

Chapter 1: Introduction & Key Definitions (10 QCM)

1. **According to PMBOK 8, the standard is "Evidence-Based." What does this specifically mean?**
 - A. Every project activity must be documented with physical proof.
 - B. It is based on theoretical academic models from 2025.
 - C. It is built on 48,000 data points from practitioners worldwide.
 - D. It is only applicable to projects that use Artificial Intelligence.
2. **A "Program" is best defined as:**
 - A. A single temporary initiative to create a unique product.
 - B. Managing related projects to obtain benefits not available individually.
 - C. A group of unrelated projects managed together for cost savings.
 - D. Ongoing repetitive work to sustain the organization's business.
3. **In the "Value Chain," how is an "Outcome" distinguished from a "Deliverable"?**
 - A. Outcomes are the end-state or change resulting from the use of deliverables.
 - B. A deliverable is the tool used, while an outcome is the meeting held.
 - C. A deliverable is the final cost, while an outcome is the total profit.
 - D. There is no distinction; both are synonyms in the 8th Edition.
4. **Where do projects and operations typically intersect in the Value Delivery System?**
 - A. Only at the very beginning of the project chartering phase.
 - B. Only if the Project Manager is also the Operations Manager.
 - C. Never; they are completely separate organizational systems.
 - D. At the handover of deliverables or during process improvements.
5. **PMBOK 8 emphasizes "Universal Applicability." This means the standard applies to:**
 - A. Only IT and Software development projects.
 - B. All industries and all delivery methods (Predictive, Adaptive, Hybrid).
 - C. Only large-scale construction and engineering projects.

- D. Strictly projects within the healthcare and government sectors.
- 6. What is the primary focus of a project in the 8th Edition's modern definition?**
- A. Delivering the product strictly within the original schedule.
 - B. Minimizing budget variance to ensure high ROI.
 - C. The net value created, including sustainability and social responsibility.
 - D. Managing unique constraints to complete a predefined scope.
- 7. How are "Process Groups" redefined in the PMBOK® 8th Edition?**
- A. As "Focus Areas" that are iterative and overlapping actions.
 - B. As mandatory linear steps that must be followed in exact order.
 - C. They have been removed and replaced by a simple task list.
 - D. They are now called "Knowledge Areas" with 12 specific domains.
- 8. Ethical Alignment in the standard implies that:**
- A. Ethics are secondary to technical proficiency and speed.
 - B. Professional competence must be matched by ethical behavior (PMI Code).
 - C. Project managers only follow the laws of their specific country.
 - D. The sponsor is solely responsible for all ethical decisions.
- 9. AI Integration in PMBOK 8 is presented as:**
- A. A tool that eventually replaces the need for a Project Manager.
 - B. A temporary trend that is not yet part of the formal standard.
 - C. A core concept for predictive insights and operational efficiency.
 - D. A violation of traditional project management principles.
- 10. A "Portfolio" is correctly described as:**
- A. A collection of projects, programs, and operations managed to achieve strategic objectives.
 - B. A single project with multiple complex phases.
 - C. The project manager's personal list of previous certifications.
 - D. A group of projects that share the same budget and resources.

Chapter 2: A System for Value Delivery (10 QCM)

11. Which entity provides the framework for strategic alignment and priority?

- A. Organizational Governance.
- B. The Project Team.
- C. The Technical Lead.
- D. The External Customer.

12. In the Value Delivery System, value is described as:

- A. Strictly tangible (monetary gain or physical assets).
- B. Both tangible and intangible elements of benefit.
- C. Strictly intangible (brand reputation or social impact).
- D. Only the completion of the project scope on time.

13. If a competitor releases a superior product mid-project, the PM should:

- A. Ignore the competitor and finish the current scope immediately.
- B. Request more budget to add similar features without analysis.
- C. Stop all work and wait for the sponsor to notice the change.
- D. Evaluate the project's continued "Value" with the sponsor.

14. Internal Enterprise Environmental Factors (EEFs) include:

- A. Market conditions and global economic trends.
- B. Organizational culture, structure, and governance.
- C. Legal restrictions and national regulations.
- D. Commercial databases and market research.

