

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT PRACTITIONER CERTIFICATION (PMT 4800V) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://pmpmt4800v.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.

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

SAMPLE

- 1. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of an FFRDC?**
 - A. Access to specialized facilities
 - B. Long-term partnerships with government
 - C. Expertise in mission areas
 - D. Has a vested interest in certain technologies or solutions
- 2. Which plan tracks funds that have not been completely expended by the end of the fiscal year?**
 - A. Obligation plan
 - B. Expenditure plan
 - C. Budget plan
 - D. Forecast plan
- 3. The DoD Instruction addressing the Operation of the Adaptive Acquisition Framework is DoDI 5000.02. In which option is this DoDI listed?**
 - A. DoDI 5000.01, DoD Acquisition Policy
 - B. DoDI 5000.02, Operation of the Adaptive Acquisition Framework
 - C. DoDI 5000.04, Acquisition of Services
 - D. DoDI 8000 series
- 4. Initial Operational Test and Evaluation (IOT&E) occurs in which phase of the major capability acquisition pathway?**
 - A. Milestone A
 - B. Production and Deployment
 - C. Technology Development
 - D. Requirements Definition
- 5. If a government program is behind on several critical objectives, which statement reflects the ethical responsibility?**
 - A. Withholding information that could reflect poorly on the program.
 - B. Withholding the adverse information until it is confirmed.
 - C. Adjusting data to show progress.
 - D. The ethical value of honesty requires disclosure of the adverse information relevant to the program.

- 6. From which organization does the Navy obtain negative past performance information about a contractor?**
- A. Air Force
 - B. Navy
 - C. Marine Corps
 - D. Coast Guard
- 7. Which body approved the Initial Capability Document in the Air Force scenario?**
- A. Air Force Requirements Oversight Counsel
 - B. CAPE
 - C. Air Force Requirements Oversight Council
 - D. AFRO Council
- 8. The Army is testing a laser-guided rifle to assess lethality. What type of testing is this?**
- A. Acceptance Testing
 - B. Reliability Testing
 - C. Live Fire Test & Evaluation
 - D. Operational Testing
- 9. What does TRL stand for in the context of technology readiness?**
- A. Technical Readiness Level
 - B. Technology Readiness Level
 - C. Test Readiness Level
 - D. Technology Readiness List
- 10. Which description best matches the initial activity in the planning phase?**
- A. Identifying and justifying a mission need that requires a material solution
 - B. Defining performance metrics
 - C. Developing the budget baseline
 - D. Allocating resources to subsystems

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of an FFRDC?

- A. Access to specialized facilities
- B. Long-term partnerships with government
- C. Expertise in mission areas
- D. Has a vested interest in certain technologies or solutions**

FFRDCs are designed to provide objective, long-term support to government missions. Access to specialized facilities, enduring government partnerships, and deep expertise in mission areas are all benefits because these centers are built to support complex, ongoing programs with unique capabilities. The idea of having a vested interest in certain technologies or solutions is not a benefit, since it would undermine independence and objectivity in analyses and recommendations—something the government relies on from an FFRDC. In short, unbiased, evidence-based guidance is essential, whereas a bias toward a particular technology would erode trust and effectiveness.

2. Which plan tracks funds that have not been completely expended by the end of the fiscal year?

- A. Obligation plan
- B. Expenditure plan**
- C. Budget plan
- D. Forecast plan

Tracking funds not yet expended by year end focuses on how actual spending compares to what was approved. An expenditure plan is designed to capture the real disbursements against appropriations and to show what remains available. It highlights any carryover or reallocation needs when money hasn't been spent by the end of the fiscal year, helping with adjustments and reporting. This is different from an obligation plan, which centers on commitments rather than actual cash outlays; a budget plan, which lays out the total approved amounts; and a forecast plan, which projects future spending without necessarily reflecting current remaining funds.

3. The DoD Instruction addressing the Operation of the Adaptive Acquisition Framework is DoDI 5000.02. In which option is this DoDI listed?

- A. DoDI 5000.01, DoD Acquisition Policy
- B. DoDI 5000.02, Operation of the Adaptive Acquisition Framework**
- C. DoDI 5000.04, Acquisition of Services
- D. DoDI 8000 series

Understanding how DoD Instructions are organized by topic and number helps you quickly locate the policy that governs a specific area. The instruction that addresses the Operation of the Adaptive Acquisition Framework is the one that explicitly names that topic and its scope. That makes it the correct reference for the question. The other options point to different policy areas: a broad acquisition policy, a policy focused on acquiring services, or a different DoD instruction series that covers topics outside the Adaptive Acquisition Framework. So the option that directly identifies DoDI 5000.02, Operation of the Adaptive Acquisition Framework, is the best match.

