

PMI GMETRIX PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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1. What is the main benefit of maintaining project documentation for future projects?

- A. Improve stakeholder communication
- B. Improve processes in future, similar projects
- C. Reduce costs across the board
- D. Increase project branding

2. What describes a hybrid project approach?

- A. It uses only predictive methods
- B. It rejects change
- C. It is identical to a predictive approach
- D. It contains elements of both predictive and adaptive project approaches

3. What is a work breakdown structure (WBS) and what should it represent?

- A. A hierarchical decomposition of the total scope of work; represents deliverables and sub-deliverables
- B. A chart showing project schedule with milestones
- C. A list of project risks and mitigation plans
- D. A communication plan for stakeholders

4. Who does not have the final authority on verifying deliverables?

- A. Customer
- B. Project Manager
- C. Managers
- D. Project Sponsor

5. What is a risk register and what is its purpose?

- A. A static document listing risks and budgets only
- B. A living document that records identified risks, owners, characteristics, and planned responses; used to manage risks.
- C. A template for issue resolution
- D. A log of stakeholder communications

- 6. Which schedule concept uses dependencies to determine the longest path and the project duration?**
- A. PERT Analysis
 - B. Resource Histogram
 - C. Gantt Chart
 - D. Critical Path
- 7. Which term describes the process of obtaining external goods or services for the project?**
- A. Sourcing
 - B. Procurement
 - C. Contract Management
 - D. Acquisition
- 8. What phase is acceptance part of?**
- A. Initiation Phase
 - B. Closing Phase
 - C. Execution Phase
 - D. Planning Phase
- 9. Which of the following is NOT a phase of the standard project life cycle?**
- A. Initiating
 - B. Planning
 - C. Controlling
 - D. Executing
- 10. What does a Work Breakdown Structure organize?**
- A. Resources and costs by task.
 - B. Project risks and issues.
 - C. Quality metrics and acceptance criteria.
 - D. Tasks and subtasks from a resource and cost standpoint.

Answers

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1. B
2. D
3. A
4. D
5. B
6. D
7. B
8. B
9. C
10. D

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Explanations

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1. What is the main benefit of maintaining project documentation for future projects?

- A. Improve stakeholder communication
- B. Improve processes in future, similar projects**
- C. Reduce costs across the board
- D. Increase project branding

Keeping project documentation creates a reusable knowledge base that guides future work. When decisions, assumptions, workflows, risks, and lessons learned are recorded, teams can apply proven approaches to similar projects, refining how work is planned and executed. This leads to smoother future efforts because teams use established templates, checklists, and governance, reducing guesswork and promoting consistency across related initiatives. In short, it enables continuous improvement by turning each project into a learning opportunity for the next one. While good documentation also supports clearer communication, the primary win for future projects is the ability to improve processes in similar efforts.

2. What describes a hybrid project approach?

- A. It uses only predictive methods
- B. It rejects change
- C. It is identical to a predictive approach
- D. It contains elements of both predictive and adaptive project approaches**

A hybrid project approach blends predictive and adaptive methods, using structured planning alongside iterative delivery. It plans what can be planned and leaves room to adapt to changing requirements through iterations and feedback loops. This lets stakeholders see forecasts and still respond to real-world changes. For instance, you might detail the overall project schedule and budget, but run development in short sprints with regular reviews. That blend captures how hybrid works. The options that propose only predictive methods, reject change, or are identical to a predictive approach don't reflect this combination.

3. What is a work breakdown structure (WBS) and what should it represent?

- A. A hierarchical decomposition of the total scope of work; represents deliverables and sub-deliverables**
- B. A chart showing project schedule with milestones
- C. A list of project risks and mitigation plans
- D. A communication plan for stakeholders

The main idea behind a work breakdown structure is to map the project by turning the total scope into a structured set of deliverables. It represents the final product and all its components broken down into smaller, more manageable pieces. Each level adds detail, ending with work packages that can be clearly estimated, assigned, and tracked. Because it focuses on what will be produced rather than when or how it will be done, a WBS ensures nothing essential is left out and that every deliverable and sub-deliverable is accounted for. So, the WBS should capture all deliverables and their sub-deliverables, forming a hierarchy that defines the scope in terms of outcomes, not activities. This clarity makes planning, budgeting, and assignment straightforward, and it provides a stable basis for further planning like scheduling and resource allocation. A schedule chart, risks list, and a stakeholder communications plan serve different purposes: the schedule shows timing and milestones; the risks list identifies uncertainties and mitigation steps; the communications plan outlines who needs what information and how.

4. Who does not have the final authority on verifying deliverables?

- A. Customer
- B. Project Manager
- C. Managers
- D. Project Sponsor**

In project management, the formal acceptance of completed deliverables comes from the person who will use or receive the product—the customer or their designated representative. They define the acceptance criteria and decide whether a deliverable meets them, then sign off if it does. The project manager coordinates this verification, ensuring the deliverable is ready for acceptance, but does not unilaterally decide acceptance. Internal managers may check compliance with standards, but they aren't the final sign-off authority for customer-delivered work. The project sponsor, while a key governance role responsible for funding and benefits, typically does not have the final say on each individual deliverable's acceptance. Therefore, the one who does not have final authority on verifying deliverables is the project sponsor.

