

Medical Professional CCM Reliable Exam Practice | CCM Valid Test Forum

CCM Exam Outline

Content Categories	Scored Questions	Percentage of Examination
1. Care Delivery and Reimbursement Methods	42	28%
2. Psychosocial Concepts and Support Systems	38	25%
3. Quality and Outcomes Elevation and Measurements	29	19%
4. Rehabilitation Concepts and Strategies	16	11%
5. Ethical, Legal, and Practice Standards	25	17%

Time limit: 3 hours

Total questions: 180

Question format: Multiple-choice

Delivery format: Computer-delivered (in-person or online)

Mometrix TEST PREPARATION

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Studying for attending Certified Case Manager Certification Exam (CCM) exam pays attention to the method. The good method often can bring the result with half the effort, therefore we in the examination time, and also should know some test-taking skill. The CCM quiz guide on the basis of summarizing the past years, found that many of the questions, the answers have certain rules can be found, either subjective or objective questions, we can find in the corresponding module of similar things in common. To this end, the Certified Case Manager Certification Exam (CCM) exam dumps have summarized some types of questions in the qualification examination, so that users will not be confused when they take part in the exam, to have no emphatic answers. It can be said that the template of these questions can be completely applied. The user only needs to write out the routine and step points of the CCM test material, so that we can get good results in the exams.

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Medical Professional CCM Valid Test Forum, Certification CCM Questions

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Medical Professional Certified Case Manager Certification Exam (CCM) Sample Questions (Q112-Q117):

NEW QUESTION # 112

Under the FIDIC Red and Yellow Books (edition 1999): if the Engineer gives an instruction which requires the Employer's prior approval, the Contractor is required to verify whether the Engineer has obtained the Employer's prior approval or not. Is this statement true or false?

- **A. False**

- B. True

Answer: A

Explanation:

Under the FIDIC Red and Yellow Books 1999 editions, the Engineer acts as the Employer's representative with authority delegated under the contract. When an instruction requires the Employer's prior approval, it is primarily the Engineer's responsibility to obtain that approval before issuing the instruction to the Contractor.

The Contractor is not contractually required to verify whether the Engineer has obtained the Employer's approval. The Contractor is generally entitled to rely on the Engineer's instructions as valid and binding unless there is clear evidence to the contrary.

This principle avoids placing an undue administrative burden on the Contractor and maintains the hierarchical contract administration structure, where the Engineer is the primary point of contact and decision-maker.

References:

FIDIC Red Book 1999 Edition, Sub-Clause 3.1 - Engineer's Duties and Authority FIDIC Yellow Book 1999 Edition, similar provisions FIDIC Contract Manager Study Guide, Module on Contract Administration Procedures

NEW QUESTION # 113

Giving "Notice" [2017 edition] (2 correct answers apply)

Choose all of the correct answers (multiple possibilities).

- A. ... is not a compulsory obligation, but "highly recommended".
- B. ... is always compulsory together with a clear indication of the relevant Sub-Clause under which the Notice is being served.
- C. ... is intended for written communications, in full compliance with the formal requirements outlined in the dedicated Sub-Clause.
- D. ... is a special obligation for the Engineer only, in order to enable him/her to manage the implementation of the contract.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Option B is correct: Notices are compulsory when required and must reference the relevant Sub-Clause to be valid.

Option D is correct: Notices are formal written communications and must comply with the contract's prescribed procedures.

Option A is incorrect; notices are often mandatory, not merely recommended.

Option C is incorrect; notices are obligations for all Contract Participants, not just the Engineer.

References:

FIDIC Red, Yellow, Silver Books 2017 Edition, Sub-Clause 1.3 - Communications FIDIC Contract Manager Study Guide, Module on Notices and Communication

NEW QUESTION # 114

Which of the following statements are relevant to continuing effect claims? [FIDIC 2017 Edition] (2 correct answers apply)

- A. Continuing effect claims shall be noticed in the same way as "normal" claims, within 28 days after the Claiming Party became aware of the event or circumstance.
- B. In case the Contractor is the Claiming Party, when he/she misses to submit even just a single interim claim, then his/her entitlement is lost.
- C. In case the Employer is the Claiming Party, then he/she is not obliged to submit interim claims.
- D. In general, a fully detailed Claim has to be submitted within 84 days after becoming aware of the event giving rise to the claim.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

Option A is correct: Continuing effect claims (claims where the event's impact continues over time) require notices like other claims, typically within 28 days of awareness.

Option D is correct: The fully detailed claim submission generally must be within 84 days of becoming aware of the event, allowing the Claiming Party to elaborate on the claim.

Option B is incorrect; Employer claims also require timely notification.

Option C is incorrect; missing a single interim claim does not necessarily result in losing entitlement if the contract allows for correction or continued claims.

References:

FIDIC Red, Yellow, and Silver Books 2017 Edition, Sub-Clause 20.1 - Claims and Notices FIDIC Contract Manager Study Guide, Module on Claims and Continuing Effects

NEW QUESTION # 115

(In the FIDIC Yellow Book (edition 1999), the Contractor has to provide the Engineer with documents as stated in Sub-Clause 5.2. Who is responsible for ensuring there is sufficient time allocated for reviewing these documents in relation to the Schedule of the Works?)

- A. Engineer
- **B. Contractor**
- C. Employer

Answer: B

Explanation:

Under FIDIC Yellow Book 1999, Sub-Clause 5.2 [Contractor's Documents] requires the Contractor to submit design documents to the Engineer for review. Importantly, the responsibility for planning and coordinating these submissions lies with the Contractor. The Contractor must ensure that the programme (Clause 8.3) allows sufficient time for the Engineer's review process, including any resubmissions that may be required if documents are not approved initially. This reflects the design responsibility placed on the Contractor in the Yellow Book, where the Contractor controls both design and execution.

The Engineer's role is to review and respond within the time stated in the Contract, but the Engineer is not responsible for integrating this review time into the overall project schedule. Similarly, the Employer has no direct role in managing this timing.

From a contract management perspective, failure by the Contractor to allow adequate review time may lead to delays for which the Contractor bears responsibility, as such delays would not typically qualify for Extension of Time unless caused by the Engineer exceeding prescribed review periods.

Thus, proper programming and coordination of document submissions is a key Contractor obligation, making Option A correct.

NEW QUESTION # 116

Applying FIDIC Silver Book (edition 1999), which one of the following elements shall not form part of the time Programme/revised programme?

- A. The sequence and timing of inspections and tests.
- B. Review periods under Sub-Clause 5.2.
- **C. The remedial work (if any) instructed under Sub-Clause 7.6.**
- D. The intended order of the works.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

According to the FIDIC Silver Book, 1999 Edition (The Conditions of Contract for EPC/Turnkey Projects), the Contractor is required under Sub-Clause 8.3 ("Programme") to submit a time programme that illustrates the sequence and timing of the works, including milestones and key events. The intended order of the works (Option A), sequence and timing of inspections and tests (Option B), and review periods (Option D) related to contract management processes such as approval of design or submissions (Sub-Clause 5.2) are integral to effective scheduling and coordination.

However, remedial work instructed under Sub-Clause 7.6, which concerns remedying defects or damage, is generally not part of the initial or revised programme. Instead, remedial works are typically handled as separate tasks or incorporated into specific defect liability or rectification schedules after the main programme has been executed. Such remedial works arise from defects liability obligations and do not belong to the original or revised time programme used to plan the main construction phases.

This distinction is important because the programme reflects planned works execution, whereas remedial work is reactive and may be scheduled separately under defects liability clauses or final project close-out arrangements.

References:

FIDIC Silver Book 1999 Edition, Clause 8.3 - Programme

FIDIC Silver Book 1999 Edition, Clause 7.6 - Remedial Work

FIDIC Contract Manager Study Guide, Module on Time and Delay Management