15. What is a key role of "Product Management" regarding value?

- A. It only manages the initial development of a single project.
- B. It is a synonym for the Team Performance Domain.
- C. It can span the entire lifecycle of a product across multiple projects.
- D. It is used to eliminate the Project Management Office (PMO).

16. The "Flow of Value" in the value chain is represented by:

- A. Resources -> Tasks -> Gantt Chart.

- B. Initiation -> Planning -> Execution -> Closing.
- C. Inputs -> Activities -> Outputs -> Outcomes -> Value.
- D. Budget -> Scope -> Schedule -> Quality.

17. Organizational Process Assets (OPAs) include which of the following?

- A. The local inflation rate and competitive landscape.
- B. Plans, processes, policies, and internal knowledge bases.
- C. The company's vision and mission statement.
- D. Geographic distribution of company facilities.

18. A decentralized governance model is most effective when the project:

- A. Is low-risk and highly repetitive.
- B. Operates in a very strict and traditional hierarchy.
- C. Needs to respond rapidly to high volatility and uncertainty.
- D. Has no external stakeholders involved.

19. External Enterprise Environmental Factors (EEFs) consist of:

- A. Employee capability and resource availability.
- B. Marketplace conditions and regulatory environments.
- C. Geographic distribution of internal facilities.
- D. Internal communication channels and software.

20. The "Value Promise" is truly realized when:

- A. The project reaches 100% of its technical completion.
- B. The entire allocated budget has been spent.
- C. The intended benefits and outcomes are achieved and sustained.
- D. The project manager is reassigned to a new initiative.

Chapter 3: Project Management Principles (10 QCM)

21. The principle "Tailor Based on Context" suggests:

- A. Using Agile for every project regardless of the industry.
- B. Adapting the project approach based on context, goals, and stakeholders.
- C. One size fits all for every project methodology.
- D. Allowing the team to change the budget without approval.

22. When a PM refuses to hide a safety defect to meet a deadline, they apply:

- A. Focus on Value.
- B. Navigate Complexity.
- C. Effectively Engage with Stakeholders.
- D. Be a Diligent, Respectful, and Caring Steward.

23. "Systems Thinking" (Respond to System Interactions) means:

- A. Understanding how project components and the environment interact.
- B. Treating the project as a set of isolated, independent tasks.
- C. Automating all project reports using AI software.
- D. Focusing only on the technical software code.

24. Which principle emphasizes that leadership can be shown by anyone on the team?

- A. Demonstrate Leadership Behaviors.
- B. Create a Collaborative Project Team Environment.
- C. Focus on Value.
- D. Optimize Risk Responses.

25. "Embrace Adaptability and Resilience" means the project should:

- A. Never change once the project plan is signed.
- B. Be able to recover from setbacks and pivot when necessary.
- C. Avoid all types of risks at any cost.
- D. Only use Waterfall methodology to ensure stability.

26. Building quality into processes and deliverables ensures that:

- A. Outcomes meet requirements and satisfy stakeholder expectations.
- B. The project becomes the most expensive in the market.
- C. There is no need for any testing at the end of the project.
- D. The project manager does not have to supervise the work.

27. Focusing on "Value" means the project team should:

- A. Continuously evaluate if the project delivers the intended benefits.
- B. Always prioritize the cheapest possible option.
- C. Ignore the business case after the kickoff meeting.
- D. Only work on tasks that the team finds interesting.

28. A PM spending time resolving a conflict between departments is applying:

- A. Build Quality.
- B. Navigate Complexity.
- C. Effectively Engage with Stakeholders.
- D. Tailor Based on Context.

29. Creating a collaborative team environment involves:

- A. Micro-managing every single task of each team member.
- B. Forcing team members to work in strict isolation.
- C. Fostering a culture of shared ownership, respect, and trust.
- D. Eliminating all team meetings to maximize coding time.

