

NCMA CPCM Latest Questions, Actual CPCM Test Pdf

NCMA CPCM test Questions with multiple choices verified

If you are an experienced contract management leader and you need to make a fast, high risk decision in an uncertain situation, what is the best approach?

- Intuition
- Fact finding
- Analysis
- Consultation - CORRECT ANSWER-Intuition

When pre-planning strategies for making a decision, the leader should:

- Dispel assumptions that can negatively affect his/her leadership role
- Assume others think in a certain way
- Provide no indication of his/her position on the strategy as the team deliberates
- Avoid the spotlight - CORRECT ANSWER-Dispel assumptions that can negatively affect his/her leadership role

A decisive leader is:

- Aggressive and competent
- Competent and effective
- Confident and competent
- Confident and effective - CORRECT ANSWER-Confident and effective

The act of moving goods out of one's internal organization to another organization due to loss of value is:

- Transition
- Disposal
- Investment Recovery
- Disposition - CORRECT ANSWER-Disposition

The statement "The probability of a delivery failure is only 10%, but the impact on our mission would be catastrophic" is an example of _____.

- Risk mitigation
- Components of risk
- Risk management
- Probability analysis - CORRECT ANSWER-Components of risk

Which of the following is not a responsibility of Supply Chain Management?

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Actual NCMA CPCM Test Pdf, New CPCM Test Notes

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The CPCM certification is widely recognized as a mark of excellence in the field of contract management. Professionals who hold

this certification have demonstrated a high level of expertise and knowledge in this field, and are recognized as leaders in the industry. The CPCM Certification is particularly valuable for those working in government contracting, where it is often required or preferred by employers.

NCMA Certified Professional Contracts Manager Sample Questions (Q152-Q157):

NEW QUESTION # 152

What provides its users with a framework or a guide for improving their respective level of performance?

- A. Contract Management Maturity Model
- B. Capability Maturity Model
- C. Enterprising Maturity Model
- D. Performance Evaluation Model

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 153

_____ include such things as inspection and acceptance, title transfer, force majeure, risk of loss, repudiation, warranties, payment terms, contract changes, and termination.

- A. Guiding Principles
- B. Terms and conditions to address specific contract matters
- C. General contracting concepts
- D. Standards of Conduct

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is A (Terms and conditions to address specific contract matters) because, within the NCMA Contract Management Body of Knowledge (CMBOK), terms and conditions are the specific contractual provisions that define the rights, responsibilities, and obligations of the parties involved. These provisions address detailed aspects of contract execution and risk allocation.

The items listed in the question—such as inspection and acceptance, title transfer, force majeure, risk of loss, warranties, payment terms, contract changes, and termination—are all classic examples of contractual clauses that govern how the contract is performed and enforced. These terms ensure clarity in expectations, reduce ambiguity, and provide mechanisms for handling unforeseen events or disputes.

Option B (Standards of Conduct) focuses on ethical behavior and professional responsibility, not contractual clauses. Option C (Guiding Principles) provides overarching governance and ethical frameworks but does not define specific contract provisions. Option D (General contracting concepts) includes foundational knowledge such as legal principles and market considerations, rather than detailed contract clauses.

CMBOK emphasizes that well-defined terms and conditions are essential for risk management, compliance, and successful contract performance . They ensure that all parties understand their obligations and provide structured processes for managing changes, resolving disputes, and completing the contract lifecycle effectively.

NEW QUESTION # 154

_____ is a model law developed to standardize commercial contracting law among the states.

- A. Commercial Code Form
- B. Uniform Commercial Code
- C. Uniform Code of Conduct
- D. Commercial Credit Act

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 155

The attributes used to determine the product or service quality and procedural effectiveness, these attributes are called:

- A. Attributed criteria
- B. Management criteria
- C. Decision making criteria
- **D. Technical criteria**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 156

Scenario 4.0: 2 - "The Requirements of a Requirements Contract"

In 2019, the buyer awarded National Concrete Supply (NCS) the first of three consecutive contracts for concrete placement, asphalt surface treatments, and pavement markings at one of its facilities. The first one- year contract had an option to extend performance through April 30, 2022. The 2020 contract was a

