

PMP® Daily Puzzle, April 6, 2003

Now you don't have to be surprised when you take the PMP® exam!!

The PMP® Simulated Test Bank is a PMP® simulation software program designed to help you prepare and review your project management knowledge and to simulate the actual exam.

Our Simulated Test Bank now has more than 1,600 questions. Take hundreds of sample PMP® exams using the PMP® Simulated Test Bank and you will never take the same exam twice!! Study by PMBOK Chapter. Covers all areas of the exam including the newly updated Professional Responsibilities section, with a special section added for emphasis on PMI Framework.



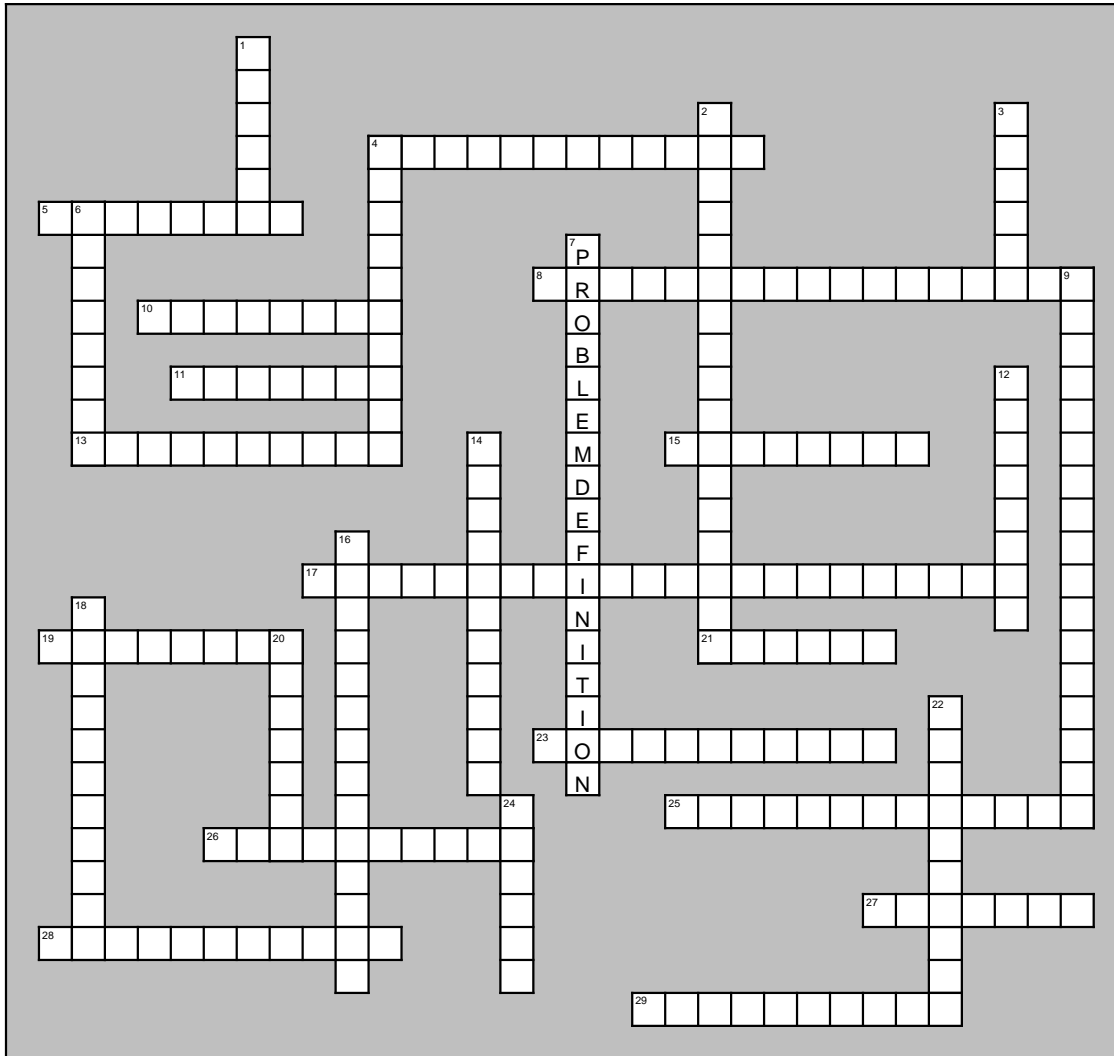
Our new PMP® Simulated Test Bank has more questions than the PMP® Exam Simulation Software! PM FASTrack™ by Rita Mulcahy and at a more than 75% savings.

Don't make the mistake of walking into take the exam without practicing with our new Simulated Test Bank.

SPECIAL - Limited Time Offer - Get a free electronic copy of the PMP Exam Cram when you order the PMP Simulated Test Bank.

Test Bank Updated April 4, 2003

PMP® Daily Crossword, April 6, 2003



Across

4. Individuals and organizations that are actively involved in the project.
5. A document approved by a recognized body.
8. What technical work should be done in each phase.
10. Consistently producing key results expected by stakeholders.
11. A temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product or service.
13. The conclusion of a project phase is generally marked by a review of both key deliverables and project performance to date.
15. Type of communication in organization that moves up and down.
17. Characteristic of projects that integrates the concepts of temporary and unique.
19. Type of communication in organization that moves up and down.
21. Who is responsible for making the information clear, unambiguous and complete.
23. The calculation of the early start and early finish dates for the uncompleted portions of all network activities.
25. An input to initiation.
26. A document, which lays down product process.
27. A temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product or service.
28. Involves conferring with others to come to terms with them or reach an agreement.
29. Type of organization where project manager has little if any authority.

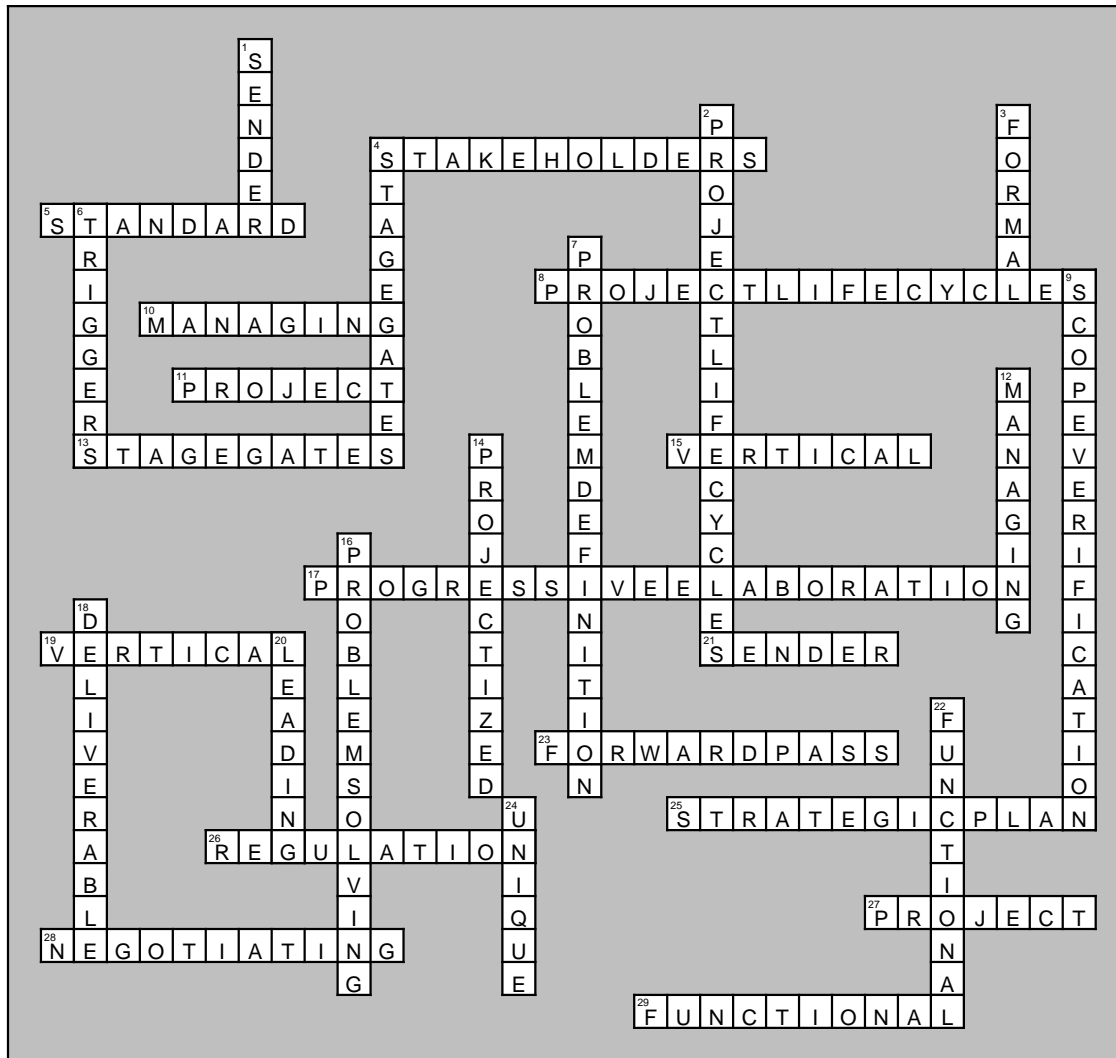
Down

1. Who is responsible for making the information clear, unambiguous and complete?
2. What technical work should be done in each phase.
3. Type of communication which includes reports, briefings, etc.
4. The conclusion of a project phase is generally marked by a review of both key deliverables and project performance to date.
6. An output of risk identification.
7. Requires distinguishing between causes and symptoms.
9. Process of obtaining formal acceptance
12. Consistently producing key results expected by stakeholders.
14. type of organization where project manager has total control.
16. Involves a combination of problem definition and decision-making.
18. Is a tangible, verifiable work product.
20. Establishing direction and aligning people.
22. Type of organization where project manager has little if any authority.
24. Involve doing something that has not been done before.

PMP® Daily Word Scramble, April 6, 2003

1. MGNAGNAI _____
Consistently producing key results expected by stakeholders.