30. Optimizing risk responses includes which of the following?

- A. Addressing both opportunities (upside) and threats (downside).
- B. Identifying only negative threats to the schedule.
- C. Transferring 100% of all risks to an insurance company.
- D. Waiting for a risk to happen before taking any action.

Chapter 4: Project Life Cycles (10 QCM)

31. In which life cycle are scope, time, and cost determined in the early phases?

- A. Predictive (Waterfall).
- B. Adaptive.
- C. Hybrid.
- D. Incremental.

32. An "Adaptive" (Agile) life cycle is most suitable when:

- A. Requirements are very stable and well-known from the start.
- B. The project must follow strict government regulations.
- C. The project duration is extremely short (one week).
- D. There is a high degree of change and uncertainty.

33. A "Hybrid" life cycle is characterized by:

- A. Using elements of both predictive and adaptive approaches.
- B. Having two different project managers for one project.
- C. Managing projects and operations as a single task.
- D. Using only manual tools for a digital project.

34. The "Cadence" of a project refers to:

- A. The total financial cost of the initiative.
- B. The speed of the project manager's typing.
- C. The rhythm of activities (e.g., weekly sprints or monthly reviews).
- D. The number of people on the project team.

35. What is the primary function of a "Phase Gate"?

- A. To celebrate the team's success with a party.
- B. To review performance and decide whether to continue or pivot.
- C. To act as a literal security gate at a construction site.
- D. To prevent stakeholders from seeing the project progress.

36. An "Incremental" approach is best described as:

- A. Delivering the entire product only at the final deadline.
- B. Providing functional parts of the product in successive deliveries.
- C. Repeating the same task until it reaches perfection.
- D. A project that has no defined end date.

37. "Iterative" delivery focuses specifically on:

- A. Refining the product through repeated cycles of feedback.
- B. Maximizing the speed of delivery regardless of quality.
- C. Reducing the number of stakeholders involved.
- D. Using fixed-price contracts with absolutely no changes.

38. A research project with very high technical risk should likely use:

- A. A Predictive (Waterfall) approach.
- B. An Adaptive or Evolutionary approach.
- C. A linear sequence of rigid phases.
- D. A "Kill Point" at the very beginning of the work.

39. In a project to build a standardized, repetitive office building, use:

- A. Hybrid.
- B. Agile.
- C. Predictive.
- D. Adaptive.

40. The term "Life Cycle" in PMBOK 8 describes:

- A. The steps required to hire a project manager.
- B. The relationship between the project and the environment.
- C. The total duration of a team member's employment.
- D. The series of phases from project start to completion.

Chapter 5: Project Performance Domains (50 QCM)

41. What is the primary goal of the Stakeholder Performance Domain?

- A. Productive working relationships and stakeholder satisfaction.
- B. To ensure everyone is happy with the budget.
- C. To limit the number of stakeholders allowed in meetings.
- D. To provide daily reports to all stakeholders.

42. Stakeholder Engagement involves:

- A. Sending one-way email communications only.
- B. Forcing stakeholders to sign all project documents.
- C. Working together to contribute to project success and value.
- D. Keeping stakeholders away from the project team.

43. A "Salience Model" classifies stakeholders based on:

- A. Power, Urgency, and Legitimacy.
- B. Their salary and official job title.
- C. Their personal interest in the company's coffee.
- D. Their age and total years of experience.

44. How should a PM handle a stakeholder with high power but low interest?

- A. Ignore them completely.
- B. Manage them closely.
- C. Keep them satisfied.
- D. Monitor them only.

45. Which metric indicates success in stakeholder engagement?

- A. Number of emails sent to the stakeholders.
- B. Percentage of stakeholders who are also sponsors.
- C. Number of times a stakeholder changed their mind.
- D. Absence of major "surprises" and high levels of buy-in.

46. What should a PM do when a new stakeholder is identified mid-project?

- A. Tell them it is too late to join the project.
- B. Analyze their power, interest, and impact immediately.
- C. Wait until the next phase gate to include them.
- D. Ask the project sponsor to handle them.

