

Project Delivery Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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	16

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. What type of responsibility does a Single Point of Responsibility imply?**
 - A. Multiple parties share duties equally**
 - B. One party is responsible for all tasks**
 - C. Responsibilities are divided among contractors**
 - D. No clear accountability**

- 2. What is the most common form of reimbursement in construction contracts?**
 - A. Time and materials**
 - B. Lump sum**
 - C. Cost-plus**
 - D. Unit price**

- 3. Which phase does a CM at-risk method impact most significantly?**
 - A. Design phase**
 - B. Construction phase**
 - C. Pre-construction phase**
 - D. Post-construction phase**

- 4. What type of reimbursement is typically used with the Design-Bid-Build method?**
 - A. Lump Sum**
 - B. Cost Plus Fee**
 - C. Fixed Price**
 - D. Target Price**

- 5. What defines the role of the owner in the Design-Build delivery method?**
 - A. The owner manages all aspects of design**
 - B. The owner collaborates with contractors**
 - C. The design-builder takes responsibility for design**
 - D. The owner is solely responsible for finances**

- 6. What does the term 'Open-book' refer to in contractual agreements?**
- A. Sharing project timelines**
 - B. Financial transparency in project costs**
 - C. Exclusivity of project data**
 - D. Limiting access to sensitive information**
- 7. What does GMP stand for in project delivery terms?**
- A. Generalized Maximum Price**
 - B. Guaranteed Maximum Price**
 - C. Gross Maximum Price**
 - D. Government Maximum Price**
- 8. Which of the following processes is typically used for executing procurement options?**
- A. Negotiation process**
 - B. Request for information process**
 - C. Invitation to bid or proposal process**
 - D. Direct assignment process**
- 9. What does "Fast-Track" refer to in project delivery?**
- A. Sequential project phases**
 - B. Overlapping of multiple project phases**
 - C. Cost-saving measures in scheduling**
 - D. Standard project timelines**
- 10. What is the focus of the design-bid-build delivery method?**
- A. Fast tracking construction**
 - B. Design before construction**
 - C. Simultaneous design and construction**
 - D. Outsourcing project management**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What type of responsibility does a Single Point of Responsibility imply?

- A. Multiple parties share duties equally
- B. One party is responsible for all tasks**
- C. Responsibilities are divided among contractors
- D. No clear accountability

A Single Point of Responsibility implies that one party is accountable for all tasks associated with a project. This concept is crucial in project management as it establishes clear oversight and accountability. When a single entity is responsible, it simplifies communication and decision-making, as there is no ambiguity about who is in charge. This arrangement can lead to more efficient project execution and a streamlined process, as the designated responsible party can coordinate efforts and address issues without needing to navigate through multiple stakeholders or differing priorities. In contrast, sharing responsibilities among multiple parties can lead to confusion regarding accountability, as no single entity takes the lead. Similarly, dividing responsibilities among various contractors may result in a lack of cohesion, affecting overall project efficacy. A lack of clear accountability could jeopardize project outcomes, as it becomes challenging to pinpoint where problems arise or who is responsible for rectifying them. Thus, having a singular point of responsibility is essential for effective project delivery.

2. What is the most common form of reimbursement in construction contracts?

- A. Time and materials
- B. Lump sum**
- C. Cost-plus
- D. Unit price

The most common form of reimbursement in construction contracts is the lump sum method. This approach involves a single, fixed price for all work to be completed by the contractor. The contractor is responsible for delivering the entire project at that agreed-upon price, regardless of the actual costs incurred during construction. Lump sum contracts are advantageous in that they provide certainty for both the contractor and the client regarding the total project cost. The client knows exactly what they will pay, which aids in budgeting and financial planning. Additionally, this type of contract incentivizes the contractor to manage resources effectively and complete the project within the estimated budget, as any cost overruns would be absorbed by them rather than passed on to the client. While other reimbursement methods like time and materials, cost-plus, and unit price have their own uses and benefits in specific scenarios, the lump sum method is favored for its simplicity and clarity in terms of financial expectations, making it the most common choice in the construction industry.

