PMI GMetrix Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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

1. What is the difference between qualitative risk analysis and quantitative risk analysis?

A. Qualitative risk analysis uses probability/impact scales; quantitative uses numerical models to estimate overall risk exposure

B. Quantitative risk analysis uses probability/impact scales; qualitative uses numerical models

C. Qualitative risk analysis uses numerical models to estimate risk exposure

D. Quantitative risk analysis uses probability/impact scales; qualitative uses numerical models to estimate overall risk exposure

2. Which document organizes tasks and subtasks for resource and cost planning?

A. Schedule

B. Project Charter

C. Work Breakdown Structure

D. Risk Register

3. Which conflict management style results when one side wins and one loses?

A. Compromise/Reconcile

B. Force/Direct

C. Collaborate/Problem-solve

D. Smooth/Accommodate

4. What is a team charter and why is it important?

A. A document that defines team purpose, norms, ground rules, roles, and operating guidelines; helps align behavior and expectations.

B. A contract with clients.

C. A risk register for the team.

D. A project schedule.

5. Which artifact defines the total scope of work to be performed on the project?

A. Project scope

B. Deliverable

C. Project Charter

D. Milestone

6. Should the project scope, schedule, and budget be adjusted as the project has reached its closing phase?

A. Yes, always adjust to reflect completion

B. They should be partially adjusted

C. No

D. Only if there were outstanding change requests

7. Which project type balances structure with variability, combining predictability and flexibility?

A. Hybrid approach

B. Predictive approach

C. Adaptive approach

D. Incremental approach

8. What is the informal, non-binding agreement between two parties called?

A. Deliverable

B. Contract

C. Project Charter

D. Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

9. Which description best matches the pull method of communication?

A. Push method

B. Pull method

C. Interactive communication

D. Written method

10. Finish-finish is described as:

A. Finish-start

B. Start-start

C. Finish-finish means one task must be complete before the other task is complete

D. Finish-then

Answers

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

Explanations

1. What is the difference between qualitative risk analysis and quantitative risk analysis?

A. Qualitative risk analysis uses probability/impact scales; quantitative uses numerical models to estimate overall risk exposure

B. Quantitative risk analysis uses probability/impact scales; qualitative uses numerical models

C. Qualitative risk analysis uses numerical models to estimate risk exposure

D. Quantitative risk analysis uses probability/impact scales; qualitative uses numerical models to estimate overall risk exposure

The difference lies in how risk is assessed and what kind of result is produced. Qualitative risk analysis uses subjective judgments about likelihood and impact, typically rated on simple scales (for example, low/medium/high) to prioritize risks and decide where to focus attention. It's quick and helps teams screen many risks without needing detailed data. Quantitative risk analysis, on the other hand, uses numerical data and mathematical models to estimate risk exposure. It translates probabilities and impacts into numerical outputs—such as expected monetary value, time or cost ranges, and probability distributions—often using tools like simulations. This approach provides a more precise, data-driven picture of how risk could affect project objectives. So, qualitative analysis uses probability/impact scales to rank risks, while quantitative analysis uses numerical models to estimate overall risk exposure.

2. Which document organizes tasks and subtasks for resource and cost planning?

A. Schedule

B. Project Charter

C. Work Breakdown Structure

D. Risk Register

The Work Breakdown Structure breaks the project scope into a hierarchical set of components, from major deliverables down to small, manageable work packages. This decomposition creates a clear map of all the tasks and subtasks, making it possible to assign resources to each piece and estimate costs at a level that aligns with how the work is carried out. Because each work package is defined in terms of deliverables and required work, you can sum up the resource needs and costs from the bottom up to get an accurate overall plan, and you can assign ownership and track progress against concrete components. In contrast, the schedule focuses on when things happen and the order of activities, the project charter sets the project's purpose and authority at a high level, and the risk register captures identified risks and responses rather than structuring the work itself.

3. Which conflict management style results when one side wins and one loses?

A. Compromise/Reconcile

B. Force/Direct

C. Collaborate/Problem-solve

D. Smooth/Accommodate

When a conflict ends with one side winning and the other losing, the approach is to force a decision using authority or power. This Force/Direct style is highly assertive and not collaborative, aiming to resolve the issue quickly by imposing the outcome rather than by exploring options with the other party. It's appropriate in urgent situations, when safety or non-negotiable policies are at stake, or when a decision must be enforced without delay. The trade-off is a win-lose result: the winner gets the objective, but the loser's concerns aren't addressed, which can hurt relationships and future cooperation. Other approaches seek mutual benefit or preservation of relationships, such as finding a middle ground, solving the problem together for mutual gain, or smoothing to maintain goodwill, which is why they do not fit a scenario described as one side winning and the other losing.

4. What is a team charter and why is it important?

A. A document that defines team purpose, norms, ground rules, roles, and operating guidelines; helps align behavior and expectations.

B. A contract with clients.

C. A risk register for the team.

D. A project schedule.

A team charter establishes the purpose of the team, the norms and ground rules for how members will work together, who has what roles, and how decisions and communication will be conducted. This clarity helps align behavior and expectations across the team, so everyone knows how to interact, when to escalate issues, and who is responsible for each task. It serves as a reference point during the project, aiding onboarding of new members and preventing misunderstandings or unnecessary conflicts by setting agreed-upon operating guidelines, meeting cadence, decision rights, and conflict-resolution processes. By defining how the team will function, it keeps everyone focused on shared goals and provides a foundation for accountability and collaboration. A contract with clients, a risk register, or a project schedule serve different purposes—external agreements, risk tracking, and timing—and do not capture the internal workings and norms that a team charter is designed to codify.

5. Which artifact defines the total scope of work to be performed on the project?

A. Project scope

B. Deliverable

C. Project Charter

D. Milestone

The main idea here is understanding what defines the extent of work for a project. The artifact that captures the total scope of work to be performed is the project scope. It includes all the deliverables and the work required to create them, while also establishing boundaries that separate what is in scope from what is out of scope. In practice, this is documented in the project scope statement, which lists deliverables, boundaries, acceptance criteria, constraints, and assumptions. This document provides the baseline for planning, execution, and control, guiding what the team will do and what will not be included. A deliverable is the actual product or result produced; the project charter authorizes the project at a high level; a milestone marks a significant event in the schedule.

6. Should the project scope, schedule, and budget be adjusted as the project has reached its closing phase?

A. Yes, always adjust to reflect completion

B. They should be partially adjusted

C. No

D. Only if there were outstanding change requests

In the closing phase, the focus is on confirming completion, obtaining formal acceptance, and documenting final outcomes. The baseline values for scope, schedule, and budget are the references used during execution to measure performance, not something you keep changing at the end. By the time you close a project, you verify what was delivered, capture final actuals, and record variances for archival purposes. If any change requests were approved, their impacts should already be reflected in the final records; outstanding change requests would have been resolved before closing. So you don't adjust the scope, schedule, or budget simply to reflect that the project is finishing.

7. Which project type balances structure with variability, combining predictability and flexibility?

A. Hybrid approach

B. Predictive approach

C. Adaptive approach

D. Incremental approach

Balancing structure with variability means using a framework that provides clear planning and governance while still leaving room to learn and adapt as work progresses. The hybrid approach does this by combining a predictable, staged plan for overall delivery and control with the ability to iterate, gather feedback, and adjust scope or priorities within that framework. This lets critical components be planned and tracked, ensuring coordination and commitments are met, while other parts can evolve in response to new information, changes in requirements, or emerging solutions. This is especially useful when you know some requirements upfront but expect changes, such as projects with regulatory constraints and evolving user needs. A purely predictive approach tends to be too rigid to absorb change, while a fully adaptive approach can struggle with coordination and meeting fixed deadlines. An incremental approach delivers in pieces but might lack the overarching structure to integrate those pieces smoothly. The balanced hybrid approach provides both predictability and flexibility, making it the best fit for such scenarios.

8. What is the informal, non-binding agreement between two parties called?

A. Deliverable

B. Contract

C. Project Charter

D. Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

The main idea here is the informal, non-binding agreement between two parties: a Memorandum of Understanding. An MOU lays out the intent to collaborate and captures high-level terms such as what each party will do, the scope, responsibilities, and expected timelines. Because it's not a legally binding contract, it isn't typically enforceable in court in the way a contract would, though it can establish clear expectations and serve as a basis for future, more formal agreements. MOUs are commonly used early in a relationship to ensure both sides are aligned before moving on to a binding contract or official project work. Deliverable refers to a tangible or measurable output of a project, not an agreement. A contract is a legal, binding agreement with enforceable obligations. A project charter is a document that officially authorizes a project and outlines initial objectives and high-level information; it creates authority and commitment within the organization. An MOU best fits the description as the informal, non-binding agreement.

9. Which description best matches the pull method of communication?

A. Push method

B. Pull method

C. Interactive communication

D. Written method

The pull method means information is accessed when the receiver chooses to find it. The sender makes resources available—like a knowledge base, intranet, or document repository—but it's up to the user to search for and retrieve what they need. This on-demand access lets people obtain information only when they actively seek it, rather than receiving updates automatically. Think of looking up a policy in a company wiki or searching a self-service portal for a manual. Those are pull patterns because the information exists, but you have to pull it from the source. This differs from the push approach, where content is pushed out to recipients without them actively requesting it, such as broad notifications or newsletters. It isn't about the format of the message (written) or about two-way dialogue; it's specifically about how the information is accessed—on demand by the person seeking it.

10. Finish-finish is described as:

A. Finish-start

B. Start-start

C. Finish-finish means one task must be complete before the other task is complete

D. Finish-then

Finish-finish describes how the completion times of two activities are linked. In this relationship, the finish of one task constrains the finish of the other, so the second task cannot be finished before (or is tied to) the first being finished, often with a lag that aligns their completion times. That's why the statement "one task must be complete before the other task is complete" is correct. Other common types link starts rather than finishes—finish-start ties the second's start to the first's finish, start-start ties the starts, and finish-then isn't a standard term—so they describe different kinds of dependencies.

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!