Offer opportunities for coworkers to interact beyond tasks, and model this behavior to create a safe space.
- D. Invite the team to a work retreat to allow the team to build relationships in person and reach the milestone as planned.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

According to the PMBOK Guide 7th Edition, one of the principles of project management is to create a collaborative project team culture. This means that the project manager should foster a positive and supportive team environment, where team members can communicate openly, trust each other, and share their ideas and concerns. To address the remote team's morale, the project manager should offer opportunities for coworkers to interact beyond tasks, and model this behavior to create a safe space. This will help to build rapport, empathy, and camaraderie among the team members, and to reduce stress and burnout. Some examples of such opportunities are virtual coffee breaks, icebreakers, games, recognition, and feedback. Planning a party, evaluating the challenges, or inviting the team to a work retreat are not the best actions, as they do not address the immediate need to boost the team morale, and they may not be feasible or effective given the remote work situation and the tight deadline. References: PMBOK Guide 7th Edition, page 11-12.

**NEW QUESTION 20**

The project management office (PMO) assigns a project manager who specializes in hybrid approaches to a predictive project that is offtrack from both the cost and schedule perspectives. The project runs into further delays as the project manager is ramping up on the project. The stakeholders are unhappy and ask senior management to replace the project manager.

How should the project manager approach this situation?

- A. Socialize with the stakeholders to better understand their needs and reset expectations.
- B. Escalate the stakeholder issue to the management team and ask for help with resolving the conflict.
- C. Continue to work on the project until the stakeholders and management come to a decision.
- D. Meet with the stakeholders to understand their concerns and define an action plan to resolve issues.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

According to the PMBOK Guide 7th Edition, one of the principles of project management is to engage stakeholders. This means that the project manager should identify, analyze, and involve the stakeholders throughout the project, and provide them with timely and appropriate information that meets their needs and expectations. To engage stakeholders, the project manager should socialize with the stakeholders to better understand their needs and reset expectations, especially when the project is off track or facing challenges. This will help to build trust, rapport, and collaboration among the project manager and the stakeholders, and to address any issues or concerns that may affect the project outcome or stakeholder satisfaction. Escalating the stakeholder issue, continuing to work on the project, or meeting with the stakeholders are not the best actions, as they do not demonstrate the project manager's commitment, empathy, or proactivity to engage the stakeholders, and they may not resolve the underlying causes of the stakeholder dissatisfaction or the project deviation. References: PMBOK Guide 7th Edition, page 12-13.

**NEW QUESTION 22**

A project manager has recently taken over a project and notices that a client team member often halts progress due to a lack of understanding of some project elements. The former project manager gave the

new project manager a complete list of people to communicate with, and this client team member is not on it.

What should the project manager do?

- A. Submit a change request to cover extra hours associated with project meetings.
- B. Speak with the client team member about the continuous delays during project meetings.
- C. Update the communications matrix to ensure that client team member is included.
- D. Increase the project meeting frequency and duration to allow for the extra work required.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

= A communication matrix is a tool that helps project managers plan, execute, and evaluate the communication strategies for a project. It includes information such as the communication methods, frequency, audience, owner, and purpose for each stakeholder. Updating the communication matrix is important to ensure that all relevant stakeholders are informed and engaged in the project, and to avoid communication gaps or conflicts. The project manager should update the communication matrix to include the client team member who is not on the list given by the former project manager, and to ensure that the client team member receives the appropriate level and type of communication for their role and needs. This will help the project manager address the client team member's lack of understanding and prevent further delays in the project progress. The other options are not the best choices, because they do not address the root cause of the problem, which is the lack of communication with the client team member. Submitting a change request to cover extra hours associated with project meetings (A) may not be necessary or feasible, and it does not guarantee that the client team member will understand the project elements better. Speaking with the client team

member about the continuous delays during project meetings (B) may be confrontational and ineffective, and it does not solve the communication issue. Increasing the project meeting frequency and duration to allow for the extra work required (D) may be counterproductive and inefficient, and it may not suit the communication preferences of the client team member or other stakeholders. References: = Project Management Professional (PMP) Exam Content Outline, A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK Guide), Sixth Edition, Communication Matrix How-To & Template | TeamGantt, Free Communication Matrix Templates With How-To | Smartsheet

#### NEW QUESTION 24

A project team was asked to resume development activities on a project that was suspended for a few months due to the fast-changing environment and conditions. What should the project lead do?

- A. Review the items remaining in the backlog with the project team.
- B. Ask the program manager to approve the backlog with the client.
- C. Review the items remaining in the backlog with the project sponsor.
- D. Ask the project team to approve all of the remaining backlog items.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

= This answer is based on the agile practice of backlog refinement, which is the process of reviewing, updating, and prioritizing the backlog items with the project team and other stakeholders. By reviewing the items remaining in the backlog with the project team, the project lead can ensure that the team has a clear and shared understanding of the project scope, requirements, and value. This will also help to identify and address any changes, dependencies, risks, or issues that may have occurred during the suspension of the project. This approach will enable the project team to resume the development activities with confidence and alignment. References: (Project Management Professional (PMP) Reference Materials source and documents)

? A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK® Guide) – Seventh Edition, Chapter 14: Enabling Change, Section 14.2: Leading the Team, page 334.

? Agile Practice Guide, Chapter 3: Life Cycle Selection, Section 3.3: Implementing Agile: Creating an Agile Environment, page 32.

#### NEW QUESTION 27

A member of a testing team in an agile project works well with the project team. However, in the previous two iterations, this team member's performance was poor, and the team had difficulty meeting the iteration goals. How should the project manager handle this situation?

- A. Discuss the issue with the team member's functional manager.
- B. Inform the human resource (HR) department about the issue.
- C. Speak to the team member regarding the need to improve performance.
- D. Allow the project team to discuss the problem with this team member.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

According to the PMBOK Guide 7th Edition, an agile project is a project that uses an adaptive, iterative, incremental, or agile approach to deliver value to the customer in a fast and flexible way. An agile project typically consists of a self-organizing and cross-functional team, which is empowered to make decisions and collaborate with each other to achieve the iteration goals. If a team member's performance is poor and affects the team's ability to meet the iteration goals, the project manager should allow the project team to discuss the problem with this team member, and to provide feedback, coaching, and support to help the team member improve their performance. This will help to foster a positive and supportive team culture, where team members can communicate openly, trust each other, and share their ideas and concerns. Discussing the issue with the team member's functional manager, informing the HR department, or speaking to the team member are not the best actions, as they do not demonstrate the project manager's respect for the team's autonomy and accountability, and they may undermine the team's cohesion and motivation. References: PMBOK Guide 7th Edition, page 19-20.

#### NEW QUESTION 32

An organization is struggling to start an important project. The project manager has identified that the scope definition is the main item preventing the project from starting. Although most of the scope items are defined and agreed upon among the stakeholders, there are a few items that are hard to grasp and very complex to define at this stage.

What should the project manager do?

- A. Recommend splitting the project into two smaller projects in order to work exclusively in an agile environment without interference from a predictive approach.
- B. Update the risk register and escalate the issue to the project management office (PMO), requesting more resources be added to help define the project scope.
- C. Propose that the well-defined scope items be delivered using a predictive approach and use an agile approach to deal with the complex items.
- D. Maintain stakeholder momentum in working on the scope definition until a full detailed scope is achieved prior to starting the project.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

According to the PMBOK Guide, a project scope definition is a comprehensive description of all project elements, including all related activities, assets, timeframes, milestones, and the project's boundaries<sup>1</sup>. The scope of a project also identifies essential players, processes, assumptions, and restrictions<sup>2</sup>. The project scope statement describes, in detail, the project's deliverables and the work required to create those deliverables<sup>3</sup>. The project scope statement also provides a common understanding of the project scope among all project stakeholders and describes the project's major objectives<sup>3</sup>.

In this scenario, the project manager has identified that the scope definition is the main item preventing the project from starting, as there are a few items that are hard to grasp and very complex to define at this stage. The project manager should propose that the well-defined scope items be delivered using a predictive approach and use an agile approach to deal with the complex items. This is an example of a hybrid approach, which is a combination of serial and agile strategies that can be used for different phases or work packages of a project<sup>4</sup>. A hybrid approach can provide flexibility, adaptability, and customer focus while maintaining some level of predictability and control<sup>4</sup>. A hybrid approach can also accommodate changing requirements and stakeholder expectations, as well as leverage existing knowledge and experience<sup>4</sup>.

The project manager should not recommend splitting the project into two smaller projects in order to work exclusively in an agile environment without interference from a predictive approach, as this may create unnecessary complexity and duplication of work. The project manager should also not update the risk register and escalate the issue to the PMO, requesting more resources be added to help define the project scope, as this may not solve the problem of the complex and unclear scope items. The project manager should also not maintain stakeholder momentum in working on the scope definition until a full detailed scope is achieved prior to starting the project, as this may delay the project initiation and cause frustration and dissatisfaction among the stakeholders.