2. PERLOBM SVLOIGN _____
Involves a combination of problem definition and decision-making.
3. FAMROL _____
Type of communication which includes reports, briefings, etc.
4. DLVIARELEBE _____
Is a tangible, verifiable work product.
5. SEDNER _____
Who is responsible for making the information clear, unambiguous and complete.
6. FANLICTNUO _____
Type of organization where project manager has little if any authority.
7. LNGDEIA _____
Establishing direction and aligning people.
8. NGGENOAITTI _____
Involves conferring with others to come to terms with them or reach an agreement.
9. SETGA GSAET _____
The conclusion of a project phase is generally marked by a review of both key deliverables and project performance to date.
10. FDAOWRR PSAS _____
The calculation of the early start and early finish dates for the uncompleted portions of all network activities.
11. SKOTRSELAEDH _____
Individuals and organizations that are actively involved in the project.
12. PTCJREO _____
A temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product or service.
13. SCOEP VIEANRICTIFO _____
Process of obtaining formal acceptance
14. VTALECRI _____
Type of communication in organization that moves up and down.
15. VLTIEACR _____
Type of communication in organization that moves up and down.
16. SDTAARND _____
A document approved by a recognized body.
17. POECTRJ LEIF CCLSYE _____
What technical work should be done in each phase.
18. TGIGERSR _____
An output of risk identification.
19. ROAEGUTNLI _____
A document, which lays down product process.
20. SCRAGEITT PLNA _____
An input to initiation.
21. UQIUNE _____
Involve doing something that has not been done before.
22. FUTNONICAL _____
Type of organization where project manager has little if any authority.
23. POTCRJE _____
A temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product or service.
24. SAGET GSATE _____
The conclusion of a project phase is generally marked by a review of both key deliverables and project performance to date.
25. PEMOLRB DINIIONETF _____
Requires distinguishing between causes and symptoms.
26. MAAGNNGI _____
Consistently producing key results expected by stakeholders.
27. POITCREZDEJ _____
type of organization where project manager has total control.
28. POREVSREGSI EBOROALINTA _____
Characteristic of projects that integrates the concepts of temporary and unique.
29. SNEDER _____
Who is responsible for making the information clear, unambiguous and complete?
30. PTORJCE LEFI CLYCES _____
What technical work should be done in each phase.

