

## **Management of process control in innovative projects**

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1. The main advantages of the Earned Value technique are:

- a) the possibility of "early detection" of inconsistency of actual indicators of the project with the planned, forecasting on their basis the results of the project (deadlines, costs, etc.) and the adoption of timely corrective actions, even before covering the project;
- b) the ability to detect several need to spend money at the moment;
- c) the ability to calculate the planned costs of work performed, the amount of project action in terms of the approved budget;
- d) all answers are correct.

**Correct answer: a**

2. Which of the following tools shows how much time each project operation is ahead of or behind the base schedule:

- a) line of execution;
- b) control event forecasting diagram;
- c) sliding diagram;
- d) buffer diagram.

**Correct answer: a**

3. The organization, as a criterion of control, has the following qualitative indicators:

- a) external delays and problems of internal coordination of resources;
- b) only problems of internal coordination of resources;
- c) only external delays;
- d) changes in the scope of work.

**Correct answer: a**

4. The advantages of the Detailed Control Method include:

- a) high accuracy, used for long or priority work;

- b) low costs for collecting information on the performance of works, ease of evaluation of works;
- c) accuracy is higher than in the simple method, the cost of control is lower than in detailed control;
- d) all answers are correct.

**Correct answer: a**

5. Monitoring is:

- a) control, monitoring, accounting, analysis and reporting on the actual implementation of the project compared to the plan;
- b) a set of formalized, documented methods used in the project to determine the information collected, methods of its analysis, ways to respond to deviations and responsible persons;
- c) it is time, cost, quality, changes that occur during the project; preparation, receipt, distribution, and approval of project documents, the state of funding, operational characteristics of the project, compliance with the provisions of the contract, etc.;
- d) project reporting.

**Correct answer: a**

6. The subject of control is:

- a) facts and events;
- b) checking the implementation of specific decisions;
- c) finding out the reasons for deviations;
- d) all answers are correct.

**Correct answer: d**

7. The purpose of the project control process is:

- a) providing the information needed to understand the progress of the project in order to enable management to perform management actions in situations where the progress of the project is significantly different from planned;
- b) making management decisions that adjust the implementation of tasks before the damage to the project;
- c) surveillance for verification purposes;

d) all answers are correct.

**Correct answer: a**

8. The Communications Management Planning process includes the following outputs:

- a) communications management plan, updating project documents;
- b) update of assets of processes of the organization, communication of the project;
- c) update project management plan, update project documents;
- d) information on the performance of works, requests for changes.

**Correct answer: a**

9. Communication control is:

- a) the process of monitoring and controlling communications throughout the project life cycle to meet the information needs of project stakeholders;
- b) a kind of virtual space in which project stakeholders show more initiative, as well as actively cooperate with other project participants;
- c) these are individuals and organizations, such as customers, sponsors, the implementing organization and the public, who are actively involved in the project, or whose interests may be harmed both positively and negatively during the implementation or completion of the project;
- d) there is no correct answer.

**Correct answer: a**

10. The project stakeholder management strategy includes:

- a) key stakeholders of the project that can have a significant impact on it;
- b) the desired level of project participation for each identified project stakeholder;
- c) project stakeholder groups and management (as groups);
- d) all answers are correct.

**Correct answer: d**

11. Which of the following statements is true:

- a) Project risks - a set of risks that threaten the implementation of the investment project or may reduce its effectiveness (commercial, economic, budgetary, social, environmental, etc.);
- b) Project risks - a set of circumstances under which the probability of completion of the project objectives is reduced or eliminated; the set of risks that threaten the economic efficiency of the project, which is expressed in the negative impact of various factors on cash flows;
- c) Risk has three main attributes: the case that contains the risk, probability, consequence (action of risk);
- d) all answers are correct.

**Correct answer: d**

12. Which of the types of risks belongs to the Pre-investment stage of the project life cycle:

- a) Making a decision on the feasibility of investing;
- b) Contingencies for construction works;
- c) Incorrectly defined volume and market segment in which the project product is sold;
- d) All answers are correct.

**Correct answer: a**

13. Define the phrase "Risk Management":

- a) these are processes related to the identification, analysis of risks and decision-making, which include maximizing the positive and minimizing the negative consequences of risky events; includes processes related to risk management planning, identification and analysis, risk response, and risk control and management within the project;
- b) this is incomplete or inaccurate information about the conditions of the project, including related costs and results;
- c) this is the ratio of the number of cases of favorable results to the total number of all possible results;
- d) all answers are correct.

**Correct answer: a**

14. Minimization as a method as a method of risk reduction means?

- a) conducting own special measures to limit the amount of risk, creating special risk prevention systems;
- b) simple evasion of activities or circumstances that involve risk, modification of the project plan to eliminate the risk or eliminate its impact on the objectives and results of the project;
- c) maintaining responsibility for risk, willingness, and ability to cover all possible losses at their own expense, reserves are formed to cover possible losses;
- d) transfer of responsibility for the risk to the other party.

**Correct answer: a**

15. What are the basic methods of quality management?

- a) on technical approaches;
- b) on confidential approaches;
- c) on social approaches;
- d) on political approaches.

**Correct answer: a**

16. Indicate the principles on which the philosophy of TQM is reflected?

- a) Orientation of the organization to the customer;
- b) System approach to management;
- c) Evidence-based approach to decision-making;
- d) All answers are correct.

**Correct answer: d**

17. Innovation project is...?

- a) a set of interrelated measures designed to create, manufacture and market new high-tech products under established resource constraints;
- b) a set of interrelated measures designed to create, manufacture and market existing products under established resource constraints;
- c) a set of interrelated measures designed to promote food products that are in demand;

d) a set of interrelated measures designed to monitor the emergence of new products on the market.

**Correct answer: a**

18. Project development is...?

a) the process of generating an innovative idea and formulating the ultimate goal of the project;

b) the process of finding solutions to achieve the ultimate goal of the project and its formation in time, resources, and performers;

c) the process of implementation of works on the implementation of the project objectives;

d) the process of delivering project results to the customer and closing contracts.

**Correct answer: b**

19. What is the beginning of the project life cycle?

a) Investing funds in it;

b) Development of a project plan;

c) Setting project deadlines;

d) Work on project implementation.

**Correct answer: a**

20. What is the creation of logical diagrams of the sequence of design work?

a) Calendar planning;

b) Network planning;

c) The method of critical chains;

d) The critical path method.

**Correct answer: b**

21. To which method of grid planning belongs the abbreviation - "PERT"?

a) Critical path method;

b) The method of critical circuits;

c) Method of evaluation and analysis of programs;

d) Method of graphical evaluation and revision of plans.

**Correct answer: d**

22. What are the parameters of the calendar plan?

a) These are the start and end dates of each work, their duration and the necessary resources;

b) This is the main parameter of planning, depending on the total complexity and number of employees;

c) This is the minimum duration during which the entire set of works on the project can be performed;

d) There is no correct answer.

**Correct answer: a**