CPCM Reliable Braindumps Ebook | CPCM Reliable Practice Questions

CPCM Practice Exam 4 Questions with Correct Answers

A government contracting officer representative is designated via a letter of appointment signed by the contracting officer that delineates specific duties and responsibilities. This is an example of:
A:Specified authority
B:Express authority
C:Delineation of authority
D:Written agency - Answer-B:Express authority

When someone not authorized to act on behalf of a principal causes action by another party, it is:
A:Implied authority
B:Apparent authority
C:Assumed authority
D:Non-express authority - Answer-B:Apparent authority

Funds appropriated by Congress are commonly restricted in two ways:
A:Intended use and time of availability
B:Dollar ceiling and rescission requirements
C:Dollar ceiling and intended use
D:Competition requirements and time of availability - Answer-A:Intended use and time of availability

Article 2 of the UCC requires that a written contract must:
A:Be notarized
B:Specify a quantity
C:Specify a delivery date
D:Be enforceable - Answer-B:Specify a quantity

Acquisition statutes are ______________ in the Federal Acquisition Regulation

A:Annotated
B:Referenced
C:Supplemented
D:Implemented - Answer-D:Implemented

A "well-trained" contract manager:

A:Satisfies their leader's specific training requirements

Through years of persistent efforts and centering on the innovation and the clients-based concept, our company has grown into the flagship among the industry. Our company struggles hard to improve the quality of our CPCM study materials and invests a lot of efforts and money into the research and innovation of our CPCM Study Materials. Our brand fame in the industry is like the Microsoft in the computer industry, Google in the internet industry and Apple in the cellphone industry. High quality, considerate service, constant innovation and the concept of customer first are the four pillars of our company.

All exam questions that contained in our NCMA CPCM study engine you should know are written by our professional specialists with three versions to choose from: the PDF, the Software and the APP online. In case there are any changes happened to the NCMA CPCM Exam, the experts keep close eyes on trends of it and compile new updates constantly.

>> CPCM Reliable Braindumps Ebook <<

NCMA CPCM Reliable Practice Questions, CPCM Valid Test Cost

If you are overwhelmed with the job at hand, and struggle to figure out how to prioritize your efforts, these would be the basic problem of low efficiency and production. You will never doubt anymore with our CPCM test prep. With our CPCM exam quesitons, you will not only get the CPCM Certification quickly, but also you can get the best and helpful knowledge. And that when you make a payment for our CPCM quiz torrent, you will possess this product in 5-10 minutes and enjoy the pleasure and satisfaction of your study time.

NCMA CPCM Exam consists of 150 multiple-choice questions designed to test the candidate's knowledge and understanding of the contracting field. The questions cover a wide range of topics, including contract management, procurement, technical competence, and leadership. CPCM Exam is computer-based and covers a wide range of knowledge in areas such as pricing, procurement, and subcontracting.

NCMA Certified Professional Contracts Manager Sample Questions (Q71-Q76):

NEW QUESTION # 71
In Procurement planning activity of Contract Management Process, if the input is the scope statement using make-or-buy analysis as a tool to produce which output?

- A. Statement of work
- B. Proposal
- C. Contract
- D. Procurement design

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 72
The rate of output of a worker or group of workers per unit of time, usually compared to an established standard or expected rate of output, is __________.

- A. a service standard
- B. output efficiency
- C. labor productivity
- D. a learning curve

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is B (labor productivity) because, within the NCMA Contract Management Body of Knowledge (CMBOK), labor productivity is defined as the measure of output produced per unit of labor input over a given period of time . It is commonly used to evaluate how efficiently human resources are being utilized in performing work under a contract.
Labor productivity is typically expressed as a ratio, such as units produced per hour or tasks completed per worker per day. It is often compared against a standard or expected rate of output , making it a key performance indicator for assessing efficiency and identifying opportunities for improvement. In contract management, monitoring labor productivity is essential for cost control, schedule adherence, and performance evaluation.
Option A (learning curve) refers to the improvement in efficiency as workers gain experience over time, not the actual rate of output. Option C (service standard) defines expected performance levels but does not measure actual output rates. Option D (output efficiency) is a general term and not the standard CMBOK terminology for this concept.
CMBOK emphasizes that understanding and measuring labor productivity helps contract managers ensure optimal resource utilization, forecast performance trends, and implement corrective actions when productivity falls below expectations, thereby supporting successful contract execution.

NEW QUESTION # 73
A __________ incentive is included when receiving the goods or services faster is important to the buyer.

- A. cost
- B. performance
- C. quality
- D. delivery

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is C (delivery) because, in NCMA CMBOK-aligned contract management practices, a delivery incentive is specifically used to encourage early or timely completion of goods or services. When a buyer places high value on accelerated delivery-such as in time-sensitive projects, critical supply needs, or operational urgency-a delivery incentive motivates the seller to

meet or exceed schedule requirements.
During the Pre-Award phase , contract managers design incentive structures to align contractor behavior with buyer objectives. Incentives may target different aspects of performance, including cost, technical performance, quality, or schedule. A delivery (schedule) incentive directly ties financial rewards (or penalties) to how quickly the contractor completes the work relative to agreed timelines. For example, early completion bonuses or liquidated damages for delays are common mechanisms.
Option A (performance) is broader and relates to overall technical or functional achievement, not specifically speed. Option B (quality) focuses on meeting or exceeding specified standards, which may not impact delivery timing. Option D (cost) relates to controlling or reducing expenses, rather than accelerating delivery.
Thus, when the buyer's priority is receiving goods or services faster, the appropriate contractual tool under CMBOK principles is a delivery incentive , ensuring that schedule performance is properly emphasized and contractually enforced.

NEW QUESTION # 74
Which of the following is a potential remedy in Commercial Contract Disputes?

- A. Expectation Damages
- B. Request for Equitable Adjustment
- C. Manage Change
- D. Termination for Convenience

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is C because expectation damages are a recognized legal remedy in commercial contract disputes, consistent with NCMA CMBOK principles related to claims, disputes, and remedies. Expectation damages are intended to place the injured party in the position they would have been in had the contract been properly performed , covering lost profits and benefits that were reasonably anticipated from the agreement.
CMBOK explains that in commercial contracting, when a breach occurs, remedies are typically governed by common law principles , and expectation damages are one of the primary forms of relief awarded by courts.
These damages are distinct from reliance or restitution damages and are focused on fulfilling the economic expectations created by the contract.
Option A (Manage Change) is a contract administration process, not a legal remedy. Option B (Request for Equitable Adjustment) is a mechanism used primarily in government contracting to adjust contract terms due to changes, not a remedy for breach in commercial disputes. Option D (Termination for Convenience) is a contractual right, not a remedy awarded after a dispute or breach.
Therefore, consistent with CMBOK post-award dispute resolution and remedies guidance, expectation damages represent a formal and widely recognized remedy in commercial contract disputes

NEW QUESTION # 75
The formula for measuring productivity is __________.

- A. productivity = output/input
- B. productivity = risk/reward
- C. productivity = output + input
- D. productivity = risk + reward

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is C (productivity = output/input) because, within the NCMA Contract Management Body of Knowledge (CMBOK), productivity is fundamentally defined as the ratio of outputs produced to the inputs used to produce them. This formula provides a clear and quantifiable measure of efficiency in utilizing resources such as labor, materials, time, and capital.
Output refers to the goods or services delivered, such as completed tasks, manufactured units, or services rendered under a contract. Input includes the resources consumed to achieve that output, including labor hours, costs, and materials. By dividing output by input, contract managers can assess how effectively resources are being used to generate results.
This metric is essential in contract management for evaluating performance efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and operational improvement opportunities . Higher productivity indicates better utilization of resources, while lower productivity may signal inefficiencies that require corrective action.
Option A and B incorrectly associate productivity with risk and reward, which are unrelated concepts. Option D (output + input) does not represent a meaningful performance ratio.

CMBOK emphasizes productivity measurement as part of management competencies, enabling contract managers to monitor performance, control costs, and improve overall contract outcomes.

NEW QUESTION # 76

......

CPCM exam cram is famous for instant access to download, and you can receive your download link and password within ten minutes, so that you can start your learning immediately. If you don't receive the download link, you can contact us, and we will solve the problem for you as quickly as possible. In addition, CPCM Exam Dumps contain both questions and answers, and they also cover most of knowledge points for the exam, and you can improve your professional knowledge as well as pass the exam.

CPCM Reliable Practice Questions: https://www.testsdumps.com/CPCM_real-exam-dumps.html