

# NCMA CPCM Pdf Questions - Exceptional Practice To Certified Professional Contracts Manager



Our CPCM study materials are full of useful knowledge, which can meet your requirements of improvement. Also, it just takes about twenty to thirty hours for you to do exercises of the NCMA CPCM Study Guide. The learning time is short but efficient. You will elevate your ability in the shortest time with the help of our NCMA CPCM preparation questions.

To be eligible for the NCMA CPCM Certification Exam, candidates must meet certain requirements. These requirements include a minimum of a bachelor's degree or equivalent work experience, as well as a certain number of years of experience in the field of contract management. Candidates must also complete a certain number of hours of continuing education in contract management in order to maintain their certification.

>> **Reliable CPCM Exam Question** <<

## **New Reliable CPCM Exam Question | High Pass-Rate Pass4sure CPCM Study Materials: Certified Professional Contracts Manager 100% Pass**

There is no royal road to success, and only those who do not dread the fatiguing climb of gaining its numinous summits. A valid IT certification will contribute to your future. CPCM study guide files will help you get a certification easily. Let's try to make the best use of our resources and take the best way to clear exams with CPCM Study Guide files. If you are an efficient working man, purchasing valid study guide files will be suitable for you.

## **NCMA Certified Professional Contracts Manager Sample Questions (Q181-Q186):**

### **NEW QUESTION # 181**

Identifying and analyzing requirements should follow:

- A. contract terms and conditions
- B. procurement management plan
- C. statement of work
- **D. systematic procedure**

**Answer: D**

### **NEW QUESTION # 182**

A contract's \_\_\_\_\_ is flexible and can be established by the supplier, with no penalty clauses, represents the least risk.

- **A. Timetable**
- B. resource utilization
- C. Milestones
- D. requirement assessment plan

**Answer: A**

### **NEW QUESTION # 183**

If an employee has a relationship or activity that could adversely affect his or her judgment or objectivity in making a business decision, that employee may have a \_\_\_\_\_.

- **A. personal conflict of interest**
- B. organizational conflict of interest
- C. personal objectivity conflict
- D. business ethics violation

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The correct answer is B (personal conflict of interest) because, within the NCMA Contract Management Body of Knowledge (CMBOK), a personal conflict of interest occurs when an individual's personal relationships, financial interests, or external activities could impair-or appear to impair-their objectivity and impartial judgment in performing professional duties.

In contract management, maintaining objectivity is essential for fair decision-making, especially in areas such as source selection, contract administration, and performance evaluation. If an employee has a personal relationship (e.g., family, financial ties, or outside employment) that could influence their decisions, it creates a risk that decisions may not be made in the best interest of the organization.

Option A ( business ethics violation ) is broader and refers to actual misconduct, whereas a conflict of interest may exist even without wrongdoing. Option C ( personal objectivity conflict ) is not a standard CMBOK term. Option D ( organizational conflict of interest ) applies to companies or entities, not individuals.

CMBOK emphasizes the importance of identifying, disclosing, and mitigating personal conflicts of interest to ensure integrity, transparency, and trust in the contract management process. Proper management of such conflicts protects both the individual and the organization from ethical and legal risks.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 184**

The less the seller is involved in the development of the requirements, the higher the risk presented by the contract.

- A. False
- **B. True**

**Answer: B**

#### **NEW QUESTION # 185**

Scenario 5.0: 1

Offeror C contested the exclusion of its proposal from the competitive range under a request for proposals (RFP) issued by the buyer for "aircraft logistics, integration, configuration management, and engineering" (ALICE) services. The seller would provide personnel to work at a buyer's location, and the buyer would direct all work and "establish work hours consistent with meeting the mission at each contract location." The RFP provided an estimated level of effort, and offerors completed a pricing model spreadsheet.

Proposals were to be evaluated on mission suitability, past performance, and cost/price. The mission suitability and past performance factors were approximately equal in importance, and each was more important than cost/price. The purpose of the mission suitability factor was to determine the offeror's ability to provide the required personnel at the required work hours to fulfill the contract need. It included several subfactors: management approach, overall management approach, staffing approach, and contract phase-in approach.

Offeror C argued that the buyer unfairly assessed a management approach weakness for failing to show a plan for complying with required work schedules and break times, failing to consider that the buyer establishes work hours consistent with mission needs, and failing to consider the buyer's intention to have night shift work on Sundays. Offeror C's proposal had discussed its approach to managing scheduling and breaks and stated that it would comply with collective bargaining agreement requirements. The buyer nevertheless judged the approach inadequate because it did not explain how Offeror C would enforce worker compliance, comparing the plan to a highway speed-limit sign that does not ensure motorists will not speed. GAO found that the RFP required offerors to explain their approaches to ensuring flexible scheduling and required breaks, but did not reasonably disclose that offerors also had to propose an enforcement mechanism.

Question:

The RFP required offerors to explain their approaches to ensuring that scheduling was flexible and provided required breaks. Was the buyer's assignment of a weakness to Offeror C's proposal reasonable?

- A. Yes, because the Offeror C did not indicate how it would enforce its work schedules and breaks.
- **B. No, because the buyer evaluated Offeror C's enforcement mechanism, which was not a stated criterion.**



myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,  
myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, Disposable vapes