3. Which phase does a CM at-risk method impact most significantly?

- A. Design phase
- B. Construction phase**
- C. Pre-construction phase
- D. Post-construction phase

The construction manager at-risk (CM at-risk) delivery method significantly impacts the construction phase because this is when the CM takes on the financial risk associated with the project. In this method, the construction manager is responsible for delivering the project within a guaranteed maximum price (GMP), which means that they must manage costs effectively during the execution of the construction activities. This method allows for greater collaboration between the construction manager, the design team, and stakeholders throughout the entire project lifecycle, but it is the construction phase where their role in overseeing the construction process becomes crucial. The CM is tasked with managing site logistics, subcontractors, quality control, and scheduling, all while ensuring that they do not exceed the GMP. Their active involvement during this phase helps to mitigate risks, resolve issues as they arise, and ensure that the project is completed on time and within budget. The pre-construction phase is also influenced by the CM at-risk method, as it involves significant planning and coordination to establish the GMP and finalize designs, but the tangible impacts are most evident during the actual construction activities. Thus, the construction phase stands out as the part of the process that is most significantly shaped by the CM at-risk approach.

4. What type of reimbursement is typically used with the Design-Bid-Build method?

- A. Lump Sum**
- B. Cost Plus Fee
- C. Fixed Price
- D. Target Price

In the Design-Bid-Build project delivery method, the most common type of reimbursement used is the lump sum contract. This approach involves the contractor providing a single price for the entire project based on the detailed design provided by the owner. The owner and contractor agree on this fixed amount before the work begins, which helps establish a clear budget line and allows for straightforward financial management during the project's execution. This method is aligned with the typical characteristics of Design-Bid-Build, where the project is fully designed before any construction bids are solicited. The lump sum arrangement promotes cost control for the owner, as the contractor assumes the risk for any cost overruns unless there are changes in scope or other significant alterations during the project. The simplicity and clarity of the lump sum format make it particularly appealing in this delivery method, encouraging competitive bidding and providing a clear basis for project scope and expectations.

5. What defines the role of the owner in the Design-Build delivery method?

- A. The owner manages all aspects of design**
- B. The owner collaborates with contractors**
- C. The design-builder takes responsibility for design**
- D. The owner is solely responsible for finances**

In the Design-Build delivery method, the design-builder is a single entity responsible for both the design and construction of a project. This approach streamlines the project delivery process and promotes collaboration between the design and construction teams. By having a single point of accountability, the design-builder can effectively manage both the design and construction phases, ensuring that the vision of the owner is realized efficiently and cohesively. This model allows the owner to minimize their involvement in the technical details of the design, as the responsibility for both aspects falls on the design-builder. The owner primarily focuses on defining the project requirements, establishing budgets, and setting timelines but delegates the tasks of design and construction to the design-builder, who brings in the necessary expertise. While collaboration between the owner and contractors is certainly important—especially in discussing project goals and progress—the key feature in the Design-Build method is that the design-builder assumes full responsibility for delivering the complete project, making it distinct from other delivery methods where owners may manage aspects of design or construction themselves.

6. What does the term 'Open-book' refer to in contractual agreements?

- A. Sharing project timelines**
- B. Financial transparency in project costs**
- C. Exclusivity of project data**
- D. Limiting access to sensitive information**

The term 'Open-book' in contractual agreements primarily refers to financial transparency in project costs. This approach means that all financial information related to the project is shared openly between the parties involved. It fosters trust and collaboration, enabling both parties to understand the cost structure, including labor, materials, and overhead expenses. By maintaining transparency, it allows for better budget management and project planning, encouraging an environment where both sides can work together to achieve the project's goals without hidden fees or surprises. In contrast, the other options focus on different aspects of project management. Sharing project timelines relates to scheduling and deliverables rather than financial aspects. Exclusivity of project data suggests limited access, which contradicts the essence of open-book agreements. Similarly, limiting access to sensitive information is not aligned with the principle of openness and transparency that defines the open-book approach.