PMP® Daily Crossword, April 6, 2003



Across

4. Individuals and organizations that are actively involved in the project.
5. A document approved by a recognized body.
8. What technical work should be done in each phase.
10. Consistently producing key results expected by stakeholders.
11. A temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product or service.
13. The conclusion of a project phase is generally marked by a review of both key deliverables and project performance to date.
15. Type of communication in organization that moves up and down.
17. Characteristic of projects that integrates the concepts of temporary and unique.
19. Type of communication in organization that moves up and down.
21. Who is responsible for making the information clear, unambiguous and complete.
23. The calculation of the early start and early finish dates for the uncompleted portions of all network activities.
25. An input to initiation.
26. A document, which lays down product process.
27. A temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product or service.
28. Involves conferring with others to come to terms with them or reach an agreement.
29. Type of organization where project manager has little if any authority.

Down

1. Who is responsible for making the information clear, unambiguous and complete?
2. What technical work should be done in each phase.
3. Type of communication which includes reports, briefings, etc.
4. The conclusion of a project phase is generally marked by a review of both key deliverables and project performance to date.
6. An output of risk identification.
7. Requires distinguishing between causes and symptoms.
9. Process of obtaining formal acceptance
12. Consistently producing key results expected by stakeholders.
14. type of organization where project manager has total control.
16. Involves a combination of problem definition and decision-making.
18. Is a tangible, verifiable work product.
20. Establishing direction and aligning people.
22. Type of organization where project manager has little if any authority.
24. Involve doing something that has not been done before.

PMP® Daily Word Scramble, April 6, 2003

1. MGNAGNAI m a n a g i n g
Consistently producing key results expected by stakeholders.
2. PERLOBM SVLOIGN p r o b l e m s o l v i n g
Involves a combination of problem definition and decision-making.
3. FAMROL f o r m a l
Type of communication which includes reports, briefings, etc.
4. DLVIARELEBE d e l i v e r a b l e
Is a tangible, verifiable work product.
5. SEDNER s e n d e r
Who is responsible for making the information clear, unambiguous and complete.
6. FANLICTNUO f u n c t i o n a l
Type of organization where project manager has little if any authority.
7. LNGDEIA l e a d i n g
Establishing direction and aligning people.
8. NGGENOAITTI n e g o t i a t i n g
Involves conferring with others to come to terms with them or reach an agreement.
9. SETGA GSAET s t a g e g a t e s
The conclusion of a project phase is generally marked by a review of both key deliverables and project performance to date.
10. FDAOWRR PSAS f o r w a r d p a s s
The calculation of the early start and early finish dates for the uncompleted portions of all network activities.
11. SKOTRSELAEDH s t a k e h o l d e r s
Individuals and organizations that are actively involved in the project.
12. PTCJREO p r o j e c t
A temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product or service.
13. SCOEP VIEANRICTIFO s c o p e v e r i f i c a t i o n
Process of obtaining formal acceptance
14. VTALECRI v e r t i c a l
Type of communication in organization that moves up and down.
15. VLTIEACR v e r t i c a l
Type of communication in organization that moves up and down.
16. SDTAARND s t a n d a r d
A document approved by a recognized body.
17. POECTRJ LEIF CCLSYE p r o j e c t l i f e c y c l e s
What technical work should be done in each phase.
18. TGIGERSR t r i g g e r s
An output of risk identification.
19. ROAEGUTNLI r e g u l a t i o n
A document, which lays down product process.
20. SCRAGEITT PLNA s t r a t e g i c p l a n
An input to initiation.
21. UQIUNE u n i q u e
Involve doing something that has not been done before.
22. FUTNONICAL f u n c t i o n a l
Type of organization where project manager has little if any authority.
23. POTCRJE p r o j e c t
A temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product or service.
24. SAGET GSATE s t a g e g a t e s
The conclusion of a project phase is generally marked by a review of both key deliverables and project performance to date.
25. PEMOLRB DINIIONETF p r o b l e m d e f i n i t i o n
Requires distinguishing between causes and symptoms.
26. MAAGNGGI m a n a g i n g
Consistently producing key results expected by stakeholders.
27. POITCREZDEJ p r o j e c t i z e d
type of organization where project manager has total control.
28. POREVSREGSI EBOROALINTA p r o g r e s s i v e e l a b o r a t i o n
Characteristic of projects that integrates the concepts of temporary and unique.
29. SNEDER s e n d e r
Who is responsible for making the information clear, unambiguous and complete?
30. PTORJCE LEFI CLYCES p r o j e c t l i f e c y c l e s
What technical work should be done in each phase.