4. Initial Operational Test and Evaluation (IOT&E) occurs in which phase of the major capability acquisition pathway?

- A. Milestone A
- B. Production and Deployment**
- C. Technology Development
- D. Requirements Definition

IOT&E is about proving that a system can perform its mission effectively and safely in realistic, real-user conditions with an operational emphasis. That kind of testing depends on having a tangible, working system under production-like conditions, so it makes sense to conduct it during the Production and Deployment phase, when the program is actually manufacturing, integrating, and fielding the system. The goal is to validate both performance and usability before committing to full-rate production, with the results informing the Milestone C decision to proceed with widespread deployment. Earlier phases focus on defining requirements and maturing technology, not on delivering and evaluating a field-ready system, so they aren't the right time for IOT&E.

5. If a government program is behind on several critical objectives, which statement reflects the ethical responsibility?

- A. Withholding information that could reflect poorly on the program.
- B. Withholding the adverse information until it is confirmed.
- C. Adjusting data to show progress.
- D. The ethical value of honesty requires disclosure of the adverse information relevant to the program.**

Honesty and transparency in reporting status is the guiding standard here. When a government program is behind on critical objectives, those responsible must provide accurate, timely information so decision-makers can assess risks, adjust plans, and allocate resources effectively. Withholding adverse information that could reflect poorly prevents timely risk mitigation and undermines trust. Waiting to disclose adverse information until it's confirmed still hides the reality and can mislead actions. Altering data to show progress is misrepresentation and violates ethical norms. Therefore, the ethical obligation is to disclose adverse information that is relevant to the program so decisions can be informed and appropriate corrective actions can be taken.

6. From which organization does the Navy obtain negative past performance information about a contractor?

- A. Air Force
- B. Navy
- C. Marine Corps**
- D. Coast Guard

Past performance information is used to gauge risk in source selection, so contracting officers rely on a centralized repository that collects contractor performance data across DoD. The Marine Corps maintains the central source of negative past performance information, which the Navy consults when evaluating potential contractors. This setup ensures consistent, cross-service visibility of past issues and helps prevent awarding to firms with proven performance problems. The Navy uses this trusted repository to verify negative performance history, rather than pulling from individual service records.

7. Which body approved the Initial Capability Document in the Air Force scenario?

- A. Air Force Requirements Oversight Counsel**
- B. CAPE
- C. Air Force Requirements Oversight Council
- D. AFRO Council

The main point here is identifying who formally approves the initial capability need in the Air Force requirements process. The Initial Capability Document is the first formal statement of a capability gap and proposed approach, and it must be reviewed by the proper governance body to ensure it's well-defined, aligned with strategic priorities, and feasible within available resources before moving forward. That formal endorsement is provided by the Air Force Requirements Oversight Council. This council evaluates whether the identified need is valid and worth pursuing, serving as the official gatekeeper before deeper analysis or development begins. The other entities mentioned play different roles, such as CAPE offering independent cost and program analysis, but they do not grant the ICD's approval.

8. The Army is testing a laser-guided rifle to assess lethality. What type of testing is this?

- A. Acceptance Testing
- B. Reliability Testing
- C. Live Fire Test & Evaluation**
- D. Operational Testing

Testing lethality with a laser-guided rifle is Live Fire Test & Evaluation, because it involves evaluating the weapon's actual performance in realistic firing conditions using live ammunition to measure true effectiveness, safety, and reliability. This approach goes beyond specs on paper and demonstrates how the system behaves in real engagements, including how the laser guidance performs under field conditions and how the weapon delivers lethal effects. Other approaches serve different purposes: acceptance testing checks that the system meets contractual requirements before it can be fielded; reliability testing focuses on how often components fail and how long the system lasts under stress; operational testing assesses how well the system performs in mission-like use by end users, focusing on usability and overall field-readiness rather than the specific lethality demonstrated through live fire.

9. What does TRL stand for in the context of technology readiness?

- A. Technical Readiness Level
- B. Technology Readiness Level**
- C. Test Readiness Level
- D. Technology Readiness List

Technology Readiness Level is a maturity scale used to gauge how close a technology is to deployment, moving from concept to real-world use. The standard term is Technology Readiness Level, which is why that option is correct: it reflects the focus on the technology itself, not on technical aspects, tests, or a list. The other phrases don't fit because "Technical Readiness Level" would swap technology for technical details, "Test Readiness Level" would imply readiness of tests rather than the technology, and "Technology Readiness List" suggests a catalog rather than a maturity scale. In practice, TRL helps teams assess risk and decide when to fund, develop, or deploy a technology by stepping through stages from initial principles to proven performance in a mission environment.

10. Which description best matches the initial activity in the planning phase?

A. Identifying and justifying a mission need that requires a material solution

B. Defining performance metrics

C. Developing the budget baseline

D. Allocating resources to subsystems

The starting move in planning is to identify and justify the mission need that will be addressed, and to determine whether a material solution is required. This step establishes why the work is being done and what problem it aims to solve, forming the foundation for all subsequent planning activities. Once this need is established, the team proceeds to define how success will be measured, develop the budget, and allocate resources—tasks that come after the justification of the need. So, identifying and justifying the mission need that requires a material solution best matches the initial planning activity.

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://pmpmt4800v.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE