

# Free PDF Quiz NCMA - Accurate CPCM - Latest Certified Professional Contracts Manager Test Materials

## NCMA CPCM Quiz - Contract Management Body of Knowledge (CMBOK) Solved 2023

Recommended basic types of feedback - Answer Corrective, confirmatory, motivating

A decisive leader is - Answer Confident and effective

Which of the following is a leadership process competency? (-a. Character, -b. Credibility, -c. Confidence, -d. Cooperation) - Answer Character

Which of the following is not a step in the 6-step Decision-Making process to decisive decision making? (-a. Provide feedback, -b. Implement the decision, -c. Collect internal and external opinions, -d. Pre-plan strategies to make the decision) - Answer Collect internal and external opinions

What can reduce or even eliminate the creative process? - Answer Forced consensus

In which decision-making step should one create objectives and goals? - Answer Pre-plan strategies

An integrative thinker is: - Answer able to create innovative solutions to problems

Step 4 of the 6-step Decision-Making Process advises leaders to create a written plan that: - Answer Details the problem, determines the root cause, and lists criteria to help choose a solution

What reflects a leadership activity for a contract manager? (-a. Resolving a dispute with a supplier, -b. Quoting the Federal Acquisition Regulation, -c. Promptly responding to seller inquiries, -d. Developing questions in response to a solicitation) - Answer Resolving a dispute with a supplier.

Which of the following describes a leader who is developing new leaders? -a. Develops the bottom 20% of the workforce, -b. Treats everyone the same, -c. Grows the organization by addition, -d. Focuses on individual strengths) - Answer Focuses on individual strengths

What best reflects the relationship between the leader and vision? - Answer Leader + vision = result

Employee \_\_\_\_\_ is a major component of organizational success. - Answer Motivation

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ competencies support the technical application of contract management. - Answer Leadership and Management

Assuring your organization adheres to high ethical standards is an example of what? - Answer A leader's focus on character

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NCMA CPCM certification exam is a comprehensive exam that requires a significant amount of preparation and study. CPCM exam is designed to test the knowledge and skills of professionals who are involved in the management of contracts and procurement activities. CPCM Exam consists of 180 multiple-choice questions and is administered over a four-hour period. CPCM exam is offered in a computer-based format, which allows for immediate feedback on test results.

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## NCMA Certified Professional Contracts Manager Sample Questions (Q55-Q60):

### NEW QUESTION # 55

The \_\_\_\_\_ process is to ensure the delivered goods or service meets the specifications, terms, and conditions of the contract.

- A. Physical Contract Completion
- B. Administer Contract
- C. Ensure Quality
- D. Performance Planning

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The correct answer is D because, under NCMA CMBOK, the "Ensure Quality" process is specifically focused on verifying that delivered goods and services conform to the contract's specifications, terms, and conditions. This process is a core component of the post-award contract administration domain, where the buyer actively monitors and validates contractor performance.

CMBOK emphasizes that ensuring quality involves inspection, testing, validation, and acceptance activities

. These activities confirm that the contractor's outputs meet defined requirements before formal acceptance is granted. It also includes the use of quality assurance (process-oriented) and quality control (product-oriented) techniques to prevent defects and ensure compliance throughout contract performance.

Option A (Physical Contract Completion) refers to the stage when all deliverables have been completed, not the process of verifying their quality. Option B (Performance Planning) occurs earlier in the lifecycle and focuses on defining how performance will be managed, not verifying results. Option C (Administer Contract) is a broader domain that includes many activities, including quality assurance, but does not specifically describe the process of ensuring compliance with specifications.

Thus, consistent with CMBOK post-award practices, the Ensure Quality process is the primary mechanism used to confirm that contractual requirements are fully met before acceptance and closeout.

### NEW QUESTION # 56

Scenario 6.0: 2

ABC Corporation (ABC) entered into a firm-fixed-price, indefinite-delivery/indefinite-quantity (IDIQ) contract with a Federal buyer for the purchase of various "Soviet-style" parts. The contract language allowed for changes to:

o Drawings, designs, or specifications when the supplies to be furnished are to be specially manufactured for the buyer; o The method of shipment or packing; and o Place of delivery.

The contract also specified that:

If any such change causes an increase or decrease in the cost of, or the time required for, performance of any part of the work under this contract, whether or not changed by the order, the buyer shall make an equitable adjustment in the contract price, the delivery schedule, or both, and shall modify the contract.

ABC was unable to obtain a particular part required to fulfill a delivery order under the contract, and missed the deadline for delivery. Two years after the deadline passed, with no delivery, the failure provided cause for termination for default under the conditions outlined in the contract. To avoid default, ABC entered into Bilateral Modification 4 with the buyer. The modification required ABC to provide additional parts as consideration for late delivery. The modification also stated that a new delivery date for the original delivery would be determined in another modification.

ABC remained unable to purchase the parts to fulfill the original order. A new modification, Bilateral Modification 7, provided that ABC would deliver "new production" models of the parts in question, rather than the "new surplus" parts specified in the original delivery order. The idea to deliver new production models of the parts had originated with ABC and was accepted by the buyer. ABC did not attempt to negotiate any changes in price, no discussions of price were held, and no price adjustment was included in this modification.

ABC completed delivery of these parts on time. However, the new production models cost significantly more than the new surplus parts originally ordered.

Approximately four months later, ABC submitted a request for equitable adjustment (REA) to the buyer. In the REA, ABC requested \$1,369,377.47, which represented the difference in price between the parts called for by the original delivery order and the parts ABC ultimately delivered. The buyer rejected the request.

Question:

The seller's difficulty executing this contract was due primarily to a failure in which of the following areas?

- A. Business management
- **B. Supply chain management**
- C. Project management
- D. Financial management

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The correct answer is B because the primary issue faced by ABC Corporation was its inability to obtain the required parts needed to fulfill the delivery order. This is a classic example of a supply chain management failure, which is a critical component of post-award contract performance under NCMA CMBOK principles.

CMBOK emphasizes that effective contract performance depends heavily on the contractor's ability to plan, source, and manage suppliers and materials. In this scenario, ABC could not secure the specific "new surplus" parts required under the contract, leading to missed deadlines, default risk, and ultimately the need to substitute "new production" parts at a higher cost. This demonstrates inadequate supplier sourcing, risk assessment, and contingency planning—all core elements of supply chain management.

Option A (project management) is incorrect because, although project management involves scheduling and coordination, the root cause here was not planning or execution of tasks but rather material availability.

Option C (financial management) is also incorrect because the cost overrun was a consequence of the supply issue, not poor financial controls. Option D (business management) is too broad and does not specifically address the operational failure.

Thus, consistent with CMBOK post-award performance management principles, the contractor's primary failure was in supply chain management, which directly impacted its ability to meet contractual obligations.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 57**

Commercial products and commercial services from which reasonable prices can be established, is the suitability for which contract type?

- A. Price adjustment
- **B. Firm-fixed price**
- C. Firm-variable price
- D. Fixed-price incentive

**Answer: B**

#### **NEW QUESTION # 58**

\_\_\_\_\_ involves examining (including testing) supplies and services to determine if the supplies and services meet the contract's requirements.

- A. Conformity
- B. Acceptance
- **C. Inspection**
- D. Determination

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The correct answer is D (Inspection) because, within the NCMA Contract Management Body of Knowledge (CMBOK), inspection is the process of examining, measuring, testing, or otherwise evaluating supplies and services to determine whether they conform to the requirements specified in the contract. This activity is a critical part of the post-award phase, ensuring that deliverables meet agreed-upon standards before acceptance.

Inspection is typically conducted according to predefined criteria outlined in the contract or Statement of Work (SOW). It may involve physical examination, performance testing, quality checks, or documentation review. The purpose is to verify compliance with specifications such as quality, quantity, functionality, and performance.

Option C (Acceptance) follows inspection and represents the buyer's formal acknowledgment that the deliverables meet contract requirements. Option B (Conformity) refers to the condition of meeting requirements but is not the process itself. Option A (Determination) is not a standard CMBOK term in this context.

CMBOK emphasizes that inspection is essential for quality assurance, risk mitigation, and performance validation. It provides the basis for acceptance decisions and helps ensure that contractors fulfill their obligations. Proper inspection processes reduce disputes, improve contract outcomes, and support accountability throughout the contract lifecycle.