"requirements type contract to be ordered on individual delivery orders." The scope of the contract required NCS to furnish all labor, materials, equipment, transportation, traffic control, and supervision for construction and repair services. The contract provided that services for concrete work would "include, but not be limited to" base course restoration, crack repair, joint repair, concrete headwalls, complete restoration, concrete curb and gutter, concrete porches, steps, and patios, slab jacking, concrete sidewalks, rapid-set concrete repair, culverts and drainage structures, repair or construction of roads, airfield surfaces, walkways, retaining walls, parking lots, and concrete footings.

The buyer reserved the right "to have work falling within the scope of the contract performed by in-house personnel, job order contracting, or by another contract where concrete placement, asphalt surface treatment, or pavement marking is incidental to other work." The 2020 contract also included clauses stating, among other things, that this was a requirements contract and that the estimated quantities were not the buyer's total requirements, but only estimates of requirements exceeding quantities the buyer might furnish within its own capabilities.

	2022	2023
Scope	Added revisions to site work associated with the placement of concrete or asphalt.	Added: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "engineering, layout" to items NCS would furnish, • "preparing subgrade to receive compacted crushed stone base" to the asphalt pavement work and concrete pavement work, and • "clear and grubbing" to the site work.
Important Notes	Added a definition for the term incidental: "work in, on, and up to a perimeter of 5 feet around the structure, or to completion of an item of work if its origin is within that 5-foot perimeter."	Deleted line reserving the buyer's right "to have work falling within the scope of the contract performed by in-house personnel, job order contracting, or another contract where concrete placement, asphalt surface treatment, or pavement marking is incidental to other work." Updated to state the contract was a "requirements-type contract for construction/repair of asphalt pavement, concrete pavement, pavement markings, and site preparation."
Contract Description	No Change	Replaced with a clause that explicitly provided that the estimated quantities set forth in the 2023 contract, and the buyer's obligation to order under the 2023 contract, excluded work that the buyer itself would perform.
Contract Description	No Change	Updated to state the contract was a "requirements-type contract for construction/repair of asphalt pavement, concrete pavement, pavement markings, and site preparation."
Clause #2 ["This is a requirements-type contract..."]	No Change	Replaced with a clause that explicitly provided that the estimated quantities set forth in the 2023 contract, and the buyer's obligation to order under the 2023 contract, excluded work that the buyer itself would perform.

Following expiration of the 2020 contract, the buyer entered into additional one-year contracts in 2022 and 2023. Based on the comparison table provided, the key changes were:

* 2022: Added revisions to site work associated with the placement of concrete or asphalt; added a definition of "incident" as work in, on, and up to a perimeter of 5 feet around the structure or item to complete work if its origin is within that 5-foot perimeter; no change to contract description; no change to the clause stating the contract was a requirements-type contract.

* 2023: Added items NCS would furnish, including engineering/layout, preparing subgrade to receive compacted crushed stone base, and clear and grubbing; deleted the line reserving the buyer's right to have certain work performed by in-house personnel, job order contracting, or another contract where concrete placement, asphalt surface treatment, or pavement marking was incidental to other work; updated the contract description to state the contract was a "requirements type contract for construction /repair of asphalt pavement, concrete pavement, pavement markings, and site preparation"; and replaced the clause with one stating that the estimated quantities set forth in the 2023 contract, and the buyer's obligation to order under the 2023 contract, excluded work that the buyer itself would perform.

NCS claimed that during performance of the 2020, 2022, and 2023 contracts, the buyer diverted substantial portions of work within the scope sections to other contractors and claimed lost profits under each contract.

Question:

What could the buyer have done to reduce its risk in this contract?

- A. Ensure each construction contract that included any of the functions in this scope of work used sealed bidding.
- **B. Define the scope of work to only include tasks for which it planned to use NCS exclusively.**
- C. Used a cost-reimbursement pricing structure for each delivery order.
- D. Only award contracts to sellers who qualify for small business set-asides.

Answer: B

