

Certified Professional Contract Manager [Questions & Answers Demo]

Question: 1	
The solicitation specifications and statement of work c	ontain:
A. Administrative requirementsB. Technical requirementsC. Company policyD. Pricing contracts	
	Answer: B
Question: 2	
The range between the extremes of an optimistic ar called range of:	nd pessimistic prediction about future costs is
A. Possible costs B. Final costs C. Scope costs D. Limit costs	
	Answer: A
Question: 3	
The risk avoiding buyer wants to minimize the risk of cover the buyer's costs plus a reasonable profit.	f agreeing to a higher price than necessary to
A. True B. False	
	Answer: B
Question: 4	
Who avoid the risk of agreeing to the price that may no reasonable profit?	ot cover its actual performance costs or allow a
A. Risk avoiding buyerB. Business professionalC. Risk avoiding sellerD. Technical personnel	
	Answer: C

Question: 5		
occur when the	work has not changed, but it costs more	than anticipated.
A. Cost Growth		
B. Unpredictable cost		
C. Extra cost		
D. Cost overruns		
		Answer: D
Question: 6		
The pricing arrangements fall in	to which of the following categories:	
A. Fixed-price		
B. cost-reimbursement		
C. Time-and-material contracts D. All of the above		
		Answer: D
Question: 7		
A pre-contract agreement that apply when an order is placed b	merely communicates any agreed-to t y the buyer is known as:	erms and conditions that will
A. Macro agreement		
B. Universal agreement		
C. Fixed agreement		
D. Approved agreement		
		Answer: B
Question: 8		
What clause can provide for decision to increase the prices of	orice increases based on the seller's fits products and services?	costs but not on the seller's
A. Economic price adjustment		
B. Variable-price adjustment		
C. Prices & Taxes adjustment D. Appropriate price adjustmen	t	
		Answer: A

Question: 9	
Covernments commonly use what type of contracts when contr	acting with universities and non-
Governments commonly use what type of contracts when contracts arganizations for receased projects?	acting with universities and non-
profit organizations for research projects?	
A. Written contracts	
B. Variable contracts	
C. Cost reimbursement contracts	
D. Cost sharing contracts	
	Answer: C
Question: 10	
The cost-plus-a-percentage-of-cost contract provides for the seller actual cost and a profit component, called, equal to so its actual costs.	
A. fee	
B. statement	
C. penalty	
D. None of the above	
2. None of the above	
	Answer: A
Question: 11	
- Question: 11	
Which of the following has the fundamental purpose to motivat more specific areas?	e desired performance in one or
A. Contract incentive	
B. Contract pricing	
C. Objective incentive	
D. Contract penalties	
	Answer: A
Question: 12	

Those incentives that use predetermined formula-based methods to calculate the amount of incentive, either positive or negative, in one or more designated areas are called:

- A. Objectively-based and evaluated
- B. Subjectively-based and evaluated
- C. Early-based and evaluated

D. Final-based and evaluated	
- -	Answer: A
Question: 13	
Which of the following shows the designated performance area in evaluated incentives?	the objectively-based and
A. Cost performance B. Schedule or delivery performance C. Quality performance D. All of the above	
- -	Answer: D
Those incentives that use individual judgment, opinions, and informed determining the amount of incentive, either positive or negative, in or are called: A. Objectively-based and evaluated B. Subjectively-based and evaluated C. Early-based and evaluated D. Final-based and evaluated	-
- -	Answer: B
Question: 15 Which of the following shows the designated performance area in evaluated incentives? A. Award fees B. Other special incentives C. Both A & B D. Neither A nor B	the subjectively-based and
- -	Answer: C

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