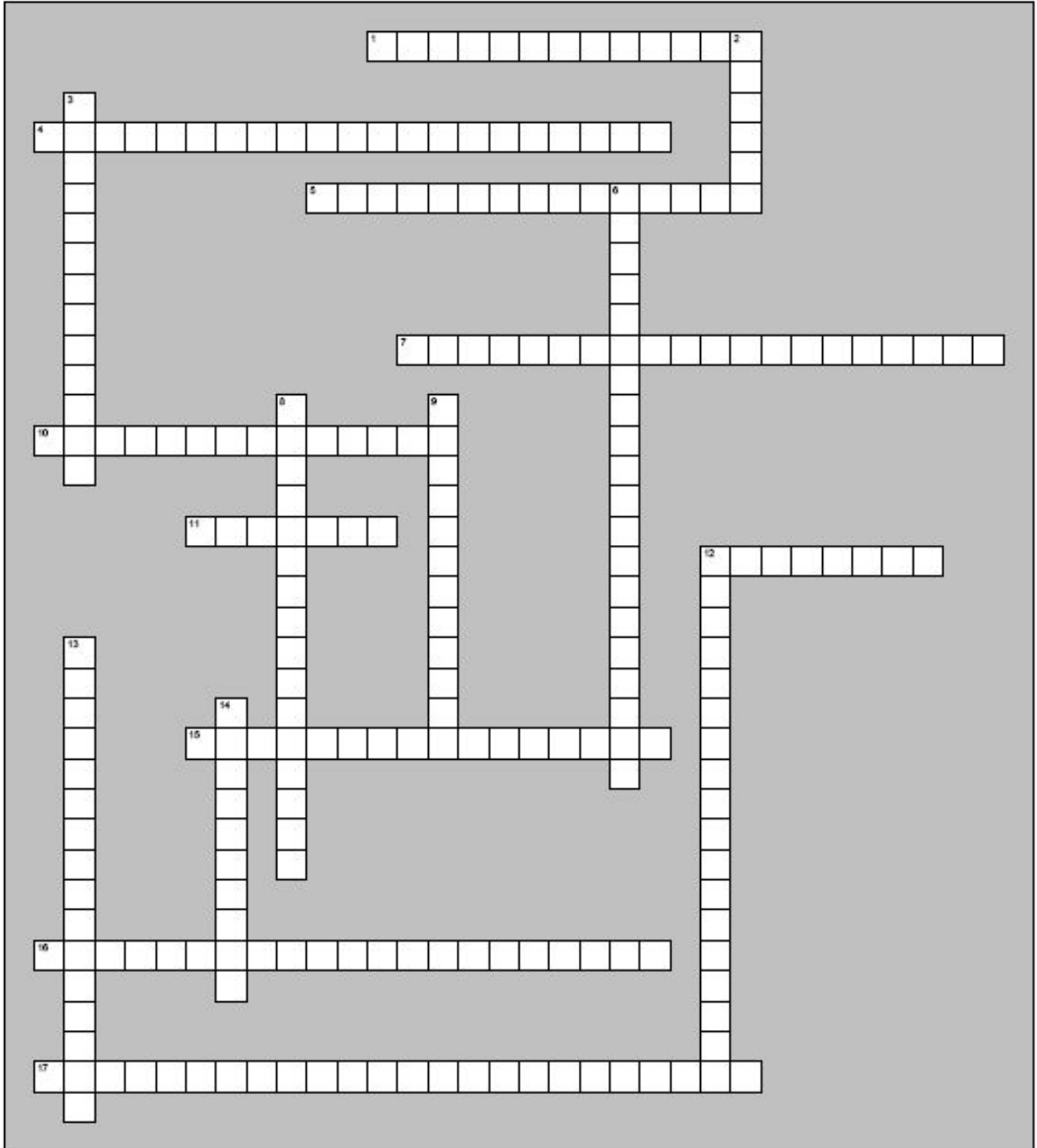


PMP® BRAINTEASER NO 6

CROSSWORD



PMP® BRAINTEASER NO 6

Across

1. Costs incurred by an organization irrespective of the project such as security, personnel and payroll. Costs not directly tied to the project.
4. A method for integrating scope, schedule, and resources and for measuring project performance.
5. An estimate, expressed as a percent, of the amount of work that has been completed on an activity or group of activities.
7. The expected total cost of an activity, a group of activities, or of the project when the defined scope of work has been completed.
10. Current assets minus current liabilities.
11. A provision in the project plan to mitigate cost and/or schedule risk.
12. An assessment of the likely quantitative result. Usually applied to project costs and durations and should always include some indication of accuracy. (e.g. +/- percent)
15. The concept of including acquisition, operating, and disposal costs when evaluating various alternatives. Also known as the total cost of ownership.
16. A subset of project management that includes the processes required to ensure that the project is completed within the approved budget.
17. The schedule efficiency ratio of earned value accomplished against the planned value. The SPI describes what portion of the planned schedule was actually accomplished. The $SPI = EV/PV$.