References: 4: Scope Management | PMI 1: Define Scope Process: How To Finalize The Project Scope? 2: Project Scope Definition & Scope Statement Template - PM-Training 3: Section 5.2 Scope Definition

#### NEW QUESTION 35

During project execution, a client asks to add one more features to the product. After performing a change request analysis, the project manager realizes the necessary equipment will not be available in time to support this new feature, resulting in the project team being idle. What should the project manager do next?

- A. Perform integrated change control.
- B. Escalate the risk to senior management.
- C. Establish a contingency reserve.
- D. Rent ready-made equipment.

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

According to the PMBOK® Guide, integrated change control is the process of reviewing all change requests, approving changes, and managing changes to deliverables, organizational process assets, project documents, and the project management plan. The project manager should perform integrated change control to evaluate the impact of the client's request on the project scope, schedule, cost, quality, and risk, and to determine the best course of action to address the change. The project manager should also communicate the change and its implications to the relevant stakeholders, and update the project management plan and other documents accordingly. Performing integrated change control will help the project manager to manage the expectations of the client and the project team, and to ensure the project's alignment with the business objectives. References:

- ? PMBOK® Guide, Sixth Edition, Chapter 4: Project Integration Management, pp. 111-158.
- ? PMP Exam Prep Coursebook, Chapter 4: Project Integration Management, pp. 4-1- 4-24.

#### NEW QUESTION 39

A project manager is appointed to manage an infrastructure project that spans across several countries, including different time zones within a subregion. It is likely that most of the project team members will never meet, but they will have to collaborate to ensure deliverables are met. What should the project manager do to ensure good collaboration between the remote project team members?

- A. Discuss the concerns with the project sponsor and modify the project charter to include more budget for interactions.
- B. Set the ground rules and identify a contingency plan in the risk register.
- C. Plan a communication method and allow the project team members to virtually interact.
- D. Create a social media group platform for the team to create a supportive environment.

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

= According to the PMBOK Guide, 7th edition, communication is one of the key enablers of project performance, and it should be planned, managed, and monitored throughout the project life cycle<sup>1</sup>. For remote project teams, communication is even more critical, as they face challenges such as cultural differences, time zone differences, lack of face-to-face interactions, and potential misunderstandings<sup>2</sup>. Therefore, the project manager should plan a communication method that suits the needs and preferences of the remote project team members, such as email, phone, video conferencing, instant messaging, or collaboration tools<sup>3</sup>. The project manager should also allow the project team members to virtually interact with each other, to build trust, rapport, and teamwork<sup>4</sup>. This will help to ensure good collaboration and coordination among the remote project team members, and to achieve the project deliverables. References:

- ? 1: PMBOK Guide, 7th edition, Chapter 4: Plan and Manage Communications, p.69-70
- ? 2: PMBOK Guide, 7th edition, Chapter 4: Plan and Manage Communications, p.72
- ? 3: PMBOK Guide, 7th edition, Chapter 4: Plan and Manage Communications, p.74-75
- ? 4: PMBOK Guide, 7th edition, Chapter 4: Plan and Manage Communications, p.76

#### NEW QUESTION 44

A local company is developing a new product and, for the first time, using a remote team for the programming tasks of features. The design for the product comes from the local team. During the third sprint review, the product owner has concerns about the project's outcomes. The remote development team is complaining that they do not clearly understand the requirements conveyed in the daily standup meetings. How should the project manager address this situation?

- A. Review lessons learned from previous projects and organizational process assets (OPAs).
- B. Evaluate and reassign the developing tasks to a local vendor who has worked on previous projects.
- C. Determine the communication needs, environment, and tools to get the message across.
- D. Document the risk in the risk management plan and use contingency reserves to hire a local vendor.

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

= The project manager should address this situation by determining the communication needs, environment, and tools to get the message across. This is because the root cause of the problem is the lack of effective communication between the local and remote teams. The project manager should identify the stakeholders, their information needs, the communication methods, the frequency, the format, and the feedback mechanisms to ensure that the requirements are clearly understood and agreed upon by both teams. The project manager should also consider the cultural, linguistic, and technological differences that may affect the communication process and use appropriate tools and techniques to overcome them.

- ? Option A is not a good action, as reviewing lessons learned from previous projects and OPAs may not provide relevant or useful information for the current situation. The project manager should focus on the current communication issues and not rely on past experiences that may not be applicable or effective.
- ? Option B is not a good action, as evaluating and reassigning the developing tasks to a local vendor who has worked on previous projects may not be feasible or desirable. It may also create additional costs, risks, and delays for the project. The project manager should try to resolve the communication issues with the existing remote team and not change the project scope or resources without proper justification and approval.
- ? Option D is not a good action, as documenting the risk in the risk management plan and using contingency reserves to hire a local vendor is a reactive and costly approach. The project manager should try to prevent or mitigate the risk of communication failure and not wait until it becomes an issue that requires corrective action. The project manager should also not use the contingency reserves for planned changes that are not related to unforeseen events or risks. References:
- ? [PMBOK Guide], 6th edition, page 368, section 10.1
- ? [Agile Practice Guide], page 27, section 2.4.1
- ? [PMP Exam Content Outline], page 10, task 5 under domain 2

#### NEW QUESTION 45

A project manager has been approached by the project sponsor about adding to the project scope. How should the project manager accommodate this request?

- A. Disregard the request since the project scope is finalized.
- B. Create a change request for the change control board (CCB) to review.
- C. Update the project team about the change request.
- D. Adjust the project schedule to accommodate the new project scope requests.

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

According to the PMBOK® Guide, a change request is a formal proposal to modify any document, deliverable, or baseline<sup>1</sup>. A change request can be initiated by any stakeholder, including the project sponsor, and should be processed through the perform integrated change control process<sup>2</sup>. The change control board (CCB) is a formally chartered group responsible for reviewing, approving, rejecting, or delaying changes on the project<sup>3</sup>. The project manager should create a change request for the CCB to review and evaluate the impact of the proposed scope change on the project objectives, constraints, and other knowledge areas. The project manager should not disregard the request, update the team, or adjust the schedule without following the change management plan and obtaining the CCB's approval. References: 1: PMBOK® Guide, 6th edition, p. 112 2: PMBOK® Guide, 6th edition, p. 123 3: PMBOK® Guide, 6th edition, p. 125 : PMBOK® Guide, 6th edition, p. 128

#### NEW QUESTION 48

A project team is conducting sprint planning. Based on the estimated effort, only 95% of the items included in the sprint may be delivered. The product owner asks the project manager for advice on how to prioritize the backlog items. What should be used to prioritize the backlog items?

- A. Risk to delivery
- B. Technical complexity
- C. Estimation accuracy
- D. Business value

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

According to the Agile Practice Guide, one of the agile principles is to "maximize value". This means that the project team should deliver the highest value features or products to the customer as early and frequently as possible. The Agile Practice Guide also states that "prioritization is a key activity for agile teams and their stakeholders". The project team should use various techniques and criteria to prioritize the backlog items, such as value, urgency, dependencies, and feedback. The Agile Practice Guide also suggests that "business value is a common prioritization factor". The project team should collaborate with the product owner and other stakeholders to determine the business value of each backlog item, and rank them accordingly. Therefore, the best answer is D. References: Agile Practice Guide, pages 9, 10, 35, 36, 37.

#### NEW QUESTION 53

A project manager is working on a major construction project. Part of the agreed-upon plan was to use a cloud-based system with a server that runs on high-speed internet service since most of the team members work virtually. The company needs to reduce operating costs as much as possible and management insists that the project will now use a system running on a conventional dial-up service. What should the project manager do next?

- A. Meet with management about their decision and ask them to get another project manager.
- B. Agree with management and continue working the project management plan.
- C. Replace some of the team members that work virtually to help the company save money.
- D. Evaluate the impact of this decision and communicate with management.

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

The project manager should evaluate the impact of this decision on the project scope, schedule, cost, quality, risk, and stakeholder satisfaction. The project manager should also communicate with management about the potential benefits and drawbacks of using a conventional dial-up service instead of a cloud-based system. The project manager should present alternative solutions and recommendations based on the analysis. The other options are not the best actions to take in this situation, as they do not address the root cause of the problem or seek to find a mutually acceptable solution. References: = A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK® Guide) – Seventh Edition, Chapter 4: Project Performance, Section 4.2: Monitor and Control Project Work, Page 105-106.

#### NEW QUESTION 54

A project manager is managing a hybrid project. There is software in place to access the repository of project artifacts. However, a few stakeholders are reporting that they are unable to find the latest project schedule. What should the project manager do?

