

# Reliable CPCM Test Price & CPCM Test Review

## 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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NCMA CPCM certification is a valuable credential that can help contract management professionals take their careers to the next level. With the right preparation and study, individuals can successfully pass the CPCM certification exam and enjoy the many benefits that come with this respected certification.

The CPCM exam covers a wide range of topics related to contracts management, including procurement planning, contract negotiations, contract administration, and ethics in contracts management. CPCM exam is designed to assess a candidate's knowledge of these topics and their ability to apply that knowledge in real-world situations. Candidates who successfully pass the exam will be awarded the CPCM Certification, which is valid for three years. In order to maintain their certification, individuals must complete continuing education requirements and abide by the NCMA Code of Ethics.

NCMA CPCM (Certified Professional Contracts Manager) Certification Exam is a professional certification offered by the National Contract Management Association (NCMA). Certified Professional Contracts Manager certification is designed to test the knowledge and expertise of individuals in the field of contract management. The NCMA CPCM Certification Exam is recognized globally and is held in high regard by employers in the industry.

## NCMA Certified Professional Contracts Manager Sample Questions (Q79-Q84):

### NEW QUESTION # 79

Who is responsible for ensuring the contractor's performance is in accordance with the contract?

- A. The seller's contract manager
- B. The contracting officer
- C. Contract managers on the buyer and seller sides
- D. The government

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The correct answer is C because contract performance management is a shared responsibility between the buyer-side and seller-side contract management functions. Under CMBOK principles, contract management is not limited to one official or one organization; it is a bilateral discipline that spans the full contract life cycle. The buyer-side contract manager is responsible for monitoring performance, ensuring that contract requirements are being met, administering changes, tracking compliance, and addressing issues related to delivery, schedule, quality, and payment. At the same time, the seller-side contract manager is responsible for ensuring that the contractor's internal teams perform in accordance with the contractual requirements, obligations, deliverables, timelines, and reporting commitments.

Option A is too narrow. A contracting officer may possess formal authority to bind the buyer or make certain official determinations, especially in government contracting, but day-to-day responsibility for ensuring performance is broader than that one role. Option B is also incomplete because performance assurance is not solely the seller's responsibility; the buyer must actively administer and oversee the contract as well. Option D is incorrect because "the government" is too vague and does not identify the actual contract management roles.

Within the CMBOK framework, this question fits the concept of roles and responsibilities, emphasizing that successful contract outcomes depend on coordinated management by both contracting parties, not unilateral oversight by only one side.

### NEW QUESTION # 80

A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ contract comprises obligations imposed by law to prevent the unjust enrichment of one person at another's expense.

- A. implied
- B. express
- C. quasi
- D. unilateral

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The correct answer is B (quasi) because a quasi contract is not an actual contract formed by mutual agreement between parties, but rather a legal obligation imposed by law to prevent unjust enrichment. This concept is recognized in contract law principles referenced within the NCMA Contract Management Standard and reflected in CMBOK foundational knowledge.

A quasi contract arises when one party receives a benefit at the expense of another in circumstances where it would be unfair to

retain that benefit without compensation. Even though no formal offer, acceptance, or mutual assent exists, the law creates an obligation to ensure equity and fairness. For example, if services are provided unintentionally or without a formal agreement, but the receiving party benefits, the court may impose a quasi contract to require payment.

Option A ( unilateral contract ) involves a promise exchanged for performance and requires voluntary agreement, making it a true contract. Option C ( implied contract ) is inferred from the conduct or actions of the parties, indicating mutual intent, unlike quasi contracts which lack such intent. Option D ( express contract ) involves clearly stated terms agreed upon by both parties, either orally or in writing.

Thus, within the CMBOK framework, quasi contracts are important for understanding legal remedies and risk considerations, even though they fall outside standard contract formation processes.

### NEW QUESTION # 81

A cost that is specifically identifiable with a contract requirement is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. indirect cost
- B. associated cost
- C. direct cost
- D. variable cost

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The correct answer is D (direct cost) because, according to NCMA CMBOK and standard cost principles, a direct cost is one that can be specifically identified with a particular final cost objective , such as a contract, project, or task. These costs are directly attributable to the performance of a specific contract requirement and can be assigned to that contract with a high degree of accuracy.

Examples of direct costs include labor hours worked specifically on a contract, materials used exclusively for that contract, and equipment dedicated to contract performance . Because these costs are clearly linked to a single effort, they are essential in pricing, cost estimation, and cost reimbursement processes.

Option B (indirect cost) is incorrect because indirect costs (e.g., overhead, administrative expenses) cannot be traced to a single contract and are instead allocated across multiple projects. Option C (variable cost) refers to costs that change with production levels but does not necessarily indicate direct traceability to a specific contract. Option A (associated cost) is not a formal cost classification in CMBOK.

CMBOK emphasizes that distinguishing between direct and indirect costs is critical during the award phase

, particularly in cost analysis and contract pricing, as it ensures accurate cost allocation, transparency, and compliance with applicable cost principles.

### NEW QUESTION # 82

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

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

**Answer: A**

### NEW QUESTION # 83

Lucent's program management organization rapidly went through which four distinct phases:

- A. Awakening, dealing, professionalizing, enterprising
- B. Awakening, implementing, professionalizing, integration
- C. Awakening, implementing, professionalizing, enterprising
- D. Awakening, implementing, production, enterprising

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

