

PMI

Exam Questions PMI-RMP

PMI Risk Management Professional



NEW QUESTION 1

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. You are involved with the project team on the different risk issues in your project. You are using the applications of IRGC model to facilitate the understanding and managing the rising of the overall risks that have impacts on the economy and society. One of your team member wants to know that what is the need to use the IRGC. What will be your reply?

- A. IRGC addresses questions such as the understanding of the secondary impacts of a risk.
- B. IRGC models aim at building robust, integrative inter-disciplinary governance models for emerging and existing risks.
- C. IRGC addresses the development of resilience and the capacity of organizations and people to face unavoidable risks.
- D. IRGC is both a concept and a tool.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 2

Lisa is the project manager of the FKN project for her organization. She is working with Sam, the CIO, to discuss a discount the vendor has offered the project based on the amount of materials that is ordered. Lisa and Sam review the offer and agree that while their project may qualify for the discounted materials the savings is nominal and they would not necessarily pursue the savings. Lisa documents this positive risk response in the risk register. What risk response is this?

- A. Enhance
- B. Transference
- C. Share
- D. Acceptance

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 4

You are working with Anna on your project to determine and map the probability distributions of risk within the project. You have indicated that you will use the uniform distribution method for a portion of the project. Which part of your project is most likely to have a uniform risk distribution?

- A. Late completion stages of a project
- B. Project phases that deal with "cutover" technologies
- C. Early concept stage of design
- D. Project initiating

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 5

You are the project manager of the GHE Project. You have identified the following risks with the characteristics as shown in the following figure: How much capital should the project set aside for the risk contingency reserve?

- A. \$142,000
- B. \$41,750
- C. \$23,750
- D. \$232,000

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 6

The only output of the perform qualitative risk analysis are risk register updates. When the project manager updates the risk register he will need to include several pieces of information including all of the following except for which one?

- A. Trends in qualitative risk analysis
- B. Risk probability-impact matrix
- C. Watchlist of low-priority risks
- D. Risks grouped by categories

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 7

Courtney is the project manager for her organization. She is working with the project team to complete the qualitative risk analysis for her project. During the analysis Courtney encourages the project team to begin the grouping of identified risks by common causes. What is the primary advantage to group risks by common causes during qualitative risk analysis?

- A. It helps the project team realize the areas of the project most laden with risks.
- B. It saves time by collecting the related resources, such as project team members, to analyze the risk events.
- C. It can lead to developing effective risk responses.
- D. It can lead to the creation of risk categories unique to each project.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 8

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9

You are the project manager of the BJA Project for your company. Management is worried about one of the identified risks in your project. The risk event has a probability of 90 percent and a cost impact of \$85,000. Management and you discuss possible solutions to address the risk. You share with them that for \$75,000 you can reduce the probability of the risk event to 15 percent and the impact to \$25,000. This solution will add three weeks to the project schedule. Management thinks this is a good idea and they would like you to add the time and cost additions to your project plan. What type of risk response is used?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. You are working with Nancy, the COO of your company, on several risks within the project. Nancy understands that through qualitative analysis you have identified 80 risks that have a low probability and low impact as the project is currently planned. Nancy's concern, however, is that the impact and probability of these risk events may change as conditions within the project may change. She would like to know where will you document and record these 80 risks that have low probability and low impact for future reference. What should you tell Nancy?

- A. Risks with low probability and low impact are recorded in a watchlist for future monitoring.
- B. All risks, regardless of their assessed impact and probability, are recorded in the risk log.
- C. Risk identification is an iterative process so any changes to the low probability and low impact risks will be reassessed throughout the project life cycle.
- D. All risks are recorded in the risk management plan.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 14

You are the project manager for Genpact Inc. You have established quarterly risk management meetings. Which of the following is not a component of a risk management meeting?

- A. Assessing the overall status of risks in the project
- B. Review of risk responses
- C. Assessment or risk
- D. The availability of the individual

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 16

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. You are performing the quantitative risk analysis for your project. One of the project risks has a 50 percent probability of happening, and it will cost the project \$55,000 if the risk happens. What will be the expected monetary value of this risk event?

- A. Negative \$27,500
- B. Zero - the risk event has not yet occurred
- C. Negative \$26,000
- D. Negative \$55,000

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 20

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. Your project is running late and you must respond to the risk. Which risk response can you choose that will also cause you to update the human resource management plan?

- A. Teaming agreements
- B. Transference
- C. Crashing the project
- D. Fast tracking the project

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 24

Fred is the project manager of the CPS project. He is working with his project team to prioritize the identified risks within the CPS project. He and the team are prioritizing risks for further analysis or action by assessing and combining the risks probability of occurrence and impact. What process is Fred completing?

- A. Risk identification
- B. Perform qualitative analysis
- C. Perform quantitative analysis
- D. Risk Breakdown Structure creation

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 25

David is the project manager of HGF project for his company. David, the project team, and several key stakeholders have completed risk identification and are ready to move into qualitative risk analysis. Tracy, a project team member, does not understand why they need to complete qualitative risk analysis. Which one of the following is the best explanation for completing qualitative risk analysis?

- A. It is a cost-effective means of establishing probability and impact for the project risks.
- B. Qualitative risk analysis helps segment the project risks, create a risk breakdown structure, and create fast and accurate risk responses.
- C. All risks must pass through quantitative risk analysis before qualitative risk analysis.
- D. It is a rapid and cost-effective means of establishing priorities for the plan risk responses and lays the foundation for quantitative analysis.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 30

Fill in the blank with an appropriate phrase.

_____ are activities that are dangerous to complete and manage such as construction, electrical work, or manufacturing.

- A. Pure risks

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 32

Which of the following statements describe the purpose of an Issue Log? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. It analyzes the impact that the issue is having on the project.
- B. It tracks the actions taken to resolve the issue.
- C. It tracks the outcome of the actions taken.
- D. It addresses the risks that could affect the project.

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 37

Shawn is the project manager of the WHT Project for his company. In this project Shawn's team reports that they have found a way to complete the project work for less cost than what was originally planned. The project team presents a new software that will help to automate the project work. While the software and the associated training costs \$25,000 it will save the project nearly \$65,000 in total costs. Shawn agrees to the software and changes to the project management plan accordingly. What type of risk response has been used in this instance?

- A. Avoidance
- B. Exploiting
- C. Accepting
- D. Enhancing

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 39

You are the project manager of the GHY Project for your company. You have completed the risk response planning with your project team. You now need to update the WBS. Why would the project manager need to update the WBS after the risk response planning process? Choose the best answer.

- A. Because of work that was omitted during the WBS creation
- B. Because of new work generated by the risk responses
- C. Because of risk responses that are now activities
- D. Because of risks associated with work packages

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 44

Melody is the project manager for her organization. She has created a risk response to conduct more tests on the software her project is creating. The identified risk that prompted this response was that the software is mission-critical and must be flawless before it can be put into product. What type of a risk response has Melody used in this scenario?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 45

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 46

Rex is the project manager of the BDF Project. This project will last for two years and has a budget of \$2,345,000. Management has instructed Rex that the project must not go over budget as funds are very tight in the organization. During the project planning Rex and the project team discover a positive risk event to save \$75,000. Rex wants to make certain that this risk event happens so which risk response method is most appropriate?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 47

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 48

Rachel is the project manager of the KJH Project for her company. She needs a method to create a quick and simple approach to risk identification to communicate the project risk with the stakeholders. Which one of the following approaches to risk identification should Rachel choose to provide a quick and simple listing of the project risks?

- A. Delphi Technique
- B. Checklist analysis
- C. Assumptions analysis
- D. Brainstorming

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 49

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 52

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

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

D. The level of detail is set of project risk governance.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 57

Thomas is a key stakeholder in your project. Thomas has requested several changes to the project scope for the project you are managing. Upon review of the proposed changes, you have discovered that these new requirements are laden with risks and you recommend to the change control board that the changes be excluded from the project scope. The change control board agrees with you. What component of the change control system communicates the approval or denial of a proposed change request?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 60

What risk identification technique allows participants to identify the project risks and to remain anonymous?

- A. Influence diagrams
- B. Assumptions analysis
- C. Surveys
- D. Delphi technique

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 64

You work as a project manager for TechSoft Inc. You are preparing to plan risk responses for your project with your project team. How many risk responses are available for a positive risk event in the project?

- A. Three
- B. Four
- C. Seven
- D. One

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 66

Which of the following processes involves choosing the alternative strategies, executing a contingency or fallback plan, taking corrective action, and modifying the project management plan?

- A. Monitor and Control risk
- B. Configuration Management
- C. Integrated Change control
- D. Scope Change control

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 70

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. You have to communicate the causes of risk events to the stakeholders. Which risk diagramming technique you will use to communicate the causes of risk events to project stakeholders?

- A. Project network diagrams
- B. Process flow charts
- C. Ishikawa diagrams
- D. Influence diagrams

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 71

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 73

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

- A. No, change requests should not address risks, only risk response strategies should be issued.

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 74

Your project spans the entire organization. You would like to assess the risk of the project but are worried that some of the managers involved in the project could affect the outcome of any risk identification meeting. Your worry is based on the fact that some employees would not want to publicly identify risk events that could make their supervisors look bad. You would like a method that would allow participants to anonymously identify risk events. What risk identification method could you use?

- A. Delphi technique
- B. Isolated pilot groups
- C. SWOT analysis
- D. Root cause analysis

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 76

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 81

Harry works as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. He is determining how to conduct the risk management activities for a project. According to the PMBOK, there are six inputs to the plan risk management process. Which one of the following is NOT an input to this process?

- A. Project scope statement
- B. Risk management plan
- C. Schedule management plan
- D. Cost management plan

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 85

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 88

Your organization has named you the project manager of the JKN Project. This project has a BAC of \$1,500,000 and it is expected to last 18 months. Management has agreed that if the schedule baseline has a variance of more than five percent then you will need to crash the project. What happens when the project manager crashes a project?

- A. Project risks will increase.
- B. The project will take longer to complete, but risks will diminish.
- C. Project costs will increase.
- D. The amount of hours a resource can be used will diminish.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 91

You are the project manager for TTP project. You are in the Identify Risks process. You have to create the risk register. Which of the following are included in the risk register? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

- A. List of mitigation techniques
- B. List of key stakeholders
- C. List of identified risks
- D. List of potential responses

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 95

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 97

Consider the risk probability-impact matrix in the figure given below:
If Risk B happens in this project, how much will be left in the contingency reserve?

- A. \$193,500
- B. -\$334,500
- C. It depends on the total budget of the project.
- D. \$148,300

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 102

You are the project manager of the NNQ Project for your company and are working with your project team to define contingency plans for the risks within your project. Mary, one of your project team members, asks what a contingency plan is. Which of the following statements best defines what a contingency response is?

- A. Some responses are designed for use only if certain events occur.
- B. Some responses have a cost and a time factor to consider for each risk event.
- C. Some responses must counteract pending risk events.
- D. Quantified risks should always have contingency responses.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 106

Your project is an agricultural-based project that deals with plant irrigation systems. You have discovered a byproduct in your project that your organization could use to make a profit. If your organization seizes this opportunity it would be an example of what risk response?

- A. Enhancing
- B. Opportunistic
- C. Positive
- D. Exploiting

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 111

Elizabeth is a project manager for her organization and she finds risk management to be very difficult for her to manage. She asks you, a lead project manager, at what stage in the project will risk management become easier. What answer best resolves the difficulty of risk management practices and the effort required?

- A. Risk management only becomes easier the more often it is practiced.
- B. Risk management only becomes easier when the project is closed.
- C. Risk management only becomes easier when the project moves into project execution.
- D. Risk management is an iterative process and never becomes easier.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 116

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. You with your team are using a method or a (technical) process that conceives the risks even if all theoretically possible safety measures would be applied. One of your team member wants to know that what is a residual risk. What will you reply to your team member?

- A. It is a risk that can not be addressed by a risk response.
- B. It is a risk that will remain no matter what type of risk response is offered.
- C. It is a risk that remains because no risk response is taken.
- D. It is a risk that remains after planned risk responses are taken.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 120

You are the project manager of the NKQ project for your organization. You have completed the quantitative risk analysis process for this portion of the project. What is the only output of the quantitative risk analysis process?

- A. Probability of reaching project objectives
- B. Risk register updates
- C. Risk response
- D. Risk contingency reserve

Answer:

B

NEW QUESTION 122

John works as a project manager for ABD project. He and his team, are working on the following activities:
Relative ranking or priority list of project risks
Watchlists of low priority risk
Trends in Qualitative Risk Analysis results
On which of the following processes is John working on?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 124

Which of the following processes must be repeated after Plan Risk Responses, as well as part of the Monitor and Control Risks, to determine if the overall project risk has been satisfactorily decreased?

