

## CIS 202A Chapter Review - Chapter 11

### True/False

*Indicate whether the statement is true or false.*

1. (1 point)  
Before you can improve project risk management, you must understand what risk is.
2. (1 point)  
Negative risk management is like investing in opportunities.
3. (1 point)  
The last step in project risk management is deciding how to address this knowledge area for a particular project by performing risk management planning.
4. (1 point)  
Few organizations develop their own risk questionnaires.
5. (1 point)  
The psychology literature shows that individuals, working alone, produce fewer ideas than the same individuals produce through brainstorming in small, face-to-face groups.
6. (1 point)  
It is uncommon for people to identify problems or opportunities without really understanding them.
7. (1 point)  
Risk events refer to specific, certain events that may occur to the detriment or enhancement of the project.
8. (1 point)  
A potential response to the risk event of a defective server might be the inclusion of a clause in a contract with the supplier to replace a defective server within a certain time period at a negotiated cost.
9. (1 point)  
Negative and positive risks should always be included in the same probability/impact matrix or chart.
10. (1 point)  
The Microsoft Solution Framework (MSF) includes a risk management model that includes developing and monitoring a top-ten master list of risks.
11. (1 point)  
A risk management review accomplishes one objective: it keeps management and the customer aware of the major influences that could prevent or enhance the project's success.
12. (1 point)  
Quantitative risk analysis and qualitative risk analysis must be done together.
13. (1 point)  
Increasing the project manager's authority is a strategy for mitigating technical and cost risks.
14. (1 point)  
Selecting the most experienced project manager is recommended for reducing schedule risks.
15. (1 point)  
Project risk management does not stop with the initial risk analysis.

### Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

16. (1 point)  
KLCI Research Group's 2001 survey revealed that the most frequently cited benefit from software risk management practices is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. prevent surprises   b. improve ability to negotiate   c. meet customer commitments   d. anticipate/avoid problems
17. (1 point)  
There are \_\_\_\_\_ major processes involved in risk management.  
a. three   b. four   c. five   d. six
18. (1 point)  
\_\_\_\_\_ involves deciding how to approach and plan the risk management activities for the project.  
a. Identifying risks   b. Planning risk management   c. Performing qualitative risk analysis   d. Performing quantitative risk analysis
19. (1 point)  
\_\_\_\_\_ are predefined actions that the project team will take if an identified risk event occurs.  
a. Fallback plans   b. Contingency reserves   c. Contingency plans   d. Contingency allowances
20. (1 point)  
In a risk breakdown structure, competitors, suppliers, and cash flow are categories that fall under \_\_\_\_\_ risk.  
a. business   b. technical   c. organizational   d. project management
21. (1 point)  
Poor conflict management, poor project organization and definition of responsibilities, and absence of leadership are risk conditions associated with the \_\_\_\_\_ project management knowledge area.  
a. Integration   b. Quality   c. Time   d. Human Resources
22. (1 point)  
Unenforceable conditions or contract clauses, and adversarial relations are risk conditions associated with the \_\_\_\_\_ project management knowledge area.  
a. Integration   b. Quality   c. Procurement   d. Human Resources
23. (1 point)  
\_\_\_\_\_ is a fact-finding technique for collecting information in face-to-face, phone, e-mail, or instant-messaging discussions.  
a. Brainstorming   b. SWOT analysis   c. The Delphi technique   d. Interviewing
24. (1 point)  
A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a diagramming analysis technique used to help select the best course of action in situations in which future outcomes are uncertain.  
a. decision tree   b. EMV   c. Monte Carlo analysis   d. watch list
25. (1 point)  
\_\_\_\_\_ involves eliminating a specific threat, usually by eliminating its causes.  
a. Risk avoidance   b. Risk acceptance   c. Risk transference   d. Risk mitigation
26. (1 point)  
\_\_\_\_\_ involves reducing the impact of a risk event by reducing the probability of its occurrence.  
a. Risk avoidance   b. Risk acceptance   c. Risk transference   d. Risk mitigation
27. (1 point)  
\_\_\_\_\_ involves doing whatever you can to make sure the positive risk happens.  
a. Risk exploitation   b. Risk sharing   c. Risk enhancement   d. Risk acceptance

28. (1 point)  
\_\_\_\_\_ involves allocating ownership of the risk to another party.  
a. Risk exploitation   b. Risk sharing   c. Risk enhancement   d. Risk acceptance
29. (1 point)  
\_\_\_\_\_ involves changing the size of the opportunity by identifying and maximizing key drivers of the positive risk.  
a. Risk exploitation   b. Risk sharing   c. Risk enhancement   d. Risk acceptance
30. (1 point)  
\_\_\_\_\_ applies to positive risks when the project team cannot or chooses not to take any actions toward a risk.  
a. Risk enhancement   b. Risk acceptance   c. Risk sharing   d. Risk exploitation