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Exam : **PgMP**

Title : Program Management Professional (PgMP)

Version : DEMO

1.Kelly's program is slipping on its schedule. Management is worried that the program will be late and this will cost the organization several thousand dollars in fines and penalties. They've asked Kelly to use a schedule duration compression technique that will help the program finish on time. The technique that Kelly can use, however, should not add costs to the program.
What duration compression technique should Kelly use in this instance?
A. Crash the program
B. Add lead time to the program
C. Trim the program scope
D. Fast track the program
Answer: D

2.Gary is program manager for his organization. His current program is over budget and is slipping on the program schedule. Management has demanded a change to the program scope.
What is the most likely type of change management would make to this program scope?
A. A change to add additional funds to the program scope
B. A change to reduce the program scope
C. Anything that management demands
D. A change to add additional time to the program schedule
Answer: B

3.You are the program manager for your organization and you are dealing with your program stakeholders. You are explaining to them, along with your program team, how certain activities in the program may cause delays in the schedule if the associated risk events come into play. The cost of impact of the risk events are minimal, but the schedule impacts could be bigger. The stakeholders are concerned about delaying the schedule beyond a given due date for the program. They would like you to determine if it is possible to add more labor, use a higher grade of material, or hire some consultants to ensure the risks do not occur in the program. They are not much concerned about the cost of the solution as long as the solution or identified risks do not delay the program completion.
What type of risk response are your program stakeholders recommending in this situation?
A. Avoidance
B. Mitigation
C. Transference
D. Workaround
Answer: B

4.At the beginning of the second year of a five-year strategic cycle, the program management team attends a checkpoint session to review the state of the company’s strategy. During the previous year, the company needed to comply with new government regulations that impacted this strategy.
Based on this information, what should the program manager do?
A. Update the program management, benefits management, and risk management plans, and modify priorities and interdependencies.
B. Meet with stakeholders, and modify the program roadmap to comply with the new regulations and ensure strategic alignment.
C. Obtain stakeholder approval to stop or postpone programs that fail to comply with the new regulations,

and modify the program roadmap.
D. Review resource capacity and capability, program priorities, and interdependencies, and create a change request to modify the program roadmap to ensure strategic alignment.
Answer: D

5.A company is releasing a new product geared toward a specific geographic area. The program manager has received the program objectives and developed the program roadmap, which consists of six program components. Approval from the program governance board has been obtained.
What is the program manager’s next step?
A. Assign project managers and resources
B. Classify the program’s benefits
C. Identify the program sponsor and program stakeholders
D. Develop the program business case
Answer: A