- A. Risk Limitation
- B. Perform Qualitative Risk Analysis
- C. Identify Risk
- D. Perform Quantitative Risk Analysis

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 125

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 126

You are the project manager of the NNH Project. In this project you have created a contingency response that the schedule performance index should be less than 0.93. The NNH Project has a budget at completion of \$945,000 and is 45 percent complete though the project should be 49 percent complete. The project has spent \$455,897 to reach the 45 percent complete milestone. What is the project's schedule performance index?

- A. -\$37,800
- B. 0.93
- C. 0.92
- D. 1.06

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 130

Mary is a project manager in her organization. On her current project she is working with her project team and other key stakeholders to identify the risks within the project. She is currently aiming to create a comprehensive list of project risks so she is using a facilitator to help generate ideas about project risks. What risk identification method is Mary likely using?

- A. Brainstorming
- B. Delphi Techniques
- C. Checklist analysis
- D. Expert judgment

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 132

You are the project manager of the KJH Project and are working with your project team to plan the risk responses. Consider that your project has a budget of \$500,000 and is expected to last six months. Within the KJH Project you have identified a risk event that has a probability of .70 and has a cost impact of \$350,000. When it comes to creating a risk response for this event what is the risk exposure of the event that must be considered for the cost of the risk response?

- A. The risk exposure of the event is \$245,000.
- B. The risk exposure of the event is \$500,000.
- C. The risk exposure of the event is \$350,000.
- D. The risk exposure of the event is \$850,000.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 137

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

to update all of the following information except for which one?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 138

You are the project manager of a large construction project. You are evaluating the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats involved in a project. In which of the following processes are you on?

- A. Define Scope
- B. Plan Risk Responses
- C. Plan Risk Management
- D. Identify Risks

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 143

Rob is the project manager of the IDLK Project for his company. This project has a budget of \$5,600,000 and is expected to last 18 months. Rob has learned that a new law may affect how the project is allowed to proceed - even though the organization has already invested over \$750,000 in the project. What risk response is the most appropriate for this instance?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 146

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 148

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 151

You are the project manager of the NJJ project. Your enterprise environmental factors require that you establish certain risk management rules regarding low risks within your project. What is the best policy for risks with low probability and low impact in the project management?

- A. These risks should be accepted.
- B. These risks should be placed on a watchlist for future monitoring.
- C. These risks should be identified, but dismissed.
- D. These risks should be placed in the risk register.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 156

There are seven risk responses for any project. Which one of the following is a valid risk response for a negative risk event?

- A. Enhance
- B. Exploit
- C. Acceptance
- D. Share

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 161

Adrian is a project manager for a new project using a technology that has recently been released and there's relatively little information about the technology. Initial testing of the technology makes the use of it look promising, but there's still uncertainty as to the longevity and reliability of the technology. Adrian wants to consider the technology factors a risk for her project. Where should she document the risks associated with this technology so she can track the risk status and responses?

- A. Risk register
- B. Risk low-level watch list
- C. Project scope statement
- D. Project charter

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 163

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 165

Bill is the project manager of the JKH Project. He and the project team have identified a risk event in the project with a high probability of occurrence and the risk event has a high cost impact on the project. Bill discusses the risk event with Virginia, the primary project customer, and she decides that the requirements surrounding the risk event should be removed from the project. The removal of the requirements does affect the project scope, but it can release the project from the high risk exposure. What risk response has been enacted in this project?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 167

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. You would like to utilize sensitivity analysis in your project, but the management does not understand how this will be displayed. What type of chart is usually used with sensitivity analysis to show the relative affect of risks on the project?

- A. Ishikawa chart
- B. Force field analysis chart
- C. GERT Chart
- D. Tornado diagram

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 169

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- A. Project scope statement
- B. Risk register
- C. Project charter
- D. Risk low-level watch list

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 173

You are the project manager for your company and a new change request has been approved for your project. This change request, however, has introduced several new risks to the project. You have communicated these risk events and the project stakeholders understand the possible effects these risks could have on your project. You elect to create a mitigation response for the identified risk events. Where will you record the mitigation response?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 177

Jane is the project manager of the GBB project for her company. In the current project a vendor has offered the project a ten percent discount based if they will order 100 units for the project. It is possible that the GBB Project may need the 100 units, but the cost of the units is not a top priority for the project. Jane documents the offer and tells the vendor that they will keep the offer in mind and continue with the project as planned. What risk response has been given in this

project?