7. What does GMP stand for in project delivery terms?

- A. Generalized Maximum Price
- B. Guaranteed Maximum Price**
- C. Gross Maximum Price
- D. Government Maximum Price

In project delivery terms, GMP stands for Guaranteed Maximum Price. This is a pricing agreement where the contractor guarantees that the project will not exceed a specified price threshold. This arrangement provides financial protection for the owner by capping the total cost of the project, which encourages effective project management and cost control from the contractor. The Guaranteed Maximum Price is particularly beneficial in construction and project management because it incentivizes the contractor to complete the project efficiently while keeping costs down, as they bear the risk of overruns beyond the agreed maximum price. This contrasts with other pricing agreements that may not offer the same level of cost assurance to the owner. In project delivery contexts, the use of GMP can lead to better collaboration between stakeholders and encourages more effective communication throughout the project's lifecycle, ultimately resulting in a more successful outcome.

8. Which of the following processes is typically used for executing procurement options?

- A. Negotiation process
- B. Request for information process
- C. Invitation to bid or proposal process**
- D. Direct assignment process

The invitation to bid or proposal process is a critical step in executing procurement options. This process involves formally soliciting bids or proposals from potential suppliers or contractors to fulfill specific project requirements. It sets the stage for competition amongst suppliers, allowing organizations to evaluate the offerings based on price, quality, and other key criteria. Using this process, project managers can ensure they gather comprehensive proposals that align with their project needs, enabling them to compare different options effectively. Moreover, it encourages transparency and fairness in procurement, as all suppliers have access to the same information and requirements. This structured approach not only aids in achieving the best value for services or goods needed but also establishes clear expectations for all involved parties, leading to better project outcomes. In contrast, the other processes like negotiation, request for information, and direct assignment do not solely focus on inviting competitive bids. Negotiation usually occurs after an initial selection has been made to finalize terms and conditions. A request for information is typically used to gather preliminary data about potential suppliers or solutions before deciding on a procurement path. Direct assignment might involve selecting a vendor without the competitive bidding process, which can lead to less favorable terms and might not be suitable for larger, more complex projects.

9. What does "Fast-Track" refer to in project delivery?

- A. Sequential project phases
- B. Overlapping of multiple project phases**
- C. Cost-saving measures in scheduling
- D. Standard project timelines

"Fast-Track" in project delivery refers specifically to the overlapping of multiple project phases to accelerate the overall timeline of a project. This approach allows for different stages of the project to begin before previous phases are fully completed, which helps to expedite the completion of the entire project. In many cases, fast-tracking can lead to time savings, as activities that are dependent on one another can be executed simultaneously rather than waiting for one phase to finish before starting the next. This method requires careful planning and management to ensure that overlapping tasks do not lead to conflicts or quality issues. While the other options address elements related to project phases or scheduling, none captures the essence of fast-tracking, which is fundamentally about concurrency in the execution of project components rather than the traditional sequential or standardized approaches.

10. What is the focus of the design-bid-build delivery method?

- A. Fast tracking construction
- B. Design before construction**
- C. Simultaneous design and construction
- D. Outsourcing project management

The design-bid-build delivery method centers around the concept of completing the design phase before any construction begins. This traditional approach involves a sequential process where the project's design is finalized by the architect or designer, followed by a bidding period during which contractors submit proposals based on the completed design. Once a contractor is selected, construction can commence. This focus on a distinct separation between design and construction phases allows stakeholders to have a comprehensive understanding of the project's scope, budget, and timeline before any actual building work takes place. This method can result in clearer expectations regarding the project's specifications and can help manage risks, although it may lead to longer project timelines compared to other methods that allow overlapping of design and construction activities. In contrast, the other options refer to approaches that incorporate different levels of overlap between design and construction or management strategies that do not align with the fundamental characteristics of the design-bid-build method. For instance, fast tracking involves simultaneous phases, while outsourcing project management encompasses a different aspect of project delivery unrelated to the design and construction sequence prominently featured in design-bid-build.

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://projectdelivery.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE