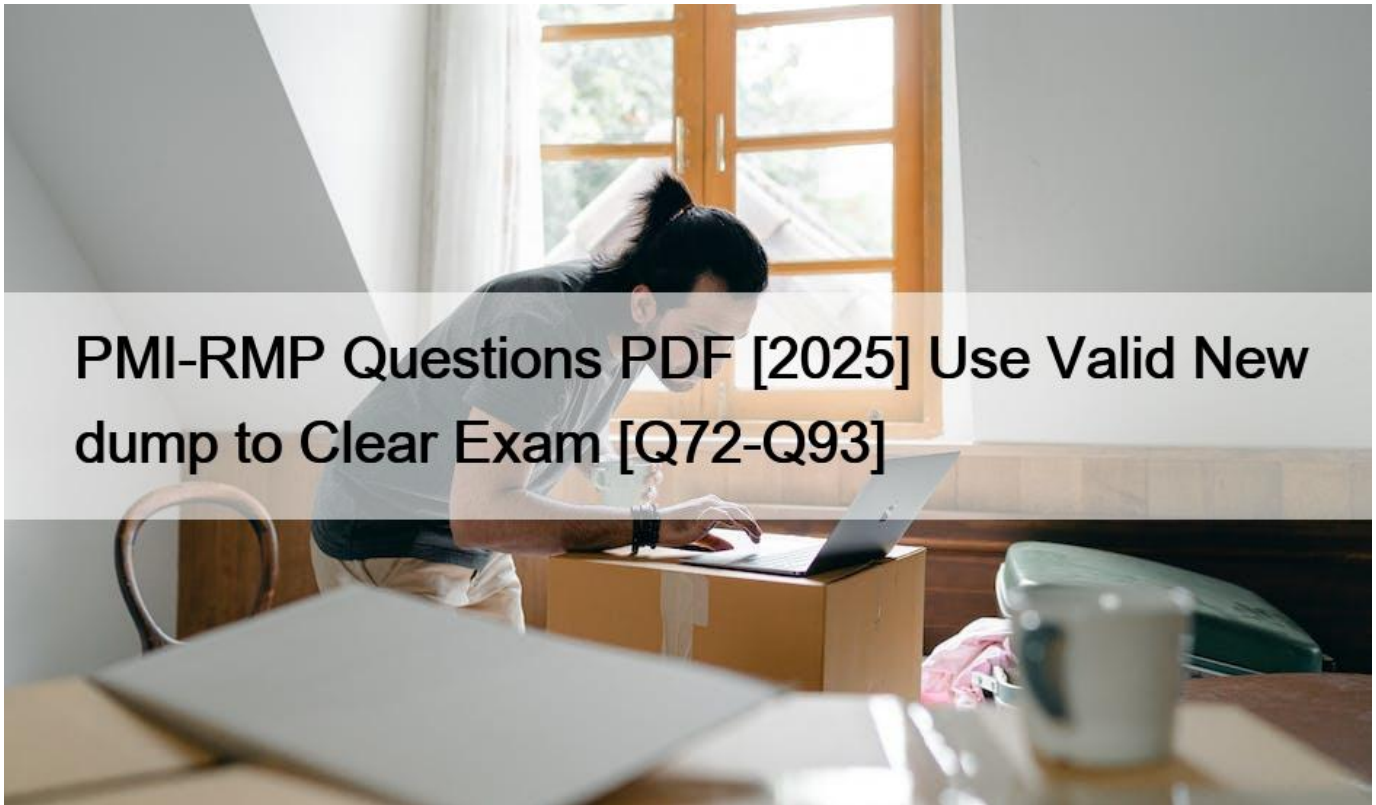


## PMI-RMP Questions PDF [2025 Use Valid New dump to Clear Exam [Q72-Q93]



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### PMI-RMP Questions PDF [2025 Use Valid New dump to Clear Exam Passing PMI PMI-RMP Exam Using 2025 Practice Tests

PMI-RMP certification is recognized globally and is highly valued by organizations as it demonstrates the candidate's ability to manage risks effectively, which is critical for project success. PMI-RMP exam covers five domains, including risk strategy and planning, stakeholder engagement, risk process facilitation, risk monitoring and reporting, and performing specialized risk analysis.