- A. Acceptance
- B. Enhance
- C. Exploiting
- D. Sharing

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 180

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 184

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 188

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 189

Neil works as a project manager for SoftTech Inc. He is working with Tom, the COO of his company, on several risks within the project. Tom understands that through qualitative analysis Neil has identified many risks in the project. Tom's concern, however, is that the priority list of these risk events are sorted in "high-risk," "moderate-risk," and "low-risk" as conditions apply within the project. Tom wants to know that is there any other objective on which Neil can make the priority list for project risks. What will be Neil's reply to Tom?

- A. Risks may be listed by the additional analysis and response
- B. Risk may be listed by the responses in the near-term
- C. Risks may be listed by priority separately for schedule, cost, and performance
- D. Risks may be listed by categories

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 191

Kelly is the project manager of the BHH project for her organization. She is completing the risk identification process for this portion of her project. Which one of the following is the only thing that the risk identification process will create for Kelly?

- A. Risk register
- B. Risk register updates
- C. Change requests
- D. Project document updates

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 192

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. You are working on a project and the management wants a rapid and cost-effective means for establishing priorities for planning risk responses in your project. Which risk management process can satisfy management's objective for your project?

- A. Historical information
- B. Qualitative risk analysis
- C. Quantitative analysis
- D. Rolling wave planning

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 195

You are the project manager of the NHH Project for your company and you have completed the risk analysis processes for the risk events. You and the project team have created risk responses for most of the identified project risks. Now, you would like to assign risk owners to the events. Which risk events should have risk response owners?

- A. Only the risks with a high risk rating
- B. Each agreed-to and funded risk response should have a risk response owner
- C. Each risk that has a risk response should have a risk response owner
- D. Only the risk events that are considered a negative risk event with a high risk rating

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 200

Mary is the project manager for the BLB project. She has instructed the project team to assemble, to review the risks. She has included the schedule management plan as an input for the quantitative risk analysis process. Why is the schedule management plan needed for quantitative risk analysis?

- A. Mary will schedule when the identified risks are likely to happen and affect the project schedule.
- B. Mary will utilize the schedule controls and the nature of the schedule for the quantitative analysis of the schedule.
- C. Mary will use the schedule management plan to schedule the risk identification meetings throughout the remaining project.
- D. Mary will utilize the schedule controls to determine how risks may be allowed to change the project schedule.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 202

You are the project manager for your organization. You have identified a risk event you're your organization could manage internally or externally. If you manage the event internally it will cost your project \$578,000 and an additional \$12,000 per month the solution is in use. A vendor can manage the risk event for you. The vendor will charge \$550,000 and \$14,500 per month that the solution is in use. How many months will you need to use the solution to pay for the internal solution in comparison to the vendor's solution?

- A. Approximately 8 months
- B. Approximately 15 months
- C. Approximately 13 months
- D. Approximately 11 months

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 206

You are preparing to start the qualitative risk analysis process for your project. You will be relying on some organizational process assets to influence the process. Which one of the following is NOT a probable reason for relying on organizational process assets as an input for qualitative risk analysis?

- A. Studies of similar projects by risk specialists
- B. Risk databases that may be available from industry sources
- C. Review of vendor contracts to examine risks in past projects
- D. Information on prior, similar projects

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 209

You are the project manager of the NHQ Project for your company. You are discussing some of the project issues that need to be resolved in the project. You and the project stakeholders come to an agreement about the risk issues and how they will be resolved. Where should you document this information for issue resolution?

- A. Project management plan for execution
- B. Lessons learned documentation
- C. Issue log
- D. Risk response plan

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 214

Wendy is about to perform qualitative risk analysis on the identified risks within her project. Which one of the following will NOT help Wendy to perform this project management activity?

- A. Project scope statement
- B. Risk management plan
- C. Risk register
- D. Stakeholder register

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 218

A project manager must have certain interpersonal skills to communicate with stakeholders and manage their expectations of the project work. Which of the following interpersonal skills has been identified as one of the biggest reasons for project success or failure?

- A. Motivation
- B. Communication
- C. Influencing
- D. Political and cultural awareness

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 223

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