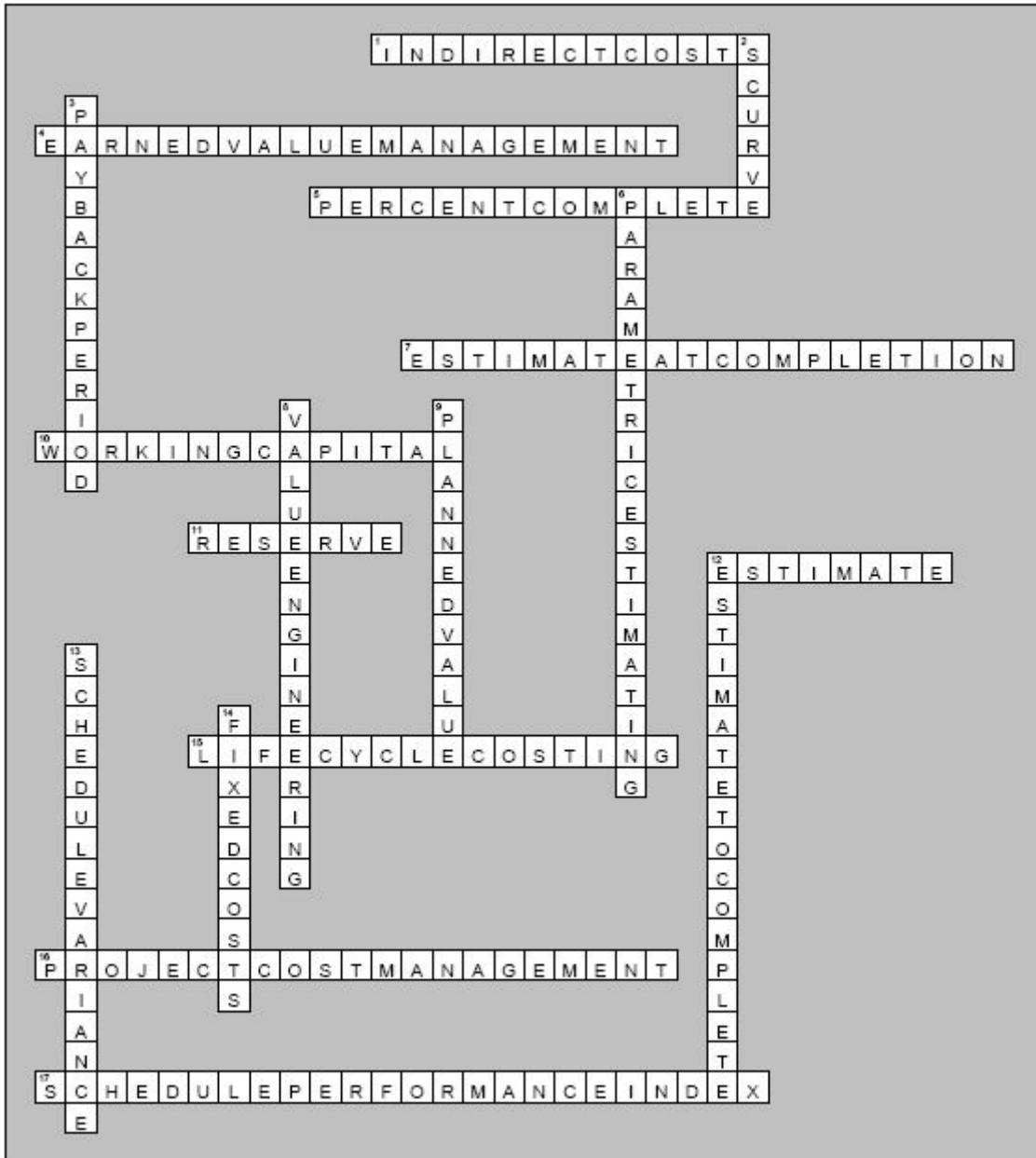
Down

2. A graphic display of cumulative costs, labor hours, percentage of work, or other quantities plotted against time.
3. The number of time periods up to the point at which cumulative revenues exceed cumulative costs and, therefore, the project has turned a profit.
6. An estimating technique that uses a statistical relationship between historical data and other variables to calculate an estimate.
8. Is a creative approach used to optimize life cycle costs, save time, increase profits, improve quality, expand market share, solve problems, and/or use resources more effectively.
9. The physical work scheduled plus the authorized budget to accomplish the scheduled work. Formerly called Budgeted Cost of Work Scheduled (BCWS).
12. The expected additional cost needed to complete an activity, a group of activities, or the project.
13. Any difference between the scheduled completion of an activity and the actual completion of that activity. In earned value, $SV = EV - PV$.
14. Costs that do not change based on the number of units. These costs are nonrecurring.