47. A "High-Performing Team" is characterized by:

- A. Working in separate silos to avoid conflict.
- B. Always agreeing with every decision of the PM.
- C. Shared ownership, trust, and a "Shared Mental Model."
- D. Individual performance being more important than the team.

48. Servant Leadership focuses primarily on:

- A. Removing impediments and supporting team growth.
- B. Controlling every move of the team members.
- C. Giving orders from a centralized, private office.
- D. Managing only the financial aspects of the budget.

49. In the "Storming" phase of team development, the PM should:

- A. Fire the most aggressive person in the group.
- B. Do nothing and let the team fight it out.
- C. Facilitate conflict resolution and guide shared norms.
- D. Reorganize the entire company structure.

50. Psychological Safety in a project team means:

- A. Members feel safe to take risks and speak up without fear.
- B. The office building has very high security.
- C. No one is allowed to disagree with the majority.
- D. The team has a dedicated psychologist on site.

51. Self-organizing teams are most commonly found in:

- A. Traditional Waterfall manufacturing projects.
- B. Highly hierarchical government agencies.
- C. Projects consisting of only one person.

- D. Adaptive and Agile environments.

52. A "Team Charter" (Social Contract) is used to:

- A. Pay the team's monthly salary.
- B. Define ground rules, values, and communication norms.
- C. Hire new external consultants.
- D. Complain about the senior management.

53. The choice of development approach is influenced by:

- A. Only the total amount of the budget.
- B. The project manager's favorite color.
- C. The type of product, market volatility, and risk.
- D. The current weather conditions.

54. A project with low uncertainty and high cost of change (e.g., building) uses:

- A. Agile.
- B. Predictive.
- C. Hybrid.
- D. Incremental.

55. When delivering value "Continuously," the project uses:

- A. Frequent, small releases (e.g., DevOps/CI-CD).
- B. A single massive release at the very end.
- C. Two large phases separated by a year.
- D. No formal releases to the customer.

56. "Life Cycle Flexibility" means that:

- A. The project has no formal end date.
- B. The PM can change their mind every single hour.
- C. The approach can be tailored as the project progresses.
- D. The team does not have to follow any project rules.

57. Which factor favors an Adaptive (Agile) approach?

- A. Highly stable and fixed requirements.

- B. High frequency of change and rapid feedback loops.
- C. Fixed-price contracts with a very rigid scope.
- D. Well-known and proven technology.

58. A "Kill Point" typically occurs at:

- A. The start of every single working day.
- B. The end of a phase to check project viability.
- C. When the project manager decides to quit.
- D. Only in projects that have already failed.

59. Planning is an activity that occurs:

- A. Only at the start of the project.
- B. Throughout the entire project iteratively.
- C. Only when the sponsor asks for a new report.
- D. Never in Agile or Scrum projects.

60. "Rolling Wave Planning" is a technique where:

- A. Everything is planned in detail on the first day.
- B. Work is planned in detail for the near term only.
- C. The plan is deleted after each wave of work.
- D. Only the project budget is planned.

61. A "Definitive" project estimate has an accuracy range of:

- A. -25% to +75%.
- B. -50% to +100%.
- C. It is always 100% exact.
- D. -5% to +10%.

62. The primary purpose of the Planning domain is to:

- A. Create a very long and complex document.
- B. Punish team members who are late for work.
- C. Coordinate work and reduce uncertainty to deliver value.
- D. Guarantee that no project changes will ever happen.

63. In an Agile environment, planning is done by:

- A. The Project Manager alone.
- B. The PMO Director.
- C. The Project Team during Sprints/Iterations.
- D. The CEO of the organization.

64. A WBS (Work Breakdown Structure) is used specifically to:

- A. Break the team into small sub-groups.
- B. Decompose the project scope into manageable parts.
- C. Track the project's daily electricity usage.
- D. Calculate the project manager's bonus.

65. The Project Work Performance Domain focuses on:

- A. Managing the actual execution, processes, and flow of work.
- B. Designing the product's marketing logo.
- C. Hiring the external legal team.
- D. Only the financial budget aspects.

