



PMI-RMP^{Q&As}

PMI Risk Management Professional

Pass PMI PMI-RMP Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.geekcert.com/pmi-rmp.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by PMI Official Exam Center

- ⚙️ **Instant Download** After Purchase
- ⚙️ **100% Money Back** Guarantee
- ⚙️ **365 Days** Free Update
- ⚙️ **800,000+** Satisfied Customers





QUESTION 1

Gary is the project manager of his organization. He is managing a project that is similar to a project his organization completed recently. Gary has decided that he will use the information from the past project to help him and the project team to identify the risks that may be present in the project. Management agrees that this checklist approach is ideal and will save time in the project. Which of the following statement is most accurate about the limitations of the checklist analysis approach for Gary?

- A. The checklist analysis approach is fast but it is impossible to build an exhaustive checklist.
- B. The checklist analysis approach saves time, but can cost more.
- C. The checklist analysis approach only uses qualitative analysis.
- D. The checklist is also known as top down risk assessment.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

The project team has correctly identified, assessed, and planned responses for a project's risks. The risk manager is required to prepare a quarterly report on the performance of managing the risks. What are two options the risk manager should consult for the analysis? (Choose two.)

- A. Proximity dates for open risks
- B. Backlog of change orders to be submitted to client
- C. Risks that have materialized and the overall risk profile
- D. Number of schedule baseline changes approved
- E. Risks due to the number of claims submitted to the client

Correct Answer: CE

The risk manager should consult the risks that have materialized and the overall risk profile to analyze the performance of managing the risks, as well as the risks due to the number of claims submitted to the client. These options provide insights into how well risks are being managed and the potential impact on the project. The risk manager should consult the risks that have materialized and the overall risk profile, as these are indicators of how well the risk management process is working and how the project is affected by the risks. The risk manager should also consult the risks due to the number of claims submitted to the client, as these are potential sources of conflict, litigation, and reputation damage that may impact the project objectives and stakeholder satisfaction. References: The Standard for Risk Management in Portfolios, Programs, and Projects, page 83; PMBOK Guide, 6th edition, page 414.

QUESTION 3

A risk manager works with the project team, senior management team, subject matter experts and other stakeholders to identify the project risks. Which of the following tools/methods from the risk management plan can be used to identify a risk, which is based on project objectives by category?



- A. Affinity diagram
- B. Risk breakdown structure
- C. Decision tree method
- D. Work breakdown structure

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

A project risk manager is concerned about the low performance of risk management on a mission-critical project. After assessing the situation, the risk manager finds that the communication style may be the main contributor. What could the project risk manager do to adjust the approach to influence team members to improve performance?

- A. Use follow-up emails, adopt an open door policy, and ask for feedback
- B. Seek hidden agendas, vent frustrations, and allow others to vent frustrations
- C. Provide continuous support, counseling, build trust, and open communications
- D. Conduct one-on-one meetings, more frequent follow-up meetings, and implement the management by walking around technique.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

In addition to monitoring and controlling the project risks for their status and information the risk monitoring and controlling process accomplishes four key things for a project. Which one of the following is NOT a determination that is made by the risk monitoring and controlling process?

- A. Determines if the project assumptions are still valid
- B. Determines if the risk management policies and procedures are being followed
- C. Determines if the risk contingency reserves should be modified to be in alignment with the current risk assessment
- D. Determines if the project constraints are still valid

Correct Answer: D