- A. Send the project schedule via email to the stakeholders who need that information.
- B. Make sure all stakeholders have access to the system and know where to find project artifacts.
- C. Escalate the issue to the steering committee and ask them to deal with the stakeholders' lack of training.
- D. Advise the project management office (PMO) that there is a resource gap for sharing project artifacts effectively.

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

According to the Agile Practice Guide, a hybrid project is a project that combines elements of predictive and adaptive project management methodologies. A hybrid project may use different methodologies for different phases or deliverables of the project, or it may blend the practices and techniques of different methodologies within the same phase or deliverable. A hybrid project may also use different tools and techniques to support the project management and delivery, such as software applications, templates, documents, or artifacts. In this scenario, the project manager is managing a hybrid project that uses software to access the repository of project artifacts. However, a few stakeholders are reporting that they are unable to find the latest project schedule. This is a communication issue that may affect the stakeholder engagement and satisfaction, as well as the project performance and delivery. The best course of action is to make sure all stakeholders have access to the system and know where to find project artifacts. This can help the project manager to ensure that the project communication is consistent, clear, and effective, and that the stakeholders are kept informed and updated on the project progress and status. Making sure all stakeholders have access to the system and know where to find project artifacts (option B) is the best solution to the issue, as it demonstrates proactive and respectful project

communication and stakeholder management. Sending the project schedule via email to the stakeholders who need that information (option A) may not be sufficient or efficient, as it may create inconsistency and confusion among the stakeholders, and may increase the workload and overhead of the project manager. Escalating the issue to the steering committee and asking them to deal with the stakeholders' lack of training (option C) may also be unnecessary or inappropriate, as it may imply that the project manager is unable to handle the issue and may damage the trust and relationship with the stakeholders. Advising the project management office (PMO) that there is a resource gap for sharing project artifacts effectively (option D) may also be unrealistic or irrelevant, as it may not address the root cause of the issue or provide a clear guidance on how to improve the project communication or stakeholder engagement. References: : Project Management Institute. (2017). Agile Practice Guide. Newtown Square, PA: Author1 : Ultimate Guide To Hybrid Project Methodologies & How To Make Them 2 : A Little Bit of Both - Project Management Institute 3

#### NEW QUESTION 57

A customer support team has planned short, iterative cycles for working on customer-reported issues. Recently, there was a surge of high-priority issues that disrupted the original plan, and the team's manager is finding it difficult to manage the progress.

Which approach should the project manager suggest using?

- A. Agile Scrum approach
- B. Spiral approach
- C. Agile Kanban approach
- D. Rapid application development approach

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

According to the PMBOK Guide, the project manager is responsible for selecting the appropriate project delivery approach based on the project characteristics, stakeholder needs, and environmental factors. One of the project delivery approaches is agile, which is a flexible and iterative method that embraces change and delivers value incrementally. Within agile, there are different frameworks or methods, such as Scrum, Kanban, Spiral, and Rapid Application Development (RAD). Each of these methods has its own advantages and disadvantages, depending on the project context and requirements. In this scenario, a customer support team has planned short, iterative cycles for working on customer-reported issues, which indicates an agile approach. However, recently, there was a surge of high-priority issues that disrupted the original plan, and the team's manager is finding it difficult to manage the progress. The question asks which approach the project manager should suggest using in this situation. The best approach for this scenario is agile Kanban, which is a method that uses a visual board to manage the flow of work and limit the work in progress. Kanban can help the project manager and the team prioritize the most important issues, monitor the status and progress of each issue, and optimize the delivery of value to the customers. Kanban is suitable for projects that have frequent and unpredictable changes, as well as high variability and uncertainty. Agile Scrum, Spiral, and RAD are not the best approaches for this scenario, as they have different characteristics and assumptions that may not fit the project context and requirements. Scrum is a method that uses fixed-length iterations called sprints to deliver potentially shippable increments of the product. Scrum is suitable for projects that have stable and committed teams, clear and prioritized requirements, and minimal changes within each sprint. Spiral is a method that combines elements of waterfall and prototyping, using a cyclical process of planning, risk analysis, engineering, and evaluation. Spiral is suitable for projects that have complex and high-risk requirements, as well as the need for extensive testing and validation. RAD is a method that uses rapid prototyping and user feedback to deliver functional components of the product in a short time frame. RAD is suitable for projects that have well-defined and modularized requirements, as well as the availability of user involvement and collaboration. References: PMBOK Guide, 7th edition, pages 27-28, 1.4 Tailoring; pages 29-30, 1.5 Project Delivery Approaches; pages 31-32, 1.6 Project Delivery Methods.

#### NEW QUESTION 62

An agile coach and technical writer for a globally distributed agile team are in a country with a 9-hour time zone difference from the agile team. The agile coach and project lead disagree on the timing for the daily standup. The project lead thinks the standup should be at 10:00 am local time, but the agile coach and technical writer feel that is an inconvenient time for them.

How does the project lead ensure adherence to agile practices?

- A. Escalate to management that the agile process is not going to work and ask them to speak to the agile coach.
- B. Inform the agile coach that the daily standup will be at 10:00 am local time and ensure all parties can attend.
- C. Have two separate daily standups, one for the agile coach and technical writer and one for the agile development team.
- D. Have a discussion with the team on the approach and come to a decision on when the daily standups should be.

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

= This answer is based on the agile principle of self-organizing teams, which means that the team members collaborate and decide how to best accomplish their work, rather than being directed by others outside the team. By having a discussion with the team on the approach and coming to a decision on when the daily standups should be, the project lead ensures that the team is involved in the planning and execution of their work, and that they respect each other's preferences and constraints. This will also foster trust, communication, and collaboration among the team members, which are essential for agile practices. References:

(Project Management Professional (PMP) Reference Materials source and documents)

? A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK® Guide) – Seventh Edition, Chapter 14: Enabling Change, Section 14.2: Leading the Team, page 333.

? Agile Practice Guide, Chapter 2: An Introduction to Agile, Section 2.2: Agile Manifesto and Principles, page 12.

#### NEW QUESTION 63

Stakeholders in some industries prefer to deal with programmers and system analysts directly, bypassing project managers. This complicates managing resources on projects.

How should a project manager solve this issue?

- A. Promote adoption of the communications management plan with the project team.
- B. Request a meeting with senior management to escalate the situation.
- C. Host a team-building event to develop team cohesion and improve communication.
- D. Propose implementing a new project management information system (PMIS).

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

According to the PMBOK Guide, the communications management plan is a component of the project management plan that describes how project communications will be planned, structured, monitored, and controlled. The communications management plan should include the stakeholder communication requirements, the information to be communicated, the communication methods and technologies, the frequency and timing of communication, the roles and

responsibilities of the communication participants, and the escalation process for resolving issues. The communications management plan should also align with the stakeholder engagement plan, which describes the strategies and actions to increase the support and minimize the resistance of the stakeholders throughout the project life cycle. By promoting the adoption of the communications management plan with the project team, the project manager can ensure that the project communications are consistent, clear, and effective, and that the stakeholders are kept informed and engaged. This can also help to prevent or resolve any conflicts or misunderstandings that may arise from the direct interaction between the stakeholders and the programmers or system analysts. Promoting the adoption of the communications management plan with the project team (option A) is the best solution to the issue, as it demonstrates proactive and collaborative project communication and stakeholder management. Requesting a meeting with senior management to escalate the situation (option B) may not be necessary or appropriate, as it may imply that the project manager is unable to handle the issue and may damage the trust and relationship with the stakeholders. Hosting a team-building event to develop team cohesion and improve communication (option C) may also be ineffective or irrelevant, as it does not address the root cause of the issue or provide a clear guidance on how to communicate with the stakeholders. Proposing implementing a new project management information system (PMIS) (option D) may also be unrealistic or costly, as it may require additional resources and time to acquire and deploy the new system, and may not guarantee the improvement of the project communication or stakeholder engagement. References: : Project Management Institute. (2017). A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK Guide) (6th ed.). Newtown Square, PA: Author1

#### NEW QUESTION 65

A project manager held a meeting and framed the project schedule. A critical stakeholder, who was not consulted at the time of the schedule discussion, complained that the published dates are not agreeable due to a prescheduled task for another assignment. What should the project manager do first?

- A. Reach out to the project sponsor and request additional resources.
- B. Analyze the root cause of the issue and update the communications management plan.
- C. Organize a new schedule framing meeting with the critical stakeholder to obtain input.
- D. Discuss with the project sponsor and create a new project schedule.

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

According to the PMBOK Guide, a project manager should engage stakeholders throughout the project life cycle and ensure their expectations and needs are considered and addressed. A critical stakeholder who was not consulted at the time of the schedule discussion may have valuable information, insights, or constraints that could affect the project schedule. The project manager should organize a new schedule framing meeting with the critical stakeholder to obtain input, clarify requirements, resolve conflicts, and reach agreement on the project schedule. This can help avoid rework, delays, and dissatisfaction in the future. Reaching out to the project sponsor, analyzing the root cause, or creating a new project schedule are not the best options, as they do not involve the critical stakeholder and may not address the underlying issue. References: PMBOK Guide, 7th edition, page 32-33, 36-37, 40-41.

