Summative assessment answers

## IT project management

1. Which of the following is a project management method?

A. Hyperbole

B. Hyper

**C. Hybrid**

D. Hybris

2. Which of the following are NOT project management methods?

* Waterfall
* **Project life cycle**
* Agile
* **Fragile**
* Critical path

3. Which of the following project management methods was developed when building skyscrapers?

A. **Critical path**

B. Waterfall

C. PRiSM

D. Scrum

4. Which of the following does NOT take place at the initiation stage of a project?

A. Analysis of the brief

B. Risk assessment

**C. A task list is developed**

D. SMART goals are identified

5. If a project stage is repeated, it is called....

A. Stage interaction

B. Stage reaction

**C. Stage iteration**

D. Stage irritation

6. PERT stands for…

A. Project Evaluation Research Tool

**B. Program Evaluation Review Technique**

C. Project Evolution Review Technique

D. Program Evolution Research Tool

7. When you identify areas of a project that may be a constraint, measures are planned for to prevent the constraint occurring. This is known as…

A. Stopping the risk

B. Measuring the risk

C. Avoiding the risk

**D. Mitigating the risk**

8. During analysis of the brief, you identify what the client needs to have done. This is called identifying…

**A. User requirements**

B. Project constraints

C. SMART goals

D. Timescales

9. Which of the following is an advantage of using Gantt charts for project planning?

A. They are useful for planning large projects

B. Dependent tasks are easily identified

**C. They are highly visible to all in a team**

D. They answer what if questions

*(The others are advantages of PERT charts.)*

10. A PERT chart uses numbered shapes to identify which tasks need to be completed in a specified order. What are these called?

A. Nodules

B. Nodicals

C. Nodus

**D. Nodes**

11. When completing plans for visual products, which of the following do you need to consider? Tick all that apply.

* **Audience**
* **House style**
* **Purpose**
* Feedback

12. What is it called when one stage of a project flows into the next stage?

**A. Stage interaction**

B. Stage reaction

C. Stage iteration

D. Stage irritation

13. Having an artist or photographer as part of a working team will help to prevent what from happening?

A. Unprofessionally completed products

B. A project overrunning

**C. Breaking copyright law**

D. Clients not using your services

14. What do you need to do to test whether a visual product is suitable for purpose?

A. Create a testing table

**B. Obtain feedback**

C. Create the product again

D. Decide for yourself

15. A client asks for an automated visual cue within an integrated spreadsheet system; what can you do to provide this?

**A. Use conditional formatting**

B. Use formatting

C. Use absolute cell referencing

C. Use data validation

16. When creating a testing table, which headings should you include? Select all that apply.

* The formula/function
* **Test type**
* **Actual result**
* Peer feedback
* **Expected result**
* **Actions/changes made**

17. What do feedback and testing tables support the development of?

A. Feasibility report

B. Gantt chart

C. PERT chart

D**. Final evaluation**

18. The introduction to the final evaluation is called the project…

A. Outcomes

**B. Scope**

C. Score

D. Review

19. To ensure the next project will be conducted in an improved manner, the end of the evaluation generates…

A. New project goals

B. An improvement list

**C. Recommendations**

D. A summary of the brief

20. When completing the final evaluation, what questions do you need to ask yourself about each stage of the project?

* **What did I do for this stage?**
* **What could be improved?**
* What skills did I need?
* Where did I save the documentation for this project?
* **What did I do well at this stage?**
* **What did I learn about this stage?**

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