66. "Work in Progress" (WIP) limits are used primarily to:

- A. Force the team to work harder.
- B. Prevent bottlenecks and optimize the flow of work.
- C. Stop people from working during breaks.
- D. Save money on office rent and utilities.

67. Knowledge Management includes which of the following?

- A. Sharing insights and "Lessons Learned" throughout.
- B. Deleting old and archived project files.
- C. Keeping all information secret from the team.
- D. Writing a manual at the very end only.

68. Managing physical resources includes:

- A. Only the internal team members.
- B. The project manager's personal car.

- C. Materials, equipment, and logistics.
- D. Strictly digital software licenses.

69. "Impediment Removal" is a key task to:

- A. Ensure the team can focus on value-adding activities.
- B. Slow down the project to save the budget.
- C. Annoy the project stakeholders.
- D. Replace the original project plan.

70. Which metric measures process efficiency?

- A. Number of meetings per day.
- B. Cycle time and Lead time.
- C. The font size used in status reports.
- D. The amount of coffee consumed.

71. The Delivery Domain is considered successful if:

- A. The project finishes under the original budget.
- B. The team worked 60 hours a week consistently.
- C. All project documents are signed by everyone.
- D. Deliverables realize intended outcomes and value.

72. What is the "Definition of Done" (DoD)?

- A. When the project manager says "stop."
- B. A checklist of criteria for a complete deliverable.
- C. The final end date of the project.
- D. The moment the sponsor pays the final bill.

73. "Cost of Quality" (CoQ) includes:

- A. Only the final price of the product.
- B. The project manager's yearly salary.
- C. Prevention, Appraisal, and Failure costs.
- D. The total marketing and advertising budget.

74. Scope Creep is best defined as:

- A. The team members walking slowly.
- B. Adding more people to the project team.
- C. Uncontrolled expansion of scope without adjustments.
- D. Finishing the project ahead of schedule.

75. Value is most effectively measured by:

- A. The actual benefits and impact on the business.
- B. The number of technical tasks completed.
- C. The total weight of the final product.
- D. The length of the user instruction manual.

76. A "Living" Business Case means that:

- A. It is updated throughout to ensure value is viable.
- B. It is written in a funny and engaging way.
- C. It is printed only on recycled green paper.
- D. It is only read once at the start.

77. A "Lagging Indicator" measures:

- A. What will happen in the future.
- B. The mood of the project team.
- C. What has already happened (e.g., actual costs).
- D. The speed of the office internet.

78. "Leading Indicators" are specifically used to:

- A. Predict future performance or trends.
- B. Record past project failures.
- C. Hire new project leaders.
- D. Blame people for previous mistakes.

79. A "Vanity Metric" is one that:

- A. Provides critical insights for decision-making.
- B. Looks good but lacks actionable data.
- C. Measures the project manager's appearance.

- D. Is mandatory for the final PMP exam.

80. "Earned Value Management" (EVM) integrates:

- A. Quality and Risk factors only.
- B. The names of the various stakeholders.
- C. Scope, Schedule, and Cost.
- D. The weather and the global stock market.

81. What should a PM do if a KPI is consistently "Red"?

- A. Change the color to green immediately.
- B. Investigate the root cause and implement actions.
- C. Fire the person responsible for that KPI.
- D. Stop tracking that specific KPI.

82. "Data-Driven Decision Making" implies:

- A. Decisions are based on intuition and gut feeling.
- B. The computer makes every project decision.
- C. Decisions are supported by objective evidence.
- D. No decisions are made without a complex spreadsheet.

83. "Uncertainty" is best handled by:

- A. Ignoring it and hoping for the best outcome.
- B. Planning every detail for the next five years.
- C. Using iterative delivery and "Probe-Sense-Respond."
- D. Increasing the project budget by 500%.

84. What characterizes a "Black Swan" event?

- A. A very common and expected project risk.
- B. An improbable event with extreme impact.
- C. A bird found on a construction work site.
- D. A positive opportunity that is easy to catch.

85. "Resilience" in a project team means:

- A. The ability to absorb shocks and pivot.

- B. The project plan never ever changes.
- C. The team is very strong physically.
- D. Having a very large and modern office.

86. A "Risk" is different from "Uncertainty" because:

- A. Uncertainty is always a positive thing.
- B. Risk has a measurable probability and impact.
- C. Risk is only for Waterfall-style projects.
- D. There is no actual difference between them.

87. "Monte Carlo Simulation" is a tool used to:

- A. Play games with the project team.
- B. Model the probability of schedule/cost outcomes.
- C. Predict the weather in the Mediterranean.
- D. Hire new project employees.

88. How should a PM respond to a high-impact Opportunity?

- A. Avoid it at all costs.
- B. Exploit or Enhance it to capture value.
- C. Ignore it because it wasn't in the plan.
- D. Transfer it directly to a competitor.

89. Ambiguity in a project context refers to:

- A. Having too many different stakeholders.
- B. A very clear and simple goal.
- C. A lack of clarity or multiple interpretations.
- D. Using two different spoken languages.

90. The Uncertainty Performance Domain is successful if:

- A. No risks ever occur during the project.
- B. The budget is never modified or changed.
- C. The project navigates complexity effectively.
- D. The project manager is never under stress.

Chapter 6: Artifacts (10 QCM)

91. What is the primary reason to "Tailor" artifacts?

- A. To make the project look more professional.
- B. To provide only necessary info for decision-making.
- C. To spend more money on software tools.
- D. To satisfy the internal auditor's preference.

92. Which artifact documents high-level boundaries and strategic alignment?

- A. Risk Register.
- B. RACI Chart.
- C. Project Charter.
- D. WBS.

93. A "Burndown Chart" belongs to which artifact group?

- A. Strategy Artifacts.
- B. Visual Data and Charts.
- C. Agreements and Contracts.
- D. Logs and Registers.

94. The "Assumption Log" is used to track:

- A. Factors believed to be true and constraints.
- B. Only the major project failures.
- C. The team's planned vacation days.
- D. The CEO's promises to the public.

95. A "RACI Chart" is specifically used for:

- A. Tracking the project's complex schedule.
- B. Defining roles and responsibilities.
- C. Calculating the project's financial ROI.
- D. Managing the project's total budget.

96. "Agreements and Contracts" are artifacts used to:

- A. Record the weekly meeting minutes.
- B. Plan the team's holiday celebration.
- C. Define formal relationships between parties.
- D. Track the project's physical location.

97. Which chart specifically shows work remaining in a Sprint?

- A. Burnup Chart.
- B. Gantt Chart.
- C. Burndown Chart.
- D. Histogram.

98. A "Hierarchy Chart" (like a WBS) is used to:

- A. Show who is the boss in the company.
- B. Represent a high-level view of components.
- C. Track the project's internet history.
- D. List all stakeholders in alphabetical order.

99. "Project Reports" include which of the following?

- A. Only the final closure report.
- B. Status, progress, and trend reports.
- C. The project manager's personal diary.
- D. Paid advertisements for the company.

100. Where is the "Definition of Done" typically found?

- A. In the monthly budget file.
- B. In the Quality Plan or Team Charter.
- C. On the front door of the main office.
- D. In the project manager's contract.

Chapter 7: Pillars of Mastery (10 QCM)

101. **The "Strategic Business Insight" pillar requires a PM to:**
- A. Know the names of every single employee.
 - B. Understand the project's role in competitive advantage.
 - C. Be a certified professional accountant.
 - D. Only focus on the project's technical code.
102. **"Leadership & Influence" in V8 means leading through:**
- A. Formal authority and giving direct orders.
 - B. Inspiration, empathy, and negotiation.
 - C. Fear and threat of punishment.
 - D. Staying quiet and observing only.
103. **A PM who masters "Technical Proficiency" in 2026 should:**
- A. Type 100 words per minute consistently.
 - B. Leverage AI, hybrid methods, and digital platforms.
 - C. Repair all company computer hardware.
 - D. Work without using any computer software.
104. **The "Ethics & Integrity" pillar is based on:**
- A. What the most powerful stakeholder says.
 - B. The PMI Code of Ethics.
 - C. Winning at any cost to the company.
 - D. The project manager's personal beliefs.
105. **"Adaptability & Resilience" as a pillar means the PM can:**
- A. Remain calm and pivot the strategy.
 - B. Never ever change their original mind.
 - C. Avoid all difficult project conversations.
 - D. Work 24 hours a day without rest.
106. **A "Value Architect" is a PM who:**

- A. Designs the project to maximize outcomes.
 - B. Only cares about the project schedule.
 - C. Draws the architectural plans for buildings.
 - D. Only talks to the finance department.
107. **To master "Influence," a PM should focus on:**
- A. Building trust and relationships.
 - B. Having the highest job title in the room.
 - C. Forcing people to follow the project plan.
 - D. Ignoring people who disagree with them.
108. **"Business Insight" also includes understanding:**
- A. The company's coffee and snack preferences.
 - B. Market trends, competitors, and the environment.
 - C. The project manager's personal stock portfolio.
 - D. Only the project's internal, small tasks.
109. **Mastering these pillars helps the PM to:**
- A. Get a higher salary at the next review only.
 - B. Lead effectively in an AI-driven landscape.
 - C. Replace the project sponsor's role.
 - D. Avoid all project failures 100% of the time.
110. **Integrity is demonstrated by:**
- A. Hiding mistakes to keep the team motivated.
 - B. Being honest even when it is difficult.
 - C. Telling people exactly what they want to hear.
 - D. Taking full credit for the team's hard work.

Chapter 8: AI Integration & Future Trends (10 QCM)

111. **How does AI act as a "Co-pilot" for a Project Manager?**
- A. It flies the project manager to overseas meetings.
 - B. It automates routine tasks and provides insights.
 - C. It makes all strategic decisions without human input.
 - D. It replaces the need for any human team members.
112. **"Predictive Analytics" in project management uses AI to:**
- A. Forecast future trends, risks, and performance.
 - B. Guess what happened in the project's past.
 - C. Write the project manager's personal emails.
 - D. Fire people who are working too slowly.
113. **What is a major ethical concern with AI integration?**
- A. The AI becoming too friendly with stakeholders.
 - B. Algorithmic bias leading to unfair outcomes.
 - C. The total cost of the AI software subscription.
 - D. AI taking too many holidays during the year.
114. **Sustainability in PMBOK 8 includes which of the following?**
- A. Only the financial sustainability of the corporation.
 - B. If the project can survive without a manager.
 - C. Environmental, social, and economic impact.
 - D. Using only old computers to save money.
115. **A "Data-Driven Culture" means that:**
- A. Everyone in the team must be a professional programmer.
 - B. Decisions are based on objective evidence.
 - C. No decisions are made without the company CEO.
 - D. Only the PMO office has any access to data.
116. **AI can help with "Resource Optimization" by:**

- A. Finding the cheapest people in the world to hire.
 - B. Matching skills to tasks and predicting bottlenecks.
 - C. Forcing people to work much longer hours daily.
 - D. Eliminating the need for any human resources.
117. **Which future trend is key for PMP experts in 2026?**
- A. Focus on Value-Based Delivery and Digital.
 - B. Going back to 100% manual paperwork for all tasks.
 - C. Eliminating the role of the project stakeholder.
 - D. Using strictly fixed-price Waterfall only.
118. **"Resilience" in the face of future trends means:**
- A. Avoiding all new technology at all costs.
 - B. Embracing change and building capacity to recover.
 - C. Never ever changing the project's primary goal.
 - D. Working in total isolation from the team.
119. **The PM's role in the AI era shifts from "Administrator" to:**
- A. "Robot Controller."
 - B. "Strategic Leader and Value Architect."
 - C. "Professional Computer Coder."
 - D. "Junior Administrative Assistant."
120. **Why is "Human Judgment" still critical in an AI-driven project?**
- A. Because AI software cannot perform basic math.
 - B. To provide ethical oversight, empathy, and problem-solving.
 - C. Because the project client does not like robots.
 - D. It is not critical; AI will soon handle everything alone.