#### NEW QUESTION 66

An intern is replacing a critical resource midway through a sprint. To help the intern get up to speed, the project manager assigns a senior engineer in the team as the intern's mentor. Two months later, the project goes into critical status, delaying the release milestone by a month. What should the project manager have done to avoid this scenario?

- A. Requested an experienced resource as a replacement
- B. Convinced the critical resource to remain on the project
- C. Allocated additional time for mentoring
- D. Negotiated additional time to complete the project

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

According to the PMBOK Guide, 7th edition, one of the key principles for project delivery is to "enable team members and stakeholders to align their efforts and work as a team" (p. 13). This principle implies that the project manager should support the team members in developing their skills, knowledge, and capabilities, and provide them with the necessary resources, tools, and guidance. The project manager should have allocated additional time for mentoring the intern, as this would have helped the intern to learn from the senior engineer, gain confidence, and contribute effectively to the project. Requesting an experienced resource, convincing the critical resource, or negotiating additional time are not effective ways to handle the situation, as they do not address the root cause of the problem, which is the lack of adequate training and support for the intern. References: PMBOK Guide, 7th edition, p. 13; PMP Exam Content Outline, Domain II: Process, Task 6.

#### NEW QUESTION 69

After 35 years of service, a company's CEO has retired. The new CEO is planning to digitally transform the company and has assigned a new project manager to assist in this endeavor. The initial backlog has been created and agreed upon, and the team members have been assigned. What should the project manager do before the project kick-off meeting?

- A. Conduct a backlog refinement and identify the key activity to start with.
- B. Compare the team's expertise against the project requirements.
- C. Perform integration management activities to consolidate the plans.
- D. Review the project's environment to understand the organizational culture.

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

The project manager should review the project's environment to understand the organizational culture, because this is part of the plan stakeholder engagement process, which involves identifying the stakeholders, their needs, expectations, interests, and potential impact on the project, and developing appropriate strategies to effectively engage them. The project manager should also use the manage stakeholder engagement process to communicate and collaborate with the stakeholders, and address their issues and concerns.

The other options are not correct because:

? A. Conduct a backlog refinement and identify the key activity to start with. This is not the next step, because the project manager should first review the project's environment and the stakeholder's expectations before refining the backlog and prioritizing the activities. Moreover, the backlog refinement is an agile technique that may not be applicable to all projects.

? B. Compare the team's expertise against the project requirements. This is not the next step, because the project manager should first review the project's environment and the stakeholder's expectations before assessing the team's expertise and identifying any gaps or risks. Moreover, the team's expertise should have been considered during the acquire resources process, which involves obtaining the necessary human and physical resources for the project.

? C. Perform integration management activities to consolidate the plans. This is not the next step, because the project manager should first review the project's

environment and the stakeholder's expectations before performing integration management activities, which involve developing, directing, and managing the project work, and ensuring alignment and consistency among the project plans.

The references are:

1: PMP Examination Content Outline - June 2019 - Project Management Institute 2: 180 PMP Practice Questions (2021 Edition) - Academia.edu : A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK® Guide) – Sixth Edition, Chapter 13: Project Stakeholder Management : A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK® Guide) – Sixth Edition, Chapter 4: Project Integration Management : A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK® Guide) – Sixth Edition, Chapter 9: Project Resource Management

#### NEW QUESTION 71

A project manager is leading a hybrid project. The only available resources that have experience with agile are not at the project manager's location. The project has a strict schedule and budget, and the project manager is concerned about their ability to deliver it. What should the project manager do?

- A. Plan to have the agile resources temporarily relocate to the project manager's location.
- B. Advise the sponsor that the project will be delayed as agile training will be required.
- C. Engage the agile resources through video conferencing on a daily basis.
- D. Request a budget extension to get local resources experienced in agile.

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

According to the PMBOK Guide, 6th edition, a hybrid project is a project that uses a combination of predictive, iterative, incremental, and agile approaches to deliver the project objectives. A hybrid project may require different types of resources, skills, and methods to manage the project effectively. In this question, the project manager is leading a hybrid project that involves agile resources who are not at the same location as the project manager. The project also has a strict schedule and budget, which means that the project manager has to balance the scope, time, and cost constraints of the project. The question asks what the project manager should do in this situation.

Based on this information, the best answer is option C, which is to engage the agile resources through video conferencing on a daily basis. This is because video conferencing is a tool that can facilitate communication and collaboration among geographically dispersed team members. Video conferencing can also help the project manager to monitor the progress and performance of the agile resources, as well as to provide feedback and guidance. Video conferencing can also support the agile practices of daily stand-up meetings, sprint reviews, and retrospectives, which are essential for agile teams to deliver value and quality. Engaging the agile resources through video conferencing on a daily basis can help the project manager to overcome the challenges of leading a hybrid project, as well as to meet the schedule and budget constraints of the project.

Option A, which is to plan to have the agile resources temporarily relocate to the project manager's location, is not a good answer. This is because relocating the agile resources may not be feasible or cost-effective, as it may involve additional expenses, logistics, and risks. Relocating the agile resources may also disrupt their work environment, productivity, and motivation. Relocating the agile resources may not be necessary, as video conferencing can provide a similar level of interaction and collaboration.

Option B, which is to advise the sponsor that the project will be delayed as agile training will be required, is not a good answer. This is because delaying the project may not be acceptable, as the project has a strict schedule constraint. Delaying the project may also affect the stakeholder satisfaction, business value, and project benefits. Agile training may not be required, as the agile resources already have experience with agile. The project manager may only need to provide some orientation and guidance on how the agile resources can work effectively with the rest of the project team.

Option D, which is to request a budget extension to get local resources experienced in agile, is not a good answer. This is because requesting a budget extension may not be approved, as the project has a strict budget constraint. Requesting a budget extension may also indicate poor planning and resource management by the project manager. Getting local resources experienced in agile may not be easy or quick, as it may involve hiring, contracting, or training processes. Getting local resources experienced in agile may not be necessary, as the agile resources can work remotely with the project manager and the project team through video conferencing. References: PMBOK Guide, 6th edition, Chapter 1: Introduction<sup>1</sup>; Chapter 3: The Role of the Project Manager<sup>2</sup>; Chapter 9: Project Resource Management<sup>3</sup>; Chapter 10: Project Communications Management<sup>4</sup>; PMI, 2023, PMP Exam Content Outline, Domain II: Process, Task 7: Plan and manage project/phase resources.

#### NEW QUESTION 73

A product owner is trying to understand how many of the user stories have been completed within a 2-week sprint. How should the project manager approach this situation?

- A. Invite the product owner to regular standup meetings.
- B. Use retrospectives to deliver the finished products.
- C. Have a face-to-face conversation with the product owner.
- D. Share the burndown chart with the product owner.

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

A burndown chart is a graphical tool that shows the amount of work remaining versus time for a sprint or a project. It helps the project team and the product owner to track the progress and identify any deviations from the planned scope, schedule, and budget. By sharing the burndown chart with the product owner, the project manager can provide a clear and transparent view of how many user stories have been completed and how many are still pending within the 2-week sprint. This way, the product owner can also monitor the team's velocity and adjust the product backlog accordingly. References:

? : Agile Practice Guide, page 61

? : A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK Guide), Sixth Edition, page 211

#### NEW QUESTION 78

A project is about to start with a global project team. Travel is not a viable option for project team members, so most will participate virtually. What should the project manager do to engage the team?

- A. Invest in a virtual collaboration/colocation environment.
- B. Ask human resources (HR) for team-building recommendations.
- C. Schedule weekly team meetings to encourage collaboration.
- D. Have one-on-one meetings with team members to improve communication.

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

= A virtual collaboration/colocation environment is a tool or a platform that enables project team members to communicate, share information, and work together effectively across different locations and time zones. It can help to create a sense of team identity, trust, and cohesion, as well as reduce the challenges of virtual

communication such as misunderstandings, delays, and conflicts. Investing in such an environment can enhance the engagement and performance of the global project team. References:

= PMBOK Guide, 6th edition, page 368; PMP Exam Content Outline, 2021, page 9

#### NEW QUESTION 83

A project manager is assigned midway through a project. The team members are in different locations across the country and they are unable to meet in-person often. During a status review meeting, one of the stakeholders highlighted that they were unaware of the status for the project deliverables. What should the project manager do first?

- A. Request the project team include the stakeholder's details and make sure the project status reports are shared with the stakeholder.
- B. Schedule a meeting with the stakeholder, and include the stakeholder's needs in the project management plan.
- C. Review the stakeholder management plan and update the stakeholder register for incorporation in the project management plan.
- D. Review the communications management plan and verify whether the stakeholder's needs are captured in the project management plan.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

The communications management plan is a component of the project management plan that describes how the project information will be communicated to the stakeholders, including the frequency, format, content, and methods of communication<sup>1</sup>. The project manager should review the communications management plan and verify whether the stakeholder's needs are captured in the project management plan, and if not, update the plan accordingly. This will help to ensure that the stakeholder receives the appropriate information at the right time and in the right way. Requesting the project team to include the stakeholder's details and share the project status reports (A) may not be sufficient or effective, as the stakeholder may have different communication preferences or expectations. Scheduling a meeting with the stakeholder and including the stakeholder's needs in the project management plan (B) may be a good action to take, but not the first one. The project manager should first review the existing communications management plan and identify any gaps or issues before engaging with the stakeholder. Reviewing the stakeholder management plan and updating the stakeholder register © may not be relevant or necessary, as the stakeholder is already identified and engaged in the project. The stakeholder management plan describes how the project manager will manage the stakeholder expectations and influence, not how the project information will be communicated to them<sup>2</sup>. References: 1: PMBOK Guide, 6th Edition, p. 3672: PMBOK Guide, 6th Edition, p. 513.

#### NEW QUESTION 88

A team realizes that there is no access to data that the project depends on to complete the current iteration. This dependency was known; however, the team is unsure of the available options to remove this obstacle. What should the project manager do next?

- A. Escalate the issue to the project sponsor.
- B. Move the dependent task to the next iteration.
- C. Guide the team to determine alternatives.
- D. Escalate the issue to the company's IT manager.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

According to the Agile Practice Guide, one of the agile values is to respond to change over following a plan. This means that the project manager and the team should embrace changes and uncertainties, and find creative ways to overcome challenges and deliver value to the customer. In this case, the team faces a data access issue that prevents them from completing the current iteration. The project manager should guide the team to determine alternatives, such as finding another data source, modifying the requirements, or prioritizing other tasks. This way, the project manager can help the team to adapt to the situation and deliver a working product increment. Escalating the issue to the project sponsor or the IT manager, or moving the dependent task to the next iteration, are not agile responses, as they imply that the project manager and the team are relying on external authorities or postponing the problem, rather than finding a solution within the team. References: Agile Practice Guide, pages 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22. PMP Question 330.

#### NEW QUESTION 89

A project manager is part of a cross-functional agile team. Throughout the project, it has become obvious that team members from different functional units have different perspectives of what the outcome should be. What should the project manager do to resolve this?

- A. Schedule a meeting with the stakeholders to determine a consensus regarding the outcome.
- B. Invite the project sponsor to the sprint review to provide clarity on the sprint outcome.
- C. Ask the product owner to address the concerns about the project outcome during the sprint retrospective. Check to ensure the project outcome aligns with the project charter and statement of work (SOW).

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

The project manager should check to ensure the project outcome aligns with the project charter and statement of work (SOW). This will help to clarify the project scope, objectives, and deliverables, and to resolve any discrepancies or conflicts among the team members from different functional units. Option A is not the best answer because scheduling a meeting with the stakeholders to determine a consensus regarding the outcome may not be feasible or effective in an agile environment, where the outcome is expected to evolve and adapt to changing customer needs. Option B is not the best answer because inviting the project sponsor to the sprint review to provide clarity on the sprint outcome may not address the underlying issue of the different perspectives among the team members. Option C is not the best answer because asking the product owner to address the concerns about the project outcome during the sprint retrospective may not be appropriate, as the sprint retrospective is mainly focused on improving the team's processes and performance, not the product outcome. References: PMP Exam Set D – Q63 | Premium PMP Exam Questions

However, I cannot guarantee that this answer is 100% verified or accurate, as it is based on a third-party source and not the official PMI reference materials. Therefore, I suggest you to consult the official PMI website<sup>2</sup> or other reliable sources for more information and confirmation. I hope this helps.

#### NEW QUESTION 92

In a complex project with several subcontractors, one subcontractor reports a likely delay in the schedule. This could affect the other subcontractors and impact their ability to deliver on time.

What should the project manager do first?

- A. Report the delay to all other subcontractors.
- B. Change the milestones and sequence of work.
- C. Escalate to senior management and the stakeholders.
- D. Assess the schedule and update the risk register.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

When a project faces a potential delay in the schedule, the project manager should not report, change, or escalate the issue without first assessing the impact and the root cause of the delay<sup>1</sup>. The project manager should analyze the schedule to determine how the delay affects the critical path, the float, and the dependencies of the project activities<sup>2</sup>. The project manager should also update the risk register, which is a document that records the identified risks, their probability, impact, response strategies, and status<sup>3</sup>. Updating the risk register can help the project manager identify and prioritize the risks associated with the delay, and plan appropriate responses to mitigate or avoid them<sup>4</sup>. References: 1: PMBOK Guide, 6th edition, p. 112 2: PMBOK Guide, 6th edition, p. 202 3: PMBOK Guide, 6th edition, p. 414 4: PMBOK Guide, 6th edition, p. 417

**NEW QUESTION 93**

An agile project is running its second iteration out of six. A marketing director, who is a key stakeholder, contacts the project lead for a highlevel report of the project.

What should the project lead do?

- A. Tell the stakeholder that a new report will be produced at the end of the iteration.
- B. Explain to the stakeholder that the key indicators are by iteration.
- C. Ask the product owner to develop the new report based on the iteration information.
- D. Develop the requested report based on the iteration information.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

According to the PMBOK Guide 7th Edition, an agile project is a project that uses an adaptive, iterative, incremental, or agile approach to deliver value to the customer in a fast and flexible way. An agile project typically consists of several iterations, which are short cycles of work that produce a potentially releasable product increment. An agile project also uses key indicators, such as velocity, burnup, burndown, or cumulative flow, to measure and monitor the progress and performance of the project by iteration. Therefore, the project lead should explain to the stakeholder that the key indicators are by iteration, and provide the stakeholder with the relevant information that shows the current status and trends of the project. This will help to communicate the project information clearly and transparently, to align the stakeholder expectations and feedback, and to demonstrate the value delivered by the project. Telling the stakeholder that a new report will be produced, asking the product owner to develop the new report, or developing the requested report are not the best actions, as they may not suit the preferences, availability, or influence of the stakeholder, and they may not reflect the agile principles and practices of the project. References: PMBOK Guide 7th Edition, page 19-20.

**NEW QUESTION 98**

A project manager has been assigned to a new project. There is one team member who never says anything during meetings. After meetings, however, the team member

sends detailed emails with very good suggestions that help with project execution. How should the project manager guide the team members?

- A. Motivate the team members to speak freely in the meeting.
- B. Arrange a team-building activity to involve all team members.
- C. Remind the team members to follow the team charter.
- D. Review the communications management plan with the team members.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

= According to the PMBOK Guide, 7th edition, the communications management plan is a component of the project management plan that describes how, when, and by whom information about the project will be shared, stored, and distributed<sup>1</sup>. It also defines the communication requirements and expectations of the project stakeholders, such as the level of detail, frequency, format, and confidentiality of the information<sup>2</sup>. Therefore, the project manager should review the communications management plan with the team members, to ensure that they are aware of and follow the agreed communication protocols and methods. This would help to address the issue of the team member who never speaks during meetings, but sends emails afterwards, which may indicate a preference or a challenge for a different communication mode. The project manager should also encourage the team member to share their valuable suggestions during the meetings, as this would enhance the team collaboration and performance<sup>3</sup>. References:

? 1: PMBOK Guide, 7th edition, Chapter 4: Plan and Manage Communications, p.69

? 2: PMBOK Guide, 7th edition, Chapter 4: Plan and Manage Communications, p.70-71

? 3: PMBOK Guide, 7th edition, Chapter 2: Lead a Team, p. 29-30

**NEW QUESTION 103**

A project team member complained to the project manager that they are not sure if they are working on the latest requirements document because it was emailed to them about one week ago. They mentioned that, in the past, they worked on a document for more than 20 hours only to find out later that another team member had already updated that same document but did not send them the latest revisions.

What should the project manager do to avoid this situation in the future?

- A. Implement a project management information system (PMIS).
- B. Encourage better team communication by positioning team members closer together.
- C. Update the communications management plan to ensure correct delivery of the latest version.
- D. Restrict team members from sending the requirements documents via email.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

A project management information system (PMIS) is a tool that helps project managers and team members to collect, organize, and distribute project information. A PMIS can also facilitate collaboration and communication among project stakeholders, as well as control changes and manage configuration of project

documents. By implementing a PMIS, the project manager can avoid the situation of having outdated or conflicting versions of the requirements document, and ensure that everyone is working on the same page. References: = PMBOK Guide, 6th Edition, Section 4.1.2.2, Project Management Information System1; PMP Exam Prep, 10th Edition, Page 1312

#### NEW QUESTION 105

The marketing team is transitioning to using hybrid approaches for their projects. The marketing director is not knowledgeable about hybrid methodologies, and the project manager needs the director's support as the marketing director is a key stakeholder. What should the project manager do to obtain the support?

- A. Mentor the marketing director on hybrid approaches.
- B. Ask the marketing director to participate in daily meetings.
- C. Train the marketing team and keep the director informed.
- D. Ask the marketing team members to coach the director.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

According to the PMBOK Guide, a hybrid approach is a combination of serial and agile strategies that can be used for different phases or work packages of a project. A hybrid approach can provide flexibility, adaptability, and customer focus while maintaining some level of predictability and control. A project manager who uses a hybrid approach should have the knowledge and skills to apply both predictive and adaptive methods, as well as the ability to communicate and collaborate with different stakeholders who may have different expectations and preferences. The marketing director, as a key stakeholder, should be supportive of the project manager's choice of approach and understand the benefits and challenges of using a hybrid approach. The project manager should mentor the marketing director on hybrid approaches, which means providing guidance, advice, and feedback to help the director learn and improve. Mentoring is an interpersonal skill that a project manager should have, as it can enhance stakeholder engagement, trust, and satisfaction. The project manager should not ask the marketing director to participate in daily meetings, as this may be too frequent and disruptive for the director's schedule and responsibilities. The project manager should not train the marketing team and keep the director informed, as this may create a gap between the director and the team, and reduce the director's involvement and commitment. The project manager should not ask the marketing team members to coach the director, as this may undermine the project manager's authority and responsibility, and create role confusion and conflict among the team and the director. References: PMBOK Guide, 6th edition, pages 19, 25, 27, 56-57, 513-514.

#### NEW QUESTION 109

At the end of a project, the project manager was asked to provide a performance rating of the project team members. What should the project manager mainly make reference to?

- A. Competencies of team members
- B. Agreed-upon key performance indicators (KPIs)
- C. Feedback from the project sponsor
- D. Input from project stakeholders

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

According to the PMBOK Guide, the project manager should evaluate the performance of the project team members based on the agreed-upon KPIs, which are measurable values that demonstrate how effectively the team is achieving the project objectives. The KPIs should be defined and communicated at the beginning of the project, and monitored and reported throughout the project lifecycle. The KPIs can include metrics such as quality, schedule, cost, scope, customer satisfaction, and team engagement. The project manager should use the KPIs as the main reference to provide a fair and objective performance rating of the team members, and to recognize and reward their contributions. References: PMBOK Guide, 7th edition, pages 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41. Quizlet.

#### NEW QUESTION 110

A team is not delivering the committed work. Cards are not moving on the kanban board, and the burndown chart shows that the sprint progress is slow. What should the agile project manager do?

- A. Change the work in progress (WIP) limit to reflect the team's capacity.
- B. Discuss the performance with senior leadership.
- C. Meet with the project team members who are slow in delivering tasks.
- D. Consider the use of alternative performance metrics.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

According to the Agile Practice Guide, kanban is an agile framework that uses a visual board to display the flow of work and limit the amount of work in progress (WIP) at each stage of the process. The WIP limit is a key element of kanban, as it helps to optimize the throughput and efficiency of the team, and to identify and resolve any bottlenecks or impediments. The agile project manager should change the WIP limit to reflect the team's capacity, based on the data from the kanban board and the burndown chart. This will help the team to focus on completing the most important tasks, reduce multitasking and waste, and improve the quality and delivery of the work. Changing the WIP limit is also consistent with the agile principle of responding to change over following a plan, as it allows the team to adapt to the current situation and customer needs. References:

? Agile Practice Guide, Chapter 5: Implementing Agile: Creating an Agile Environment, pp. 77-97.

? PMBOK® Guide, Sixth Edition, Chapter 6: Project Schedule Management, pp. 215-264.

? PMP Exam Prep Coursebook, Chapter 6: Project Schedule Management, pp. 6-1 - 6-22.

#### NEW QUESTION 114

A project manager has recently joined a small company. The company's chief operating officer (COO) asked the team to skip some steps in the process in order to work more quickly. The project manager wants to ensure that these steps are not skipped in the future. What should the project manager do?

- A. Escalate the issue to the other executive leadership members.
- B. Notify all team members that all steps in the process must be completed.
- C. Schedule a review of the process steps with the team and the COO.

D. Redesign the process so the team can move more quickly.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

According to the PMBOK® Guide 7th Edition, the project manager should ensure that the project processes are aligned with the organizational processes and standards, and that they deliver value to the stakeholders. The project manager should also communicate and collaborate with the project team and the senior management to address any issues or concerns that may affect the project quality or performance. Therefore, the project manager should schedule a review of the process steps with the team and the COO to clarify the purpose and importance of each step, and to seek their input and feedback on how to improve the process efficiency and effectiveness. Option A is incorrect because it implies that the project manager is bypassing the COO and escalating the issue to the other executive leadership members, which could create conflict or distrust. Option B is incorrect because it suggests that the project manager is imposing a directive approach on the team, which could demotivate or discourage them. Option D is incorrect because it assumes that the project manager can redesign the process without consulting the team or the COO, which could result in misalignment or resistance. References: PMBOK® Guide 7th Edition, Chapter 3: Doing the Work, Section 3.1: Executing the Project, p. 47-48.

**NEW QUESTION 116**

An oil and gas project started without having acquired full funding for the project. The remaining funds were to be acquired during project execution. The acquisition of the remaining funds was delayed several months, resulting in a suspension of work by all contractors. What should the project manager have done to prevent this from happening?

- A. Ensured the stakeholder anticipated obstacles to achieving financial closure on the remaining funds.
- B. Ensured the stakeholder who was providing additional funds remained interested in the project.
- C. Ensured the risk was adequately assessed and mitigated by the appropriate stakeholders.
- D. Ensured the project team monitored and reviewed the project risk register periodically.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The project manager should have ensured the risk of not acquiring full funding for the project was adequately assessed and mitigated by the appropriate stakeholders to prevent this from happening. According to the PMBOK® Guide, a risk is an uncertain event or condition that, if it occurs, has a positive or negative effect on one or more project objectives<sup>1</sup>. In this case, the risk of not acquiring full funding for the project is a negative risk that could affect the project scope, schedule, cost, and quality. Therefore, the project manager should have performed the following risk management processes<sup>1</sup>:

? Identify Risks: The process of identifying individual project risks and sources of overall project risk, and documenting their characteristics. The project manager should have identified the risk of not acquiring full funding for the project as a potential source of overall project risk, and documented its characteristics, such as causes, triggers, probability, impact, and priority.

? Perform Qualitative Risk Analysis: The process of prioritizing individual project risks for further analysis or action by assessing their probability of occurrence and impact, as well as other characteristics. The project manager should have prioritized the risk of not acquiring full funding for the project based on its probability and impact, and determined if it required further analysis or action.

? Perform Quantitative Risk Analysis: The process of analyzing the effect of identified individual project risks and other sources of uncertainty on the project objectives, and presenting the results in quantitative terms. The project manager should have analyzed the effect of the risk of not acquiring full funding for the project on the project objectives, such as the expected monetary value, the cost of risk, the schedule reserve, and the contingency reserve.

? Plan Risk Responses: The process of developing options and actions to enhance opportunities and reduce threats to the project objectives. The project manager should have developed options and actions to reduce the threat of the risk of not acquiring full funding for the project, such as avoiding, mitigating, transferring, or accepting the risk, and implementing contingency plans or fallback plans if the risk occurs.

? Implement Risk Responses: The process of implementing the agreed-upon risk response plans. The project manager should have implemented the risk response plans for the risk of not acquiring full funding for the project, such as securing alternative sources of funding, negotiating with the stakeholders, or adjusting the project scope, schedule, or cost.

? Monitor Risks: The process of tracking the implementation of risk response plans, identifying and analyzing new risks, and evaluating risk process effectiveness. The project manager should have monitored the risk of not acquiring full funding for the project, and tracked the implementation of the risk response plans, identified and analyzed any new risks, and evaluated the effectiveness of the risk process.

By performing these risk management processes, the project manager could have prevented the risk of not acquiring full funding for the project from occurring, or minimized its impact on the project performance. The other options are not sufficient or appropriate for this situation, as they do not address the need to assess and mitigate the risk.

? Ensuring the stakeholder anticipated obstacles to achieving financial closure on the remaining funds is a passive and vague action that does not specify how the project manager will help the stakeholder overcome the obstacles or secure the funds.

? Ensuring the stakeholder who was providing additional funds remained interested in the project is an important but not sufficient action that does not guarantee the availability or timeliness of the funds.

? Ensuring the project team monitored and reviewed the project risk register periodically is a necessary but not sufficient action that does not involve developing and implementing risk response plans.

References: 1: PMBOK® Guide, 7th edition, pages 97-99.

**NEW QUESTION 117**

A project manager has access to risk management tools but chooses to use a quantitative method to evaluate the project risks. During project execution, the project sponsor asks for an updated risk matrix. What should the project manager do next?

- A. Use integrated risk management software to evaluate the risks.
- B. Use their own professional knowledge to reassess the risks.
- C. Add new risks and send the risk matrix to leadership for approval.
- D. Trust in the quantitative method already chosen as it is a precise method.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

this question is related to the Project Management Professional (PMP) certification exam, which is a credential that validates the knowledge and skills of project managers. The PMP exam is based on the PMBOK Guide, 7th edition, which is a standard that provides a framework and best practices for managing projects. The question describes a situation where a project manager has access to risk management tools but chooses to use a quantitative method to evaluate the project risks. During project execution, the project sponsor asks for an updated risk matrix. The question asks what the project manager should do next. Based on this information, the best answer is option C, which is to add new risks and send the risk matrix to leadership for approval. This is because adding new risks and sending the risk matrix to leadership for approval is a risk management practice that can help the project manager to update and communicate the project risks and their status. A risk matrix is a tool that displays the probability and impact of the project risks, as well as their priority and response strategies.

Adding new risks is a process that involves identifying and analyzing any new or emerging risks that may affect the project objectives or outcomes. Sending the risk matrix to leadership for approval is a process that involves obtaining the endorsement and support from the project sponsor and other senior stakeholders for the risk management plan and actions. Adding new risks and sending the risk matrix to leadership for approval can help the project manager to ensure that the project risks are properly identified, assessed, and managed, as well as to align the project risks with the stakeholder expectations and interests.

Option A, which is to use integrated risk management software to evaluate the risks, is not a good answer. This is because using integrated risk management software may not be necessary or effective to update and communicate the project risks and their status. Integrated risk management software is a tool that helps to automate and integrate the risk management processes and activities, such as risk identification, analysis, response, monitoring, and reporting. Using integrated risk management software can help the project manager to facilitate and streamline the risk management tasks and functions, as well as to enhance the risk management efficiency and quality. However, using integrated risk management software may not help the project manager to update and communicate the project risks and their status, as it may not address the issue of new or emerging risks that may require human judgment or intervention. Using integrated risk management software may also depend on the availability, suitability, and compatibility of the software, as well as the cost, time, and training required to use the software.

Option B, which is to use their own professional knowledge to reassess the risks, is not a good answer. This is because using their own professional knowledge may not be enough or reliable to update and communicate the project risks and their status. Professional knowledge is the knowledge and skills that the project manager has acquired from their education, training, experience, or certification. Using their own professional knowledge can help the project manager to apply the relevant and appropriate risk management concepts, methods, and techniques to the project. However, using their own professional knowledge may not help the project manager to update and communicate the project risks and their status, as it may not reflect the current and accurate information and data about the project risks. Using their own professional knowledge may also introduce bias or error to the risk assessment and evaluation, as well as to conflict or contradict with the stakeholder opinions or expectations.

Option D, which is to trust in the quantitative method already chosen as it is a precise method, is not a good answer. This is because trusting in the quantitative method may not be appropriate or beneficial to update and communicate the project risks and their status. A quantitative method is a technique that uses numerical data and analysis to measure and evaluate the probability and impact of the project risks, as well as to estimate the overall risk exposure and contingency of the project. A quantitative method can help the project manager to obtain objective and precise information and results about the project risks, as well as to support the risk management decision-making and planning. However, trusting in the quantitative method may not help the project manager to update and communicate the project risks and their status, as it may not account for the new or emerging risks that may require qualitative or subjective assessment and evaluation. Trusting in the quantitative method may also ignore or overlook the stakeholder feedback or input, as well as the risk management tools or resources that may be available or useful for the project. References: PMBOK Guide, 7th edition; PMP Exam Content Outline; PMP Sample Test Questions.

#### NEW QUESTION 118

A project manager has received a new request to integrate more features to a product. The team is fully allocated, and there is no budget to acquire new resources.

What strategy should the project manager implement to deal with this situation?

- A. Ask the team to accelerate the iterations and avoid interruptions.
- B. Verify team performance and ask for improvement during daily standup meetings.
- C. Recommend that the project sponsor increases the budget to bring new resources.
- D. Discuss the problem with the team and decide how to do the work together.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

According to the PMBOK Guide 7th Edition, one of the principles of project management is to collaborate with stakeholders. This means that the project manager should engage the team and other stakeholders in the planning, execution, and monitoring of the project, and seek their input and feedback. When a new request to integrate more features to a product arises, the project manager should discuss the problem with the team and decide how to do the work together, as this will help to find the best solution that meets the stakeholder expectations and the project constraints. Asking the team to accelerate the iterations, verifying the team performance, or recommending an increase in the budget are not collaborative strategies, as they do not involve the team in the decision-making process, and they may not address the root cause of the problem or the impact of the new request on the project scope, schedule, quality, and risks. References: PMBOK Guide 7th Edition, page 11-12.

#### NEW QUESTION 121

A project team is having difficulties understanding technical details regarding requirements. The information was not initially provided by the customer, but the information is critical in the current iteration for clarification on how tasks need to be accomplished.

How should the project manager approach this situation?

- A. Educate the customer and have them participate in daily standup meeting
- B. ®
- C. Request that the customer reviews and clarifies feature definitions for the current sprint.
- D. Send a burndown chart of the current sprint to the customer and seek clarifications.
- E. Schedule weekly meetings and product reviews with the customer to clarify requirements.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

In agile projects, the customer is an integral part of the project team and should be involved in the planning, execution, and review of each iteration. By educating the customer on the agile principles and practices, the project manager can ensure that the customer understands the value of frequent feedback, collaboration, and adaptation. By having the customer participate in daily standup meetings, the project manager can facilitate direct communication between the customer and the development team, and enable quick resolution of any issues or ambiguities regarding the requirements. This will help the project team to deliver the most valuable features to the customer in each sprint. References: PMBOK Guide, 7th edition, pages 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, and 65. World of Project Management.

#### NEW QUESTION 124

A project manager is asked to negotiate between two team members who frequently have misunderstandings in order to reach an agreement that will advance the project. What should the project manager do?

- A. Encourage a positive ongoing relationship between both of the team members.
- B. Coach and mentor the team members to build consensus and to resolve the ongoing conflict.
- C. Organize a team-building event to improve the morale among team members.
- D. Establish common ground through collaboration and understanding the team members' needs.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The project manager should establish common ground through collaboration and understanding the team members' needs in order to negotiate between them and reach an agreement that will advance the project. This is a technique of conflict resolution that involves finding a mutually acceptable solution that partially satisfies both parties<sup>1</sup>. The project manager should facilitate a constructive dialogue between the team members, listen to their perspectives and concerns, and help them identify areas of agreement and compromise<sup>2</sup>. Encouraging a positive ongoing relationship between the team members (A) may be a good outcome of the negotiation, but it is not a technique to achieve it. Coaching and mentoring the team members to build consensus and resolve the conflict (B) may be a useful approach, but it is not a direct way of negotiating between them. Organizing a team-building event to improve the morale among team members © may be a beneficial activity, but it does not address the specific issue of the misunderstanding between the two team members. References: 1: PMBOK Guide, 6th Edition, p. 5042: Top 60+ PMP Exam Questions and Answers for 2023 - KnowledgeHut

**NEW QUESTION 126**

A network transformation project to increase efficiency and return on investment (ROI) is in the implementation stage. A conflict between the head of the network and the transformation manager arises.

What should the project manager do to manage this?

- A. Analyze the context of the issue.
- B. Evaluate the influence of the parties involved.
- C. Lead the parties to find a compromise.
- D. Escalate the problem to the project sponsor.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

According to the PMBOK Guide, the project manager should first analyze the context of the conflict, such as the root cause, the impact, the urgency, and the interrelationships of the parties involved. This will help the project manager to choose the appropriate conflict resolution technique and to avoid unnecessary escalation. The other options are possible actions that the project manager can take after analyzing the context, but they are not the first step in managing the conflict. References: PMBOK Guide, 7th edition, page 255.

**NEW QUESTION 130**

A multicultural team is working on a project. After a few months of observation, the project manager realizes that two teammembers are not responding to the construction manager properly. The project manager spoke to the team members individually and found that both had cultural differences with the construction manager.

What should the project manager do to improve the situation?