PMI-RMP certification exam is a rigorous exam that requires a significant amount of preparation. Candidates are required to have at least three years of project risk management experience and 30 hours of formal risk management education. In addition, candidates must pass a 170-question exam within a four-hour time limit. PMI-RMP exam is computer-based and is available at authorized testing centers around the world.

**NO.72** Your project is an agricultural-based project that deals with plant irrigation systems. You have discovered a byproduct in your project that your organization could use to make a profit. If your organization seizes this opportunity it would be an example of what risk response?

- \* Enhancing
- \* Opportunistic
- \* Positive

\* Exploiting

**NO.73** A risk manager is assigned to a new system deployment project with a strict contractually agreed-on schedule.

One of the key risks identified is the availability of experts because many are shared on other strategic projects in the organization.

What should the risk manager do to address this situation?

- \* Implement a disciplined tracking method and report to stakeholders accordingly.
- \* Call for a project team meeting to review risk strategies and make required adjustments.
- \* Escalate the staffing topic to the sponsor and request more budget for contingencies.
- \* Revisit the project charter for scope adjustments and sign them off with the customer.

Explanation

According to the PMI Risk Management Professional (PMI-RMP) Examination Content Outline<sup>1</sup>, one of the tasks in the domain of Risk Response is to call for a project team meeting to review risk strategies and make required adjustments, as needed, based on risk monitoring and reporting<sup>1</sup>. In this scenario, the risk manager should do this to address the situation of the availability of experts, which is a key risk for the project. The project team meeting will help the risk manager and the project team to evaluate the effectiveness of the current risk response plan, identify any new risks or changes in existing risks, and develop alternative risk strategies and actions to deal with the staffing issue. The project team meeting will also facilitate the communication and collaboration among the project team members and other stakeholders, and ensure that the project objectives and expectations are aligned. The risk manager should not implement a disciplined tracking method and report to stakeholders accordingly, because that is not a proactive risk response strategy, but rather a passive risk monitoring and reporting technique<sup>2</sup>. The risk manager should not escalate the staffing topic to the sponsor and request more budget for contingencies, because that is not a feasible or appropriate risk response strategy, as it does not address the root cause of the risk or provide a solution to the problem<sup>3</sup>. The risk manager should not revisit the project charter for scope adjustments and sign them off with the customer, because that is not a risk response strategy, but rather a scope management process that may have negative impacts on the project quality, cost, and schedule, and may violate the contractual agreement with the customer<sup>4</sup>. References: 1: PMI Risk Management Professional (PMI-RMP) Examination Content Outline, page 102; A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK Guide) &#8211; Sixth Edition, page

4563; A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK Guide) &#8211; Sixth Edition, page

4364; A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK Guide) &#8211; Sixth Edition, page 133.

**NO.74** A company has a project whose objective is to extract gold reserves from Field 1. However, another field closest to the company. Field 2, which has a higher probability of having twice as much gold reserves than Field 1. The risk manager requests the board of Directors to include Field 2 under the scope of the current project by management of change because the project's profitability will increase by 80%.

What type of request is the risk manager describing?

- \* A request to increase project earnings
- \* A request to increase project resources
- \* A challenge to stakeholder thresholds
- \* A challenge to the project investment

**NO.75** During project execution, the project team realizes that the power outlet for imported equipment is not compatible with the current customers electrical infrastructure. This event was not originally identified as a risk. To maintain the project schedule, the project manager decides to purchase a new power adapter.

What type of response best describes this course of action?

- \* Contingency plan

- \* Management plan
- \* Fallback plan
- \* Workaround

**NO.76** Eric is the project manager of the MTC project for his company. In this project a vendor has offered Eric a sizeable discount on all hardware if his order total for the project is more than \$125,000. Right now, Eric is likely to spend \$118,000 with vendor. If Eric spends \$7,000 his cost savings for the project will be \$12,500, but he cannot purchase hardware if he cannot implement the hardware immediately due to organizational policies.

Eric consults with Amy and Allen, other project managers in the organization, and asks if she needs any hardware for their projects. Both Amy and Allen need hardware and they agree to purchase the hardware through Eric's relationship with the vendor. What positive risk response has happened in this instance?

- \* Sharing
- \* Exploiting
- \* Transference
- \* Enhancing

**NO.77** Consider a project with a budget at completion of \$1,345,000 and it is supposed to be completed by today, but it is only 80 percent complete. This project has spent \$1,250,000 to reach this point of completion.

What is the schedule variance for this project?

- \* -\$217,500
- \* 20 percent
- \* -\$174,000
- \* -\$269,000

**NO.78** You are the project manager of a large construction project. You are evaluating the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats involved in a project. In which of the following processes are you on?

- \* Define Scope
- \* Plan Risk Responses
- \* Plan Risk Management
- \* Identify Risks

**NO.79** The project sponsor asks the project manager about the accuracy of the project data. The project manager realizes that some risks have not been updated recently.

What should the project manager do regarding those risks?

- \* Review the assumptions analysts
- \* Conduct a checklist analysis on each risk
- \* Create a risk response plan for those risks
- \* Review the risk register to check for the new risks

If the project manager realizes that some risks have not been updated recently, they should review the risk register to check for new risks and ensure that all risks are accurately documented and updated.

The risk register is a document that contains information about the identified risks, their analysis, and their response plans. It is updated throughout the project life cycle as new risks emerge, existing risks change, or risks are closed. The project manager should review the risk register regularly to ensure that the project data is accurate and reflects the current risk situation. Reviewing the risk register also helps the project manager to identify any new risks that may have occurred since the last update, and to plan appropriate responses for them. Reference: PMI, Project Risk Management, 2nd edition, 2019, p. 67-681

**NO.80** You are the project manager of the NKJ Project for your company. The project's success or failure will have a significant impact on your organization's profitability for the coming year. Management has asked you to identify the risk events and communicate the event's probability and impact as early as possible in the project.

Management wants to avoid risk events and needs to analyze the cost-benefits of each risk event in this project. What term is assigned to the low-level of stakeholder tolerance in this project?

- \* Mitigation-ready project management
- \* Risk utility function
- \* Risk avoidance
- \* Risk-reward mentality

**NO.81** What identification technique is used to help reduce the ambiguity of a risk statement?

- \* Driver risk, outcome
- \* Exploit, risk, accept
- \* Probability risk, impact
- \* Cause, risk, effect

**NO.82** The project manager of a project in trouble actively participates in a project risk assessment. After the assessment is complete, the project manager receives the final results.

What is the best recommended action to be taken from this point onward?

- \* Schedule a meeting and present the assessment results.
- \* Use the assessment results in the day-to-day management of project risks.
- \* Schedule a meeting with the project sponsor and discuss the assessment results.
- \* Use the assessment results to review the project hand over plan to operations.

**NO.83** An organization performs an annual strategies and initiatives workshop during which a strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) analysis is being conducted. As part of this process the functional managers identify the opportunities and threats.

What should the risk manager do next?

- \* Add only the threats to the risk register
- \* Utilize different tools to identify the risks
- \* Plan risk responses to the threats
- \* Update the risk register with the identified risks

Explanation

The risk manager should update the risk register with both the opportunities and threats identified during the SWOT analysis. This will help in tracking and managing all potential risks throughout the project lifecycle.

**NO.84** An organization that spans across different countries undergoes a digital transformation project. The project manager has assigned a risk management team leader who is a risk management certified candidate in their domain.

What should the risk management team leader do in the early stages of the project?

- \* Conduct qualitative risk analysis to prioritize potential risks.
- \* Plan a solid risk response plan and secure the necessary funding.
- \* Educate stakeholders on best practices to perform risk management.
- \* Benchmark to an organization which has executed a similar project,

Explanation

In the early stages of a project, the risk management team leader should conduct qualitative risk analysis to prioritize potential risks. This will help the team to focus on the most significant risks and develop appropriate risk response strategies.

**NO.85** Henry is the project manager of the QBG Project for his company. This project has a budget of

\$4,576,900 and is expected to last 18 months to complete. The CIO, a stakeholder in the project, has introduced a scope change request for additional deliverables as part of the project work.

What component of the change control system would review the proposed changes; impact on the features and functions of the project's product?

- \* Scope change control system
- \* Cost change control system
- \* Configuration management system
- \* Integrated change control

**NO.86** You are completing the qualitative risk analysis process with your project team and are relying on the risk management plan to help you determine the budget, schedule for risk management, and risk categories.

You discover that the risk categories have not been created. When should the risk categories have been created?

- \* Create work breakdown structure process
- \* Plan risk management process
- \* Risk identification process
- \* Define scope process

**NO.87** An organization with a large computer network identified a potential cyber security threat. Although certain measures were implemented to avoid the risk, the cyber security threat occurs. The measures were partially successful and a new unforeseen risk emerges.

What should the risk owner do?

- \* Develop an efficient network protection solution quickly to mitigate the risk.
- \* Escalate the case to the risk manager and wait for their instructions.
- \* Conduct an analysis to determine the root cause of the failed response.
- \* Apply a work around to eliminate or mitigate the impact of the threat.

Explanation

The risk owner should conduct an analysis to determine the root cause of the failed response. Understanding the root cause will help in developing appropriate measures to address the new unforeseen risk and improve the effectiveness of risk responses in the future.

**NO.88** You are the project manager of the NHH Project for your company and you have completed the risk analysis processes for the risk events. You and the project team have created risk responses for most of the identified project risks. Now, you would like to assign risk owners to the events. Which risk events should have risk response owners?

- \* Only the risks with a high risk rating
- \* Each agreed-to and funded risk response should have a risk response owner
- \* Each risk that has a risk response should have a risk response owner
- \* Only the risk events that are considered a negative risk event with a high risk rating

Explanation

**NO.89** You are the project manager for TTP project. You are in the Identify Risks process. You have to create the risk register. Which of the following are included in the risk register? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

- \* List of mitigation techniques

- \* List of key stakeholders
- \* List of identified risks
- \* List of potential responses

**NO.90** You are the project manager for a new website for the local zoo. You need to perform Qualitative Risk Analysis. When you've completed this process, you'll produce all of the following as part of the risk register update output except which one?

- \* Probability of achieving time and cost estimates
- \* Watch list of low-priority risks
- \* Priority list of risks
- \* Risks grouped by categories

**NO.91** You are the project manager of the NHH project for your company. You and the project team have completed the quantitative risk analysis for your project. During this process you create a contingency reserve based on the risk probability-impact matrix as seen in the figure below.

Risk	Probability	Impact
A	0.55	10,000
B	0.4	-65,000
C	0.3	-90,000
D	0.6	-25,000
E	0.45	-30,000
F	0.7	-245,000

Based on the information in the figure above, what amount would you need to include in your risk contingency fund?

- \* -\$465,000
- \* \$171,500
- \* -\$258,500
- \* \$258,500

**NO.92** A risk manager schedules a project overview meeting with the project sponsor to provide an update on risk management progress. Each functional lead is identifying the most critical information to be presented at an executive level. The information must balance communicating essential information with actions and recommendations.

What risk information should be communicated to the project sponsor?

- \* Significant risks and issues and their planned responses
- \* Risk matrix showing the distribution of high, medium, and low risks
- \* Results of the last project risk brainstorming session
- \* Summary feedback from the previous risk audit

**NO.93** You are the project manager of a large project that will last four years. In this project, you would like to model the risk based on its distribution, impact, and other factors. There are three modeling techniques that a project manager can use to include both event-oriented and project-oriented analysis. Which modeling technique does NOT provide event-oriented and project-oriented analysis for identified risks?

- \* Sensitivity analysis
- \* Jo-Hari Window
- \* Expected monetary value
- \* Modeling and simulation

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