

ITGSS CERTIFIED TECHNICAL ASSOCIATE: PROJECT MANAGEMENT PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://itgss-projectmanagement.examzify.com>



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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 does Facial Recognition allow a computer vision model to do?**
 - A. Enhance image resolution
 - B. Detect facial expressions
 - C. Recognize faces within an image
 - D. Count the number of faces in an image

- 2. What is the primary goal of an object detection solution in Computer Vision?**
 - A. To create high-resolution images
 - B. To identify specific objects within images
 - C. To enhance the color quality of images
 - D. To analyze atmospheric conditions captured in images

- 3. What is the purpose of the Anomaly Detection Workload in Azure?**
 - A. To record user interactions
 - B. To identify outliers within a machine learning model
 - C. To automate data collection
 - D. To generate reports on standard deviations

- 4. What is the primary outcome of a project closure phase?**
 - A. Finalizing all project activities and obtaining acceptance of project deliverables
 - B. Documenting all lessons learned from the project
 - C. Creating a financial report of expenses
 - D. Preparing for team member transitions

- 5. In the context of AI, what does Privacy and Security refer to?**
 - A. The need to improve AI performance
 - B. The requirement to secure sensitive data
 - C. The process of reducing AI model complexity
 - D. The evaluation of user privacy rights

6. What does the term False Negative refer to?

- A. An outcome that is incorrectly predicted as negative
- B. An outcome that should be positive but is negative
- C. An outcome that is correctly identified as negative
- D. An outcome that is uncertain and cannot be classified

7. What is the primary goal of project management?

- A. To maximize profits regardless of constraints
- B. To achieve project objectives within defined scope, time, and cost constraints
- C. To eliminate all risks associated with the project
- D. To maintain constant communication with stakeholders

8. Which component is essential for creating AI transparency?

- A. Complexity of algorithms
- B. Purpose, limitations, and results of solutions
- C. User engagement
- D. Data gathering methods

9. What does the acronym "PMBOK" stand for?

- A. Project Management Best Operations Knowledge
- B. Project Management Block of Knowledge
- C. Project Management Body of Knowledge
- D. Project Management Basics and Operations Knowledge

10. How does benchmarking contribute to project management?

- A. It identifies potential project stakeholders
- B. It provides a standard for comparing project performance against industry norms or best practices
- C. It facilitates team-building activities
- D. It outlines project constraints and limitations

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does Facial Recognition allow a computer vision model to do?

- A. Enhance image resolution
- B. Detect facial expressions
- C. Recognize faces within an image**
- D. Count the number of faces in an image

Facial recognition enables a computer vision model to identify and verify individuals by recognizing their facial features within an image. This process involves analyzing the unique characteristics of a person's face, such as the distance between the eyes, the shape of the nose, and other defining attributes. The model can then match these features against a database of known faces to determine the identity of the individual present in the image. While other options, such as enhancing image resolution, detecting facial expressions, and counting the number of faces, involve different aspects of computer vision, they do not specifically encapsulate the function of facial recognition. Each of those tasks contributes to a broader understanding of image content but is not the primary goal of facial recognition technology.

2. What is the primary goal of an object detection solution in Computer Vision?

- A. To create high-resolution images
- B. To identify specific objects within images**
- C. To enhance the color quality of images
- D. To analyze atmospheric conditions captured in images

The primary goal of an object detection solution in Computer Vision is to identify specific objects within images. This task involves using machine learning algorithms and various techniques to locate and classify objects in a given image or video. Object detection goes beyond simply recognizing that an object exists; it precisely delimits the object within the visual data, typically providing a bounding box around the detected object and assigning a label that indicates its category. In practical applications, such as autonomous vehicles, surveillance systems, and image content analysis, the identification of objects is crucial for enabling systems to interact intelligently with their environment. For instance, in autonomous driving, recognizing pedestrians, vehicles, and traffic signs is imperative for safe navigation. Other options, such as creating high-resolution images, enhancing color quality, or analyzing atmospheric conditions, do not align with the primary objectives of object detection technologies, which are centered on object identification and localization.

3. What is the purpose of the Anomaly Detection Workload in Azure?

- A. To record user interactions
- B. To identify outliers within a machine learning model**
- C. To automate data collection
- D. To generate reports on standard deviations

The purpose of the Anomaly Detection Workload in Azure is specifically designed to identify outliers within data sets, particularly in the context of machine learning models. This feature leverages advanced algorithms to analyze incoming data and detect patterns that deviate significantly from what is considered normal. Identifying these anomalies is crucial in various applications, such as fraud detection, network security, and monitoring system performance, as they can indicate potential issues or unusual behavior that may require further investigation. The focus of this workload is not on recording user interactions, automating data collection, or generating reports on standard deviations. While these functions are valuable in other contexts, they do not align with the core objective of the Anomaly Detection Workload, which centers around the analysis of data to pinpoint significant deviations and anomalies. This capability enables organizations to respond proactively to potential risks and maintain the integrity of their systems and data.

4. What is the primary outcome of a project closure phase?

- A. Finalizing all project activities and obtaining acceptance of project deliverables**
- B. Documenting all lessons learned from the project
- C. Creating a financial report of expenses
- D. Preparing for team member transitions

The primary outcome of the project closure phase is to finalize all project activities and obtain acceptance of project deliverables. This phase is essential as it marks the end of the project and ensures that all objectives have been met. During closure, the project manager verifies that all tasks and responsibilities are completed, confirming that deliverables align with the initial project goals and specifications. Securing formal acceptance of the deliverables from stakeholders plays a crucial role in demonstrating accountability and satisfaction with the project's outcomes, thereby solidifying the project's completion. The project closure phase also serves to clear any remaining activities, confirming that resources have been properly allocated and that team members can transition smoothly to their next commitments. While documenting lessons learned, creating financial reports, and preparing team member transitions are important activities that often occur during the closure phase, they support the overall goal of finalizing the project and securing acceptance of deliverables. Therefore, the most critical focus during this phase is on ensuring all aspects of the project are concluded effectively and that stakeholders are satisfied with the final output.

5. In the context of AI, what does Privacy and Security refer to?

- A. The need to improve AI performance
- B. The requirement to secure sensitive data**
- C. The process of reducing AI model complexity
- D. The evaluation of user privacy rights

In the context of AI, Privacy and Security specifically refers to the requirement to secure sensitive data. This encompasses the measures and protocols needed to protect information that can be classified as private, confidential, or proprietary against unauthorized access, breaches, and potential misuse. As AI systems often rely on vast amounts of data, including personal identification information, ensuring that data is handled securely is paramount to maintain trust and comply with regulatory standards. Securing sensitive data involves implementing safeguards such as encryption, access controls, and data masking to prevent unauthorized individuals from obtaining critical information. This focus on security is vital not only to protect individuals' rights but also to uphold the integrity of the AI systems themselves. In today's landscape, where data breaches and privacy concerns are prevalent, a strong emphasis on data security is essential for AI applications to function responsibly. Other options, while related to AI, do not specifically address the core principles of privacy and security. Improving AI performance focuses on enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of AI systems, which is not inherently about data protection. Reducing AI model complexity pertains to simplifying algorithms and processes, not directly involving privacy concerns. Evaluating user privacy rights, while important, is more about rights assessment than the actionable requirement to secure the actual data itself, which is

6. What does the term False Negative refer to?

- A. An outcome that is incorrectly predicted as negative
- B. An outcome that should be positive but is negative**
- C. An outcome that is correctly identified as negative
- D. An outcome that is uncertain and cannot be classified

The term "False Negative" refers to a situation where a test or assessment inaccurately indicates the absence of a condition when it is actually present. In this context, the correct answer identifies an outcome that should be positive but is mistakenly classified as negative. This concept is vital in various fields, including medicine, testing, and data analysis, as it highlights scenarios where a positive case—such as a disease or condition—is overlooked, leading to potential risks, missed opportunities for treatment, and further complications. Thus, a false negative not only signifies an error in the assessment process but also underscores the importance of accuracy in diagnostic testing and decision-making processes. In contrast, the other choices either describe correct identifications or situations that don't fit the definition of a false negative, failing to capture the essence of the term accurately. Understanding false negatives is crucial for improving methodologies in testing and analysis, ensuring that true cases are identified and addressed appropriately.

7. What is the primary goal of project management?

- A. To maximize profits regardless of constraints
- B. To achieve project objectives within defined scope, time, and cost constraints**
- C. To eliminate all risks associated with the project
- D. To maintain constant communication with stakeholders

The primary goal of project management is to achieve project objectives within defined scope, time, and cost constraints. This focus ensures that project managers can deliver outcomes that meet stakeholder expectations while adhering to the limits that are typically set at the beginning of the project. By managing scope, time, and cost effectively, project managers can deliver quality results that align with the project's objectives and organizational goals. This approach is foundational in project management methodologies, as it balances the sometimes competing demands of delivering comprehensive results while controlling costs and meeting deadlines. It involves careful planning, monitoring, and adjustment of project elements to ensure that the project remains on track and within budget, which are critical for project success and stakeholder satisfaction. In addition, the other choices highlight important aspects of project management but do not capture its primary goal comprehensively. For example, while communication with stakeholders is vital to project success, it is a means to achieving objectives rather than the primary goal itself. Furthermore, the objective to maximize profits or eliminate all risks is not feasible, as profit maximization can lead to ignoring necessary constraints, and while risk management is crucial, completely eliminating risks is unrealistic in most projects.

8. Which component is essential for creating AI transparency?

- A. Complexity of algorithms
- B. Purpose, limitations, and results of solutions**
- C. User engagement
- D. Data gathering methods

Creating AI transparency is fundamentally about ensuring that users and stakeholders can understand not just how AI systems operate but also what to expect from them. The most critical aspect in this context is to clearly communicate the purpose of the AI application, the limitations it has, and the results it produces. This transparency enables users to make informed decisions about how to interact with the AI, understand its capabilities, and recognize any potential biases or constraints it may have. By outlining the intended purpose of the AI, users understand the specific problem the AI is meant to address. Detailing limitations informs users of any boundaries or scenarios where the AI may not perform effectively, which is crucial for responsible usage. Finally, sharing results fosters trust and accountability, allowing users to gauge the effectiveness of the AI's outputs based on real-world performance and reliability. This foundational clarity is vital for instilling confidence in AI systems, making it the essential component for transparency. While other factors like complexity of algorithms, user engagement, and data gathering methods are relevant to the overall development and use of AI systems, they do not directly address the need for transparency in communication regarding the AI's functionality and outcomes. Hence, focusing on the purpose, limitations, and results directly addresses the needs for AI transparency.

9. What does the acronym "PMBOK" stand for?

- A. Project Management Best Operations Knowledge
- B. Project Management Block of Knowledge
- C. Project Management Body of Knowledge**
- D. Project Management Basics and Operations Knowledge

The acronym "PMBOK" stands for Project Management Body of Knowledge. This term refers to a set of standard terminology and guidelines for project management that is widely recognized and utilized by project managers across various industries. The PMBOK Guide, published by the Project Management Institute (PMI), serves as a comprehensive resource that outlines best practices, processes, and knowledge areas essential for effective project management. Understanding the significance of "Body of Knowledge" is crucial as it encapsulates the collective knowledge, insights, methodologies, and practices that have been developed and proven over time within the field of project management. This makes it a foundational resource for certification candidates and professionals looking to enhance their skills and ensure their projects are delivered successfully and efficiently. The PMBOK Guide is often used as a primary reference in preparing for project management certification exams.

10. How does benchmarking contribute to project management?

- A. It identifies potential project stakeholders
- B. It provides a standard for comparing project performance against industry norms or best practices**
- C. It facilitates team-building activities
- D. It outlines project constraints and limitations

Benchmarking is a critical practice in project management as it provides a framework for assessing and comparing project performance against established industry standards or best practices. By setting a reference point based on data gathered from similar projects or industry standards, project managers can evaluate how well their project is performing in key areas such as time, cost, quality, and efficiency. This comparison allows for the identification of performance gaps, enabling project teams to make data-driven decisions, adopt best practices, and implement improvements to enhance overall project outcomes. The value of benchmarking extends to helping teams focus their efforts on areas that require enhancement, thereby fostering an environment of continuous improvement. It ensures that project strategies and tactics are aligned with recognized successful methods, reducing the likelihood of missteps and increasing the chances of project success.

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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://itgss-projectmanagement.examzify.com>

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

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