PMI GMETRIX PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://pmigmetrix.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. Which statement correctly describes direct costs in project cost management?

A. Direct costs cannot be traced to any deliverable.

B. Indirect costs can be traced to a single deliverable.

C. Direct costs can be traced to the project deliverables.

D. Indirect costs are always lower than direct costs.

2. What is velocity in an agile context and how is it used for forecasting?

A. Velocity is the amount of work completed per iteration; used to forecast remaining work and completion dates.

B. Velocity is the team's speed in moving between offices.

C. Velocity is the project's overall budget velocity.

D. Velocity is the rate of defects found per iteration.

3. What consists of multiple projects?

A. Program

B. Portfolio

C. Project

D. Initiative

4. Which estimation approach is most accurate when there is detailed information about each task?

A. Analogous

B. Parametric

C. Top-down

D. Bottom-up

5. In PERT, which statement best describes best-case and worst-case estimates and how PERT uses them?

A. Best-case corresponds to optimistic estimates; worst-case to pessimistic estimates; PERT uses a weighted average of optimistic, most likely, and pessimistic values.

B. Best-case is the most likely outcome; worst-case is the minimum outcome.

C. Best-case and worst-case are the same as most likely.

D. PERT ignores optimistic estimates.

SAMPLE

6. What is commonly used to manage a project schedule?

A. A Kanban board

B. A PERT Diagram

C. A Gantt Chart

D. Critical path method

7. What is scope creep and how can it be controlled?

A. Uncontrolled expansion of project scope; controlled through change control, baselines, and rigorous scope management.

B. Gradual refinement of requirements through stakeholder feedback.

C. A change in project leadership without affecting scope.

D. An increase in project budget without approval.

8. What defines work for an entire project?

A. Project scope

B. Deliverable

C. Milestone

D. Charter

9. Which statement about the lessons learned register after project completion is true?

A. Archive final invoices for audit.

B. Schedule post-project closure meetings.

C. Document personnel attendance.

D. Capture knowledge gained to improve future work and avoid repeating mistakes.

10. Who can also agree on the project being completed?

A. Customer

B. Project Manager

C. Project Sponsor

D. Managers

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which statement correctly describes direct costs in project cost management?

A. Direct costs cannot be traced to any deliverable.

B. Indirect costs can be traced to a single deliverable.

C. Direct costs can be traced to the project deliverables.

D. Indirect costs are always lower than direct costs.

Direct costs are expenses that can be traced to a specific project deliverable or activity. This means every dollar spent directly supports creating that deliverable, such as the labor hours dedicated to it, the materials used, and tools or equipment allocated to it. Because these costs are identifiable with a particular output, they are assigned straight to that deliverable in the project cost baseline and tracked as the work progresses. That's why the statement that direct costs can be traced to the project deliverables is the correct description. Indirect costs, on the other hand, are overhead that's shared across multiple deliverables and are allocated rather than traced to a single output, and the idea that indirect costs are always lower than direct costs isn't necessarily true.

2. What is velocity in an agile context and how is it used for forecasting?

A. Velocity is the amount of work completed per iteration; used to forecast remaining work and completion dates.

B. Velocity is the team's speed in moving between offices.

C. Velocity is the project's overall budget velocity.

D. Velocity is the rate of defects found per iteration.

Velocity measures how much work a team completes in an iteration, usually expressed in story points or another unit of work. This historical throughput lets you forecast future work by looking at the average velocity over several iterations and applying it to the remaining backlog. By dividing the remaining work (in points) by the team's velocity, you estimate how many more iterations are needed and, with knowledge of iteration length, approximate completion dates. This approach supports planning releases, setting realistic expectations, and reframing what the team can accomplish in a given timeframe. It's not about physical speed between offices, project budget velocity, or defects discovered per iteration, which are unrelated to forecasting throughput.

3. What consists of multiple projects?

A. Program

B. Portfolio

C. Project

D. Initiative

A program is a group of related projects managed in a coordinated way to realize benefits that wouldn't be possible if the projects were run separately. The coordination enables shared resources, unified governance, and aligned timelines to achieve outcomes bigger than any single project could deliver. A portfolio, by contrast, is a broader collection of projects and programs aligned to strategic goals and may include unrelated work. A single project is focused on delivering one specific outcome, not multiple related efforts. An initiative refers to a broad strategic effort, not necessarily a defined set of related projects.

SAMPLE

4. Which estimation approach is most accurate when there is detailed information about each task?

A. Analogous

B. Parametric

C. Top-down

D. Bottom-up

When you have detailed information about each task, you estimate the project by building up from the unit work to the whole. This bottom-up approach lets you assign specific durations, costs, and resources to every work package, then sum them to get the total. Because each task is analyzed on its own, the numbers capture the unique requirements, risks, and dependencies of that work, leading to a more precise overall estimate. Other methods rely on higher-level data or comparisons. Analogous estimation uses similarities to past projects, which can introduce variance if those projects aren't a close match. Parametric estimation depends on established relationships and data patterns, which may not perfectly fit every task detail. Top-down estimation starts with a project-wide figure and allocates it, potentially missing nuances at the task level. With rich task detail, bottom-up produces the most accurate results.