WORD SCRAMBLE

1. RREEESV _____
A provision in the project plan to mitigate cost and/or schedule risk.
2. ELVUAEGEEIGNRNIN _____
Is a creative approach used to optimize life cycle costs, save time, increase profits, improve quality, expand market share, solve problems, and/or use resources more effectively.
3. PAKYCABRIDOPE _____
The number of time periods up to the point at which cumulative revenues exceed cumulative costs and, therefore, the project has turned a profit.
4. PDLNNEAEUVAL _____
The physical work scheduled plus the authorized budget to accomplish the scheduled work. Formerly called Budgeted Cost of Work Scheduled (BCWS).
5. IEESTATMOTTLOEPECM _____
The expected additional cost needed to complete an activity, a group of activities, or the project.
6. UDLESHCEERNOMPFCERNXEDI _____
The schedule efficiency ratio of earned value accomplished against the planned value. The SPI describes what portion of the planned schedule was actually accomplished. The $SPI = EV/PV$.
7. RVEUSC _____
A graphic display of cumulative costs, labor hours, percentage of work, or other quantities plotted against time.
8. OJTEPCROSTCETNMAANGEM _____
A subset of project management that includes the processes required to ensure that the project is completed within the approved budget.
9. IDEXFSOTCS _____
Costs that do not change based on the number of units. These costs are nonrecurring.
10. TCNEPREMCTPLOEE _____
An estimate, expressed as a percent, of the amount of work that has been completed on an activity or group of activities.
11. OWNGRIKACLPTIA _____
Current assets minus current liabilities.
12. ETAEMSTI _____
An assessment of the likely quantitative result. Usually applied to project costs and durations and should always include some indication of accuracy. (e.g. +/- percent)
13. EAITPRRAMCNIMTISAETG _____
An estimating technique that uses a statistical relationship between historical data and other variables to calculate an estimate.
14. ENAERDAVLEUTMNEAMGANE _____
A method for integrating scope, schedule, and resources and for measuring project performance.
15. RINITDCESCOST _____
Costs incurred by an organization irrespective of the project such as security, personnel and payroll. Costs not directly tied to the project.
16. IEFLCYCELCGSNOIT _____
The concept of including acquisition, operating, and disposal costs when evaluating various alternatives. Also known as the total cost of ownership.
17. TEITMASETAMOENOLPITC _____
The expected total cost of an activity, a group of activities, or of the project when the defined scope of work has been completed.
18. ULDSEHECNCRVIAEA _____
Any difference between the scheduled completion of an activity and the actual completion of that activity. In earned value, $SV = EV - PV$.

SOLUTIONS



1. RREEESV Reserve
A provision in the project plan to mitigate cost and/or schedule risk.
2. ELVUAEGEEIGNRNIN Value Engineering
Is a creative approach used to optimize life cycle costs, save time, increase profits, improve quality, expand market share, solve problems, and/or use resources more effectively.
3. PAKYCABRIDOPE Payback Period
The number of time periods up to the point at which cumulative revenues exceed cumulative costs and, therefore, the project has turned a profit.
4. PDLNNEAEUVAL Planned Value
The physical work scheduled plus the authorized budget to accomplish the scheduled work. Formerly called Budgeted Cost of Work Scheduled (BCWS).
5. IEESTATMOTTLOEPECM Estimate To Complete
The expected additional cost needed to complete an activity, a group of activities, or the project.
6. UDLESHCEERNOMPFAERNXEDI Schedule Performance Index
The schedule efficiency ratio of earned value accomplished against the planned value. The SPI describes what portion of the planned schedule was actually accomplished. The SPI = EV/PV.
7. RVEUSC S Curve
A graphic display of cumulative costs, labor hours, percentage of work, or other quantities plotted against time.
8. OJTEPCROSTCETNMAANGEM Project Cost Management
A subset of project management that includes the processes required to ensure that the project is completed within the approved budget.
9. IDEXFSOTCS Fixed Costs
Costs that do not change based on the number of units. These costs are nonrecurring.
10. TCNEPREMCTPLOEE Percent Complete
An estimate, expressed as a percent, of the amount of work that has been completed on an activity or group of activities.
11. OWNGRIKACLPTIA Working Capital
Current assets minus current liabilities.
12. ETAEMSTI Estimate
An assessment of the likely quantitative result. Usually applied to project costs and durations and should always include some indication of accuracy. (e.g. +/- percent)
13. EAITPRRAMCNIMTISAETG Parametric Estimating
An estimating technique that uses a statistical relationship between historical data and other variables to calculate an estimate.
14. ENAERDAVLEUTMNEAMGANE Earned Value Management
A method for integrating scope, schedule, and resources and for measuring project performance.
15. RINITDCESCOST Indirect Costs
Costs incurred by an organization irrespective of the project such as security, personnel and payroll. Costs not directly tied to the project.
16. IEFLCYCELGCSNOIT Life Cycle Costing
The concept of including acquisition, operating, and disposal costs when evaluating various alternatives. Also known as the total cost of ownership.
17. TEITMASETAMOENOLPITC Estimate at Completion
The expected total cost of an activity, a group of activities, or of the project when the defined scope of work has been completed.
18. ULDSEHECNCRVIAEA Schedule Variance
Any difference between the scheduled completion of an activity and the actual completion of that activity. In earned value, $SV = EV - PV$.