

# PMI

## Exam Questions PMI-RMP

PMI Risk Management Professional



#### NEW QUESTION 1

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complete a project management process that will be on the lookout for new risks, changing risks, and risks that are now outdated.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

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

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 2

Ben is the project manager of the YHT Project for his company. Alice, one of his team members, is confused about when project risks will happen in the project. Which one of the following statements is the most accurate about when project risk happens?

- A. Project risk can happen at any moment.
- B. Project risk happens throughout the project execution.
- C. Project risk is always in the future.
- D. Project risk is uncertain, so no one can predict when the event will happen.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

**Answer: ABD**

#### NEW QUESTION 4

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 5

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

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

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 6

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

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

**Answer: ACD**

#### NEW QUESTION 7

In what portion of a project are risk and opportunities greatest and require intense planning and anticipation of risk events?

- A. Closing
- B. Planning
- C. Initiating
- D. Executing

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 8**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 9**

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**

Mike is the project manager of the NNP Project for his organization. He is working with his project team to plan the risk responses for the NNP Project. Mike would like the project team to work together on establishing risk thresholds in the project. What is the purpose of a risk threshold?

- A. It helps to identify those risks for which specific responses are needed.
- B. It is a limit of the funds that can be assigned to risk events.
- C. It is a warning sign that a risk event is going to happen.
- D. It is a study of the organization's risk tolerance.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 11**

You are the project manager of the NHQ project for your company. Management has told you that you must implement an agreed upon contingency response if the Cost Performance Index in your project is less than 0.90. Consider that your project has a budget at completion of \$250,000 and is 60 percent complete. You are scheduled to be however, 75 percent complete, and you have spent \$165,000 to date. What is the Cost Performance Index for this project to determine if the contingency response should happen?

- A. -\$37,500
- B. 0.91
- C. 0.88
- D. 0.80

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 12**

The risk transference is referred to the transfer of risks to a third party, usually for a fee, it creates a contractual-relationship for the third party to manage the risk on behalf of the performing organization. Which one of the following is NOT an example of the transference risk response?

- A. Use of insurance
- B. Warranties
- C. Life cycle costing
- D. Performance bonds

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 17**

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 19

Which of the following processes is described in the statement below? "This is the process of numerically analyzing the effect of identified risks on overall project objectives."

- A. Identify Risks
- B. Perform Quantitative Risk Analysis
- C. Monitor and Control Risks
- D. Perform Qualitative Risk Analysis

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 24

Your project has several risks that may cause serious financial impact should they happen. You have studied the risk events and made some potential risk responses for the risk events but management wants you to do more. They'd like for you to create some type of a chart that identified the risk probability and impact with a financial amount for each risk event. What is the likely outcome of creating this type of chart?

- A. Risk response
- B. Quantitative analysis
- C. Contingency reserve
- D. Risk response plan

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 29

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 30

Joan is a project management consultant and she has been hired by a firm to help them identify risk events within the project. Joan would first like to examine the project documents including the plans, assumptions lists, project files, and contracts. What key thing will help Joan to discover risks within the review of the project documents?

- A. The project documents will help the project manager, or Joan, to identify what risk identification approach is best to pursue.
- B. Lack of consistency between the plans and the project requirements and assumptions can be the indicators of risk in the project.
- C. Poorly written requirements will reveal inconsistencies in the project plans and documents.
- D. Plans that have loose definitions of terms and disconnected approaches will reveal risks.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 35

Fred is the project manager of a large project in his organization. Fred needs to begin planning the risk management plan with the project team and key stakeholders. Which plan risk management process tool and technique should Fred use to plan risk management?

- A. Variance and trend analysis
- B. Information gathering techniques
- C. Planning meetings and analysis
- D. Data gathering and representation techniques

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 40

Which types of project tends to have more well-understood risks?

- A. Operational work projects
- B. First-of-its kind technology projects
- C. Recurrent projects
- D. State-of-art technology projects

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 44

You are project manager for ABD project. You, with your team, are working on the following activities:  
Probabilistic analysis of a project.  
Probability of achieving cost and time objectives. Trends in Qualitative Risk Analysis results.  
On which of the following processes are you working on?

- A. Plan Risk Management
- B. Perform Quantitative Risk Analysis

- C. Perform Qualitative Risk Analysis
- D. Identify Risks

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 49

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 54

You are the project manager of your organization. Your organization will receive a bonus if the project finishes by December 20. Management has communicated this bonus to you and your project team and has asked you to evaluate the project to see if it is possible to realize the reward. The bonus offered to your organization is \$750,000. You have examined the project and believe that you can crash the project for an additional \$275,000 and reach the December 20 date. Management is thrilled with your assessment and they approve the crash fee. What risk response is this?

- A. Crashing can be a type of the enhancing risk response.
- B. Crashing can be considered transference because of the \$275,000 is actually paid from the bonus, which is paid by the project customer.
- C. Crashing can be a type of the exploit risk response.
- D. Crashing is the addition of labor, not a risk response.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 55

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 58

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 60

You work as a project manager for SoftTech Inc. You are working with the project stakeholders to begin the qualitative risk analysis process. You will need all of the following as inputs to the qualitative risk analysis process except for which one?

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 63

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 65

Sammy is the project manager for her organization. She would like to rate each risk based on its probability and affect on time, cost, and scope. Harry, a project

team member, has never done this before and thinks Sammy is wrong to attempt this approach. Harry says that an accumulative risk score should be created, not three separate risk scores. Who is correct in this scenario?

- A. Harry is correct, because the risk probability and impact considers all objectives of the project.
- B. Harry is correct, the risk probability and impact matrix is the only approach to risk assessment.
- C. Sammy is correct, because organizations can create risk scores for each objective of the project.
- D. Sammy is correct, because she is the project manager.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 69

There are five outputs of the risk monitoring and controlling process. Which one of the following is NOT an output of the process?

- A. Organizational process assets updates
- B. Risk register updates
- C. Vendor contracts
- D. Change requests

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 71

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 72

Gary is the project manager of the MMQ project for his company. He is working with his project team to plan the risk responses for his project. Sarah, a project team member, does not understand the process that Gary is using to plan the risk responses. Which approach is the preferred method to address project risks and the risk responses?

- A. Risks in the project should be addressed by their probability for creating risk responses.
- B. Risks in the project should be addressed by the organization's risk tolerance for creating risk responses.
- C. Risks in the project should be addressed by their impact for creating risk responses.
- D. Risks in the project should be addressed by their priority for creating risk responses.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 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 78

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 80

Which of the following techniques examines the degree to which organizational strengths offset threats and opportunities that may serve to overcome weaknesses?

- A. SWOT Analysis
- B. Expert Judgment
- C. Delphi
- D. Brainstorming

**Answer: A**



#### NEW QUESTION 81

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 86

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 89

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 91

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 96

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 99

Which of the following diagrams displays sensitivity analysis data?

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 101

You work as a project manager for TechSoft Inc. You, the project team, and the key project stakeholders have completed a round of quantitative risk analysis. You now need to update the risk register with your findings so that you can communicate the risk results to the project stakeholders - including management. You will need to update all of the following information except for which one?

- A. Probabilistic analysis of the project
- B. Probability of achieving cost and time objectives
- C. Risk distributions within the project schedule
- D. Trends in quantitative risk analysis

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 104**

You are the project manager of the HJK project for your organization. You and the project team have created risk responses for many of the risk events in the project. A teaming agreement is an example of what risk response?

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 107**

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 111**

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 112**

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 115**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 119**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 120**

You are the project manager of a large, high-profile project in your organization. You have realized that politics within your company may affect the true identification of risk events within the project. You decide that you'd like to use a method to identify risk events through an anonymous process. Which one of the following risk events will allow you to collect and distribute risk information without the stakeholders knowing what other stakeholders are communicating about the project risk events?



- A. Surveys
- B. Monte Carlo Technique
- C. Checklist analysis
- D. Delphi Technique

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 125**

You are the project manager for the ABC organization. Your current project has 75 internal stakeholders and 245 external stakeholders. Many of the risks within your project will only affect the internal stakeholders, but several of the identified risk events will affect the external stakeholders. Management would like to know the total number of communication channels in the project. How many communication channels exist in this project?

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

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 127**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 130**

Ted is the project manager of the HRR project for his company. Management has asked that Ted periodically reviews the contingency reserve as risk events happen, pass, or are still pending. What is the purpose of reviewing the contingency reserve?

- A. It helps to evaluate if the remaining reserve is adequate for the risk exposure.
- B. It helps to determine how much more funds will need to be invested in the project.
- C. It helps to evaluate secondary and residual risks related to the risk responses and their costs.
- D. It helps to determine the probability and impact of project risks.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 133**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 137**

Pete works as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. The Management has told him that he must implement an agreed-upon contingency response if the cost performance index in his project is less than 0.90. Consider that Pete's project has a budget at completion of \$275,000. His project is 65 percent complete and he has spent \$175,000 to date. However, Pete is scheduled to be 78 percent complete. What is the cost performance index for this project to determine if the contingency response should happen?

- A. 1.02
- B. 0.96
- C. 0.90
- D. 0.89

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 140**

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 142

As a part of monitoring and controlling the project, the project manager should update the risk register. The project manager should update the risk register with information on risk reassessment, risk audits, and periodic risk reviews. What other information should the project manager update the risk register with?

- A. Actual costs and schedule delays of risk events.
- B. Actual outcomes of risk management duties by the project team.
- C. Actual cost of risk events.
- D. Actual outcomes of the project's risks and of the risk responses.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 143

Frank is a project team member in your project. Frank has been adding changes to the software interface for the software that your project is creating. Because Frank has been adding these features new risks have entered into the project. You elect that these additions should be removed from the project even if it takes extra time and money to remove the features. What are these riskladen features called?

- A. Gold plating
- B. Scope creep
- C. Negative risks
- D. Corrective actions

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 144

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 145

Your organization, as part of its enterprise environmental factors, has established risk governance to be implemented in each project. Part of this governance is the reassessment of risks within each project. How much detail and repetition in approach for risks to be reassessed for probability and impact?

- A. Each risk reassessment should go into the same depth as the original risk assessment activity.
- B. The probability and impact of risk event should determine the level of reassessment throughout the project lifecycle.
- C. The amount of detail of repetition that is appropriate depends on how the project progresses relative to its objectives.
- D. The level of detail and reassessment should reflect the priority of the project.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 148

Mary is the project manager of PKT project. In Mary's project there are certain enterprise environmental factors that require Mary to use modeling and simulation techniques to predict the likelihood of achieving cost and schedule objectives in the project. Mary is using a technique for which the cost estimates are chosen at random for each iteration of the analysis, such as pessimistic, most likely, and worst-case scenarios. What type of analysis is Mary using in this project?

- A. Quantitative analysis
- B. Qualitative analysis
- C. Risk distribution
- D. Monte Carlo Analysis

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 149

Kelly is the project manager of the NNQ Project for her company. This project will last for one year and has a budget of \$350,000. Kelly is working with her project team and subject matter experts to begin the risk response planning process. When the project manager begins the plan risk response process, what two inputs will she need?

- A. Risk register and the risk response plan
- B. Risk register and power to assign risk responses
- C. Risk register and the risk management plan
- D. Risk register and the results of risk analysis

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 151

Your project uses a piece of equipment that if the temperature of the machine goes above 450 degree Fahrenheit the machine will overheat and have to be shut down for 48 hours. Should this machine overheat even once it will delay the project's end date. You work with your project to create a response that should the temperature of the machine reach 430, the machine will be paused for at least an hour to cool it down. The temperature of 430 is called what?

- A. Risk response
- B. Risk event
- C. Risk trigger
- D. Risk identification

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 153**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 156**

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 158**

You are the project manager of RTF project for your organization. You are working with your project team and several key stakeholders to create a diagram that shows causal factors for an effect to be solved. What diagramming technique are you using as a part of the risk identification process?

- A. Cause and effect diagrams
- B. System or process flow charts
- C. Predecessor and successor diagramming
- D. Influence diagrams

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 162**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 165**

You are the project manager for BlueWell Inc. You are reviewing the risk register for your project. The risk register provides much information to you, the project manager and to the project team during the risk response planning. All of the following are included in the risk register except for which item?

- A. Network diagram analysis of critical path activities
- B. Symptoms and warning signs of risks
- C. List of potential risk responses
- D. Trends in qualitative risk analysis results

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 167**

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 170**

You are the project manager of the NHQ project for your company. You are working with your project team to complete a risk audit. A recent issue that your project team responded to, and management approved, was to increase the project schedule because there was risk surrounding the installation time of a new material. Your logic was that with the expanded schedule there would be time to complete the installation without affecting downstream project activities. What type of risk response is being audited in this scenario?

- A. Parkinson's Law
- B. Mitigation
- C. Avoidance
- D. Lag Time

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 173**

John works as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. He is determining which risks can affect the project. Which of the following inputs of the identify risks process is useful in identifying risks associated to the time allowances for the activities or projects as a whole, with a width of the range indicating the degrees of risk?

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

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 176**

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 180**

A part of a project deals with the hardware work. As a project manager, you have decided to hire a company to deal with all hardware work on the project. Which type of risk response is this?

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

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 185**

You work as the project manager for BlueWell Inc. You are monitoring the project performance. You want to make a decision to change the project plan to eliminate a risk in order to protect the project objectives. Which of the following strategies will you use to tackle the risk?

- A. Risk mitigation
- B. Risk avoidance
- C. Risk acceptance
- D. Risk transference

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 189**

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