- A. Ask the construction manager to meet with the two team members to resolve the situation.
- B. Ask the team members to tolerate the cultural differences as they have a different cultural background.
- C. Discuss the team members' concern with the construction manager and seek solutions.
- D. Provide the construction manager with instructions on how to resolve the situation.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

According to the PMBOK Guide, 6th edition, page 349, the project manager is responsible for managing the project team and ensuring a positive team environment. One of the tools and techniques for managing the project team is conflict management, which involves identifying, addressing, and resolving conflicts among the project team members and other stakeholders. The project manager should use a collaborative or problem-solving approach to conflict management, which involves discussing the issues openly, listening to different perspectives, and finding a mutually acceptable solution that satisfies the needs and interests of all parties involved. By discussing the team members' concern with the construction manager and seeking solutions, the project manager can help to resolve the cultural differences, improve the communication and cooperation, and enhance the team performance and morale. References:

? PMBOK Guide, 6th edition, page 349

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**NEW QUESTION 131**

By the end of the first sprint, a project lead notices that one of the team members is not performing very well. Which form of communication should the project lead use to handle the situation?

- A. Informal written communication, such as a friendly reminder
- B. Formal verbal communication, such as a conversation at the end of the sprint retrospective
- C. Formal written communication, such as an email with a copy sent to the manager
- D. Informal verbal communication, such as a conversation

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

According to the PMBOK Guide, 6th edition, page 368, communication can be classified into formal and informal, written and verbal, and vertical and horizontal, depending on the context, purpose, and audience of the message. Informal verbal communication, such as a conversation, is a type of communication that is spontaneous, casual, and flexible, and that can be used to exchange information, ideas, opinions, or feedback in a timely and direct manner. Informal verbal communication is suitable for handling a situation where a team member is not performing very well, as it can allow the project lead to express concern, empathy, and support, as well as to identify the root causes of the poor performance, and to explore possible solutions or improvements. Informal verbal communication can also help to maintain a positive and trusting relationship between the project lead and the team member, and to avoid any misunderstanding, resentment, or demotivation that may arise from more formal or written communication. References:

? PMBOK Guide, 6th edition, page 368

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**NEW QUESTION 136**

Several components of an expensive manufacturing project have been returned by the customer. The customer is complaining that the quality of the components is poor and is concerned that, as a result, their products will be returned due to quality issues. The project manager is certain that quality has been maintained.

How should the project manager communicate with the customer to help assure them that the project has produced quality products?

- A. Show the customer the tolerance and control limits.
- B. Show the customer sample results from the current batch.
- C. Show the customer a sample history of quality.
- D. Show the customer the quality control measurements.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

According to the PMBOK Guide, quality control measurements are the results of quality control activities that are used to assess the performance and quality of the project deliverables. They include the actual values of the quality metrics, such as defects, errors, rework, customer satisfaction, etc. The project manager should show the customer the quality control measurements to demonstrate that the project has produced quality products that meet the quality standards and specifications agreed upon with the customer. The quality control measurements can also help identify the root causes of any quality issues and implement corrective actions. Showing the customer the tolerance and control limits, the sample results from the current batch, or the sample history of quality are not sufficient to assure the customer that the project has produced quality products, as they do not provide the actual evidence of the quality performance and compliance of the project deliverables. References: PMBOK Guide, 7th edition, pages 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41. Test-Guide.

**NEW QUESTION 138**

A project manager assigned team members to work in pairs on a large amount of technical reports. At times, the project manager noticed that important information was not shared properly among the team.

This has caused delivery delays and, ultimately, the failure to complete the project. What is the root cause of this issue?

- A. Lack of team member training on documentation planning
- B. Team cohesiveness was lost because team members worked in pairs
- C. Improper assignment of tasks to team member pairings
- D. Incorrect communication techniques applied during implementation

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

According to the PMBOK Guide, the project manager is responsible for planning, managing, and monitoring communications among project stakeholders, ensuring that information needs are met, and addressing issues that may arise during project execution. One of the tools and techniques for managing communications is communication methods, which include interactive, push, and pull communication techniques. Interactive communication is the most effective way of ensuring a common understanding among stakeholders, as it involves multidirectional exchange of information in real time. Push communication is used to send or distribute information to specific recipients who need to receive it. Pull communication is used when the information is large or complex, and the recipients can access it at their own discretion. In this scenario, the project manager assigned team members to work in pairs on a large amount of technical reports, which required a high level of coordination and collaboration among the team. However, the project manager noticed that important information was not shared properly among the team, which caused delivery delays and the failure to complete the project. This indicates that the project manager applied incorrect communication techniques during implementation, such as using push or pull communication when interactive communication was needed. This is the root cause of the issue, as it resulted in poor communication, misunderstanding, and lack of alignment among the team members. Lack of team member training on documentation planning, team cohesiveness loss, or improper assignment of tasks are not the root causes of the issue, as they do not directly explain why the information was not shared properly among the team. References: PMBOK Guide, 7th edition, pages 209-210, 10.1 Plan Communications Management; pages 211-212, 10.3 Monitor Communications.

**NEW QUESTION 143**

During the last iteration of a hybrid project, one of the key members of the team wants to leave the project. What should the project manager do to address this concern?

- A. Keep activities as planned regardless of the resource change.
- B. Update the burndown chart to reflect this resource's absence.
- C. Have a meeting with the resource to understand the issue.
- D. Request an additional resource to finish the project.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

This answer is based on the principle of stakeholder engagement, which involves identifying and addressing the needs, expectations, and concerns of the project stakeholders, including the project team members. By having a meeting with the resource who wants to leave the project, the project manager can try to understand the reason behind this decision, and explore the possible options to retain the resource or mitigate the impact of the resource change. This will also help to maintain a good relationship with the resource and avoid any negative consequences for the project performance or morale. References: (Project Management Professional (PMP) Reference Materials source and documents)

? A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK® Guide) – Seventh Edition, Chapter 13: Engaging Stakeholders, Section 13.2: Planning Stakeholder Engagement, page 305.

? The Standard for Project Management, Part 2: Value Delivery System, Section 2.1 : Project Initiation, page 39.

**NEW QUESTION 147**

During the execution of a project, a key stakeholder complains to the project manager about recent communications. The key stakeholder explains that the relevant information from the project team was incomplete and late. As a result, the key stakeholder is beginning to disengage from the project.

What should the project manager do?

- A. Send relevant information to all key stakeholders simultaneously to ensure consistent communication.
- B. Update the communications management plan to fulfill the key stakeholder's expectations about relevant information.
- C. Explain to the key stakeholder the way in which the project team communicates information.
- D. Ask the project sponsor to hold a meeting with the key stakeholder to ensure that the stakeholder is engaged in the project.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

e communications management plan is a component of the project management plan that describes how project communications will be planned, structured,

implemented, and monitored for effectiveness<sup>1</sup>. It also defines the communication methods, formats, frequency, and stakeholders for each type of communication<sup>2</sup>. If the key stakeholder is not satisfied with the current communication practices, the project manager should update the communications management plan to align with the stakeholder's needs and preferences<sup>3</sup>. This will help to improve the stakeholder's engagement and satisfaction with the project. References:

- ? 1: A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK® Guide) –Seventh Edition, Chapter 4, Section 4.1.3.3
- ? 2: A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK® Guide) – Seventh Edition, Chapter 4, Section 4.2.3.1
- ? 3: A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK® Guide) – Seventh Edition, Chapter 4, Section 4.3.3.2
- ? : A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK® Guide) – Seventh Edition, Chapter 13, Section 13.3.3.2

#### **NEW QUESTION 150**

During a project status meeting with senior managers, the project manager gives an update about the status of a deliverable. Some of the senior managers claim not to know about the deliverable. What should the project manager do next?

- A. Check if these stakeholders attend regular project meetings.
- B. Meet with these stakeholders to review the project charter.
- C. Review the project charter to validate this claim.
- D. Validate if the project charter changed from the original one.

**Answer: B**

#### **Explanation:**

According to the PMBOK Guide 7th Edition, the project charter is a document that authorizes the project and defines its high-level scope, objectives, assumptions, constraints, and key stakeholders. The project charter should be approved by the project sponsor and communicated to all relevant stakeholders, including senior managers, to ensure their alignment and commitment to the project. If some of the senior managers claim not to know about the deliverable, it indicates that they may not have been properly informed or involved in the project charter development or approval process. Therefore, the project manager should meet with these stakeholders to review the project charter and clarify their roles, responsibilities, expectations, and interests in the project. This will help to resolve any confusion or conflict and to gain their support and buy-in for the project. Checking if these stakeholders attend regular project meetings, reviewing the project charter, or validating if the project charter changed are not sufficient actions, as they do not address the root cause of the communication gap or the stakeholder engagement issue, and they may not improve the relationship or trust between the project manager and the senior managers. References: PMBOK Guide 7th Edition, page 45-46.

#### **NEW QUESTION 153**

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