5. What is a risk register and what is its purpose?

- A. A static document listing risks and budgets only
- B. A living document that records identified risks, owners, characteristics, and planned responses; used to manage risks.**
- C. A template for issue resolution
- D. A log of stakeholder communications

A risk register is a living document that captures identified risks along with who owns them, their characteristics (such as probability and impact), and the planned responses. It is kept up to date throughout the project so the team can monitor risk exposure, assign accountability, and adjust mitigation or contingency plans as conditions change. This centralized tool supports proactive decision-making and helps allocate resources to address risks before they materialize, keeping stakeholders informed about what could affect the project and how those risks are being managed. It isn't a static list, nor is it simply a budget sheet. It isn't a template for resolving issues or a log of stakeholder communications. Those other artifacts serve different purposes, while the risk register specifically focuses on identifying, owning, and responding to risks to keep the project on track.

6. Which schedule concept uses dependencies to determine the longest path and the project duration?

- A. PERT Analysis
- B. Resource Histogram
- C. Gantt Chart
- D. Critical Path**

The concept is the Critical Path. It uses the relationships between tasks to map out the longest chain of dependent activities, and the sum of their durations sets the minimum time needed to finish the project. By following the network and calculating start and finish times, you identify the path with zero or least slack—the critical path—so any delay on those tasks delays the entire project. In practice, you determine earliest start/finish and latest start/finish, then see which tasks have no total float; those form the critical path and drive the project duration. PERT Analysis involves probabilistic time estimates to model duration, not specifically identifying the longest path. A Gantt Chart is a visual timeline of tasks and dates, useful for viewing schedule but not the method that determines the longest path. A Resource Histogram shows how resources are allocated over time, focusing on capacity rather than the sequencing that sets project duration.

7. Which term describes the process of obtaining external goods or services for the project?

- A. Sourcing
- B. Procurement**
- C. Contract Management
- D. Acquisition

Procurement is the process of obtaining external goods or services needed for the project, covering activities from planning and identifying needs to selecting suppliers, negotiating contracts, purchasing, and managing ongoing relationships. This broader scope makes it the best fit for the description, since it encompasses not just finding vendors but also the actual acquisition and handling of external resources. Sourcing focuses mainly on finding potential suppliers and evaluating capabilities, which is a step within procurement rather than the whole process. Contract management deals with administering the contract after it's awarded, ensuring terms and performance are met. Acquisition can be used in some contexts but PMI's terminology centers on procurement to describe obtaining external resources and managing those agreements.

8. What phase is acceptance part of?

- A. Initiation Phase
- B. Closing Phase**
- C. Execution Phase
- D. Planning Phase

Acceptance is about the formal sign-off that the customer gives when the deliverables meet the agreed requirements. This formal approval is what closes the work, hands over ownership, and finalizes the project or phase. While the criteria for acceptance are defined during planning and the work is carried out in execution (and verified throughout monitoring), the actual act of accepting the deliverables and officially closing the project belongs to the Closing Phase. So, acceptance is tied to completing and closing out the project, rather than the earlier phases that involve initiation, planning, or execution.

9. Which of the following is NOT a phase of the standard project life cycle?

- A. Initiating
- B. Planning
- C. Controlling**
- D. Executing

Understanding the project life cycle helps distinguish how work is organized from start to finish. In the standard view, the phases are Initiating, Planning, Executing, Monitoring and Controlling, and Closing. The phrase Monitoring and Controlling describes one combined phase that covers tracking progress, comparing it to the plan, and making adjustments as needed. Controlling by itself isn't named as a separate phase in this framework; it's part of that larger Monitoring and Controlling phase (and is also described as a process group in some sources). So the option that uses Controlling alone isn't a standalone phase, which is why it's the correct choice. The other options—Initiating, Planning, and Executing—are indeed the recognized phases.

10. What does a Work Breakdown Structure organize?

- A. Resources and costs by task.
- B. Project risks and issues.
- C. Quality metrics and acceptance criteria.
- D. Tasks and subtasks from a resource and cost standpoint.**

A Work Breakdown Structure is about defining and organizing the scope of work into smaller, more manageable pieces. It breaks the project deliverables into tasks and subtasks in a hierarchical way, so you can see what work must be done and how it can be divided into components. This structure then provides a clear basis for estimating what resources are needed and what the costs will be for each piece of work, helping with budgeting and scheduling. So the focus is on the actual work to be performed, broken down into tasks and subtasks, with attention to how that work will be allocated to resources and cost. That makes it the best fit for describing a breakdown of tasks and subtasks from a resource and cost standpoint.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://pmigmetrix.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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