International Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR)

New Delhi

PART A: Attempt All   **2*10 M**

1. A _____ is a deliverable-oriented grouping of the work involved in a project that defines its total scope.
> a. scope statement
> b. WBS
> c. WBS dictionary
> d. work package

2. Which of the following is not a best practice that can help in avoiding scope problems on IT projects?
> a. Keep the scope realistic.
> b. Use off-the-shelf hardware and software whenever possible.
> c. Follow good project management processes.
> d. Don't involve too many users in scope management.

3. Scope _____ is often achieved by a customer inspection and then sign-off on key deliverables.
> a. acceptance
> b. validation
> c. completion
> d. close-out

4. Which of the following processes involves determining the policies, procedures, and documentation that will be used for planning, executing, and controlling the project schedule?
> a. Planning Schedule Management
> b. Defining activities
> c. Estimating activity resources
> d. Activity sequencing

5 Which of the following statements is false?
> a. A resource breakdown structure is a hierarchical structure that identifies the project's resources by category and type.
> b. Duration and effort are synonymous terms.
> c. A three-point estimate includes an optimistic, most likely, and pessimistic estimate.
> d. A Gantt chart is a common tool for displaying project schedule information.

6. What is the main goal of project cost management?
> a. To Complete a Project for as Little Cost as Possible
> B. To Complete a Project Within an Approved Budget
> C. To Provide Truthful and Accurate Cost Information On Projects
> D. To ensure that an organization's money is used wisely

7. _____ reserves allow for future situations that are unpredictable.
> a. Contingency
> b. Financial
> c. Management
> d. Baseline

8. _____ is an uncertainty that can have a negative or positive effect on meeting project objectives.
        a. Risk utility
        b. Risk tolerance
        c. Risk management
        d. Risk

9. A person who is risk-_____ receives greater satisfaction when more payoff is at stake and is willing to pay a penalty to take risks.
        a. Averse
        b. Seeking
        c. Neutral
        d. Aware

10. A risk _____ is a document that contains results of various risk management processes, and is often displayed in a table or spreadsheet format.
        a. Management plan
        b. Register
        c. Breakdown structure
        d. Probability/impact matrix

PART B: Attempt Any Two   15*2 M

1. What is IT project management? Why is there a new or renewed interest in the field of project management in healthcare? Discuss the relationship between project, program, and portfolio management and their contribution to Hospital success.
2. What is the role of the project manager? What are suggested skills for all project managers and for IT project managers? Why is leadership so important for project managers?
3. Discuss the difference between resource loading and resource leveling, and provide an example of when you would use each technique. Why do you think schedule issues often cause the most conflicts on projects?
4. What is the difference between using brainstorming and the Delphi technique for risk identification? What are some of the advantages and disadvantages of each approach?

PART C: Attempt Any Two   10*2 M

1. Explain how you can create a WBS (Work Breakdown Structure) in MS project?
2. How to assign the resources in MS project?
3. What are the Common Sources of Risk On IT Projects?
4. What Is Project Integration Management?