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## **PERT and CPM MCQ Test**

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#### **Q1. Does PERT stand for Program Evaluation Review Technique?**

- **A. Yes**
- B. No

#### **Q2. What is the PERT and CPM?**

- A. Network techniques
- B. Assignment techniques
- **C. Project evaluation techniques**
- D. None of the above

#### **Q3. What does CPM stand for?**

- A. Control Path Method
- **B. Critical Path Method**
- C. Critical Plan Management
- D. Control Path Management

#### **Q4. Which of the following colour is used to show the actual progress in bar charts?**

- A. Red
- B. Blue
- C. Black

- **D. Green**

**Q5. A PERT network is activity oriented while a CPM network is event oriented.**

- **A. False**
- B. True

**Q6. Who introduced bar chart in CPM?**

- A. Jane Gantt
- **B. Henry Gantt**
- C. Williams henry
- D. Joseph henry

**Q7. What does PERT analysis based on?**

- A. Most likely time
- B. Optimistic time
- C. Pessimistic time
- **D. All of the above**

**Q8. CPM is the**

- A. Time oriented technique
- B. Event oriented technique
- C. Target oriented technique
- **D. Activity oriented technique**

**Q9. CPM was developed in which country?**

- A. Japan
- B. China
- **C. USA**
- D. Russia

**Q10. What is difference between PERT and CPM?**

- A. PERT is a probabilistic model while CPM is a deterministic model
- B. PERT is an event-oriented technique while CPM is an activity-oriented technique
- C. PERT is Project Evaluation and Review Technique while CPM is Critical Path Method
- **D. All of the above**

**Q11. The earliest start time rule**

- A. Directs when a project can start
- B. Regulates when a project must begin
- **C. Compares the activities end time for an activity predecessor**
- D. Compares the activities starting time for an activity successor

**Q12. Slack time in PERT analysis**

- A. Can never be less than zero
- **B. Is minimum for critical events**
- C. Can never be less than zero
- D. Can never be greater than zero

**Q13. Choose the correct option from the following statements?**

- A. CPM analysis is activity oriented
- B. In CPM, the time is related to cost
- C. PERT analysis is event oriented
- **D. All of the above**

**Q14. PERT technique of network analysis is mainly useful for**

- A. Small projects
- B. Deterministic activities
- C. Large and complex projects
- **D. Research and development projects**

**Q15. PERT analysis is based upon**

- A. Optimistic time
- B. Most likely time
- C. Pessimistic time

- **D. All of the above**

**Q16. Completion of a CPM network diagram activity is commonly known as**

- A. Event
- B. Node
- C. Connector
- **D. All the above**

**Q17. The critical path .....**

- **A. Is the longest path**
- B. Is the shortest path
- C. Is a mixture of all paths
- D. Is a path that operates from the starting node to the end node

**Q18. Bar charts were modified later to obtain the milestone charts.**

- **A. True**
- B. False

**Q19. Which of the option is not a notable challenge while scheduling a project?**

- A. Costly delay
- B. Deadlines exist
- **C. Independent activities**
- D. Too many workers may be required

**Q20. The particular task performance in CPM is known as**

- A. Event
- **B. Activity**
- C. Dummy
- D. Contract

**Q21. Which of the following is used for computations in cpm?**

- **A. normal time**
- B. most likely time
- C. pessimistic time
- D. optimistic time

**Q22. Among the following, critical path and slack time analysis most help .....**

- A. managers define the project activities.
- B. highlight relationships among project activities.
- C. point out who is responsible for various activities.
- **D. pinpoint activities that need to be closely watched.**

**Q23. Which of the following statements regarding gantt charts is true?**

- A. Gantt charts are expensive
- B. Gantt charts give a timeline and precedence relationships for each activity of a project
- **C. Gantt charts are visual devices that show the duration of activities in a project.**
- D. None of the above

**Q24. with respect to pert and cpm, slack .....**

- **A. marks the start or completion of a task.**
- B. is a task or subproject that must be completed.
- C. is the latest time an activity can be started without delaying the entire project.
- D. is the amount of time a task may be delayed without changing the overall project completion time.

**Q25. The main difference between pert and cpm is that .....**

- A. Critical path is determined in PERT only
- B. PERT deals with events and CPM with activities
- C. Costs are considered on CPM only and not in PERT
- **D. Guessed times are used in PERT and evaluated times in CPM**

**Q26. Which of the following is an advantage of pert and cpm?**

- A. straightforward concept
- B. not mathematically complex
- C. It does not handle the scheduling of resource allocation

- **D. Both straightforward concept & not mathematically complex**

**Q27. Which of the following statements regarding critical paths is true?**

- A. Every network has only one critical path.
- B. Some activities on the critical path may have slack.
- C. The shortest of all paths through the network is the critical path.
- **D. On a specific project, there can be multiple critical paths, all with exactly the same duration.**

**Q28. Which of the following is a limitation of pert and cpm?**

- A. They can be used only to monitor schedules
- **B. There is the inherent danger of placing too much emphasis on the critical path.**
- C. They are applicable to only a narrow variety of projects and industries
- D. The graphical nature of a network delays comprehension of the activity list's interrelationships

**Q29. Which of the following statements regarding cpm networks is true?**

- A. Prioritizes tasks
- B. Allows you to compare the planned and the actual progress.
- C. Helps the team stay focused on the main thing.
- **D. All of the above**

**Q30. Which of the following is not true regarding pert and cpm?**

- A. PERT and CPM are useful in monitoring costs.
- B. Time estimates are subject to fudging by managers.
- **C. Managers only need to closely monitor the critical path.**
- D. PERT and CPM are useful when controlling large projects.

**Q31. Which of the following statements regarding pert analysis is true?**

- A. Each activity has three estimates of its duration.
- **B. Only critical activities contribute to the project variance.**
- C. Project variance is the sum of all critical activity variances.
- D. The most likely time is different from the expected activity time.

**Q32. Which of the following is not a primary form of agile methodology?**

- A. RUP
- B. RAD
- **C. SDLC**
- D. SCRUM

**Q33. The first step in the creation of a pert/cpm chart is to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- **A. identify all the project tasks**
- B. determine the status of all tasks
- C. identify the graphical planning aids to use
- D. determine the logical order of project tasks

**Q34. Which of the following statements regarding pert times is true?**

- A. The probable time estimate is calculated as  $t = (a + 4m + b)/6$ .
- B. Optimistic time estimate is an estimate of the maximum time an activity will require.
- **C. Optimistic time estimate is an estimate of the minimum time an activity will require.**
- D. None of the above

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