5. In PERT, which statement best describes best-case and worst-case estimates and how PERT uses them?

A. Best-case corresponds to optimistic estimates; worst-case to pessimistic estimates; PERT uses a weighted average of optimistic, most likely, and pessimistic values.

B. Best-case is the most likely outcome; worst-case is the minimum outcome.

C. Best-case and worst-case are the same as most likely.

D. PERT ignores optimistic estimates.

In PERT, estimates for an activity include optimistic (best-case), most likely, and pessimistic (worst-case) durations to account for uncertainty. The best-case and worst-case values are the optimistic and pessimistic estimates, and the expected duration is calculated as a weighted average that emphasizes the most likely outcome: E = (O + 4M + P) / 6. This setup captures a range of possible times while giving more weight to what is most probable, rather than simply averaging the extremes. The optimistic and pessimistic estimates inform the range and risk, but the final estimate centers on the most likely duration.

6. What is commonly used to manage a project schedule?

A. A Kanban board

B. A PERT Diagram

C. A Gantt Chart

D. Critical path method

Managing a project schedule relies on a clear, visual timeline that shows when tasks start and finish, how long they take, and how they depend on one another. A Gantt chart provides exactly that: a timeline with bars for each activity, illustrating duration, start and end dates, and dependencies, making it easy to plan, track progress, and communicate status to the team and stakeholders. While a Kanban board focuses on task flow and status, and PERT diagrams or the critical path method offer insights into sequencing and durations, they don't deliver the same straightforward, at-a-glance schedule view as a Gantt chart. That visual, comprehensive schedule view is why it's commonly used to manage a project schedule.

SAMPLE

7. What is scope creep and how can it be controlled?

A. Uncontrolled expansion of project scope; controlled through change control, baselines, and rigorous scope management.

B. Gradual refinement of requirements through stakeholder feedback.

C. A change in project leadership without affecting scope.

D. An increase in project budget without approval.

Scope creep is the uncontrolled expansion of the project scope, often happening when new work or requirements are added without proper authorization or adjustments to time and cost. The way to keep it in check is to use a formal change control process: every proposed change to scope is documented, analyzed for its impact on schedule, budget, and quality, and only approved by the appropriate authority before it's included. Keeping a solid scope baseline—defined in the scope statement, the work breakdown structure, and requirements traceability—helps you spot and prevent unauthorized changes. Regular scope management practices, such as clear scope definition, a signed change request with impact assessment, and a change control board's approval, ensure changes are deliberate and aligned with project goals. Also, avoid adding features beyond what was agreed unless a formal change is approved, because that's what leads to creeping scope. The other options describe different situations: gradual refinement through stakeholder feedback can be managed within the scope framework, a leadership change doesn't automatically alter scope, and a budget increase without approval is budget creep, not scope creep.

8. What defines work for an entire project?

A. Project scope

B. Deliverable

C. Milestone

D. Charter

The main idea tested is what sets the boundaries for everything the project will involve. The project scope defines all the work required to deliver the final product, service, or result and to meet the project objectives. It outlines what is included, what is excluded, and the criteria for success, giving a clear boundary for planning and execution. That comprehensive definition is what determines the work for the entire project. Deliverables are the actual outputs produced, so they're important pieces of the project but don't by themselves define all the work to be done. Milestones are key checkpoints in the schedule, helpful for tracking progress but not a description of the entire workload. The charter authorizes the project and states high-level objectives, but it doesn't specify all the work that will be performed.

SAMPLE

9. Which statement about the lessons learned register after project completion is true?

A. Archive final invoices for audit.

B. Schedule post-project closure meetings.

C. Document personnel attendance.

D. Capture knowledge gained to improve future work and avoid repeating mistakes.

Capturing what was learned to inform future work is the central purpose of the lessons learned register after project completion. It records what went well and what didn't, why those outcomes happened, and recommended changes to processes, tools, and practices. This creates a knowledge resource that organizations can draw on to plan and execute future projects more effectively, helping to avoid repeating mistakes and to replicate successful approaches. For example, if a delay occurred because supplier onboarding was too slow, the lesson would note the need to tighten timelines and standardize communication early in the procurement phase. Other options describe tasks like archiving invoices or documenting attendance, or focus on closure activities rather than capturing insights to improve future work.

10. Who can also agree on the project being completed?

A. Customer

B. Project Manager

C. Project Sponsor

D. Managers

Formal completion of a project is approved by the person who holds the authority to close the project and accept the final deliverables—the project sponsor. The sponsor oversees the business case, funding, and benefits realization, so their sign-off confirms that objectives are met and the project can close, resources can be released, and the intended benefits can proceed. The customer may also accept the deliverables, but the sponsor is the one with the formal authority to declare completion in governance terms. The project manager runs the work and orchestrates closeout, but cannot unilaterally finalize the project's status. General managers don't automatically have that project-specific sign-off authority.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE