

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью
 Информация о владельце:
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 Должность: ректор
 Дата подписания: 10.06.2024 11:46:50
 Уникальный программный идентификатор:
 e3a68f3eaa1e62674b54f4998099d3d6bfdcf836

Test task for diagnostic testing in the discipline:

FUNDAMENTALS OF PROJECT ACTIVITY IN HEALTHCARE

Code, direction of preparation	05.31.01 General medicine
Specialty (profile)	General Medicine
Form of study	full-time
Department-developer	Pathophysiology and general pathology
Final department	Internal diseases

Competency tested	Exercise	Answer options	Question difficulty type
UC-1 UC-2 UC-3	1. The most correct definition of the concept “project”:	a. a project is a certain task with certain initial data and required results (goals) that determine the method of solving it. б. a project is a set of design and estimate documentation. B. A blueprint is the drawings of a future building or other physical object. r. A project is a system of activities that does not have a clear and specific definition.	short
UC-1 UC-2 UC-3	2. Project:	a. is a tough, stable formation. b. a number of its elements can change their parameters. c. the main (key) elements must remain unchanged. d. changing project parameters depends only on the decision of the project manager.	short
UC-1 UC-2 UC-3	3. Why is a Hierarchical Work Structure (WBS) necessary?	a. ensuring effective project management, structuring the list of works. b. creating a reporting structure, determining deadlines and costs. c. understanding the sequence of stages and work of the project. d. Documentation of customer requirements.	short
UC-1 UC-2 UC-3	4. Which statement is true:	a. “Hammock” is a job that is connected by a “Start-Start” connection with one job and a “Finish-Finish” connection with another job. b. Work like “Hammock” marks important events on the project. c. “Hammock” is a work that includes a number of elementary works . d. “Hammock” is work at the lowest level of decomposition.	short
UC-1 UC-2 UC-3	5. Types of changes can be divided into internal and	a. Right b. Wrong	short

	<p>external. Internal changes depend on the parameters of the project itself: timing, deliveries, schedules, financing, etc. External changes are carried out at the macro level: politics, law, economics, technical progress, etc. and do not depend in any way on the project.</p>		
<p>UC-1 UC-2 UC-3</p>	<p>6. Changes are the replacement of a management decision due to influence of various objective or subjective factors during the development and implementation of the project.</p>	<p>a. Right b. wrong</p>	<p>short</p>
<p>UC-1 UC-2 UC-3</p>	<p>7. Project quality management processes include:</p>	<p>a. Quality planning. b. Implementation of quality assurance. c. Carrying out quality control. d. Carrying out quality monitoring.</p>	<p>average</p>
<p>UC-1 UC-2 UC-3</p>	<p>8. Project participants are:</p>	<p>a. consumers for whom the project was intended. b. customers, investors, project manager and his team. c. individuals and legal entities directly involved in the project or whose interests may be affected during the implementation of the project. d. all the above mentioned persons.</p>	<p>average</p>
<p>UC-1 UC-2 UC-3</p>	<p>9. Human resource management functions include:</p>	<p>a. determination of needs, numbers and qualifications for all periods of time of the project. b. search and selection of candidates, registration of employment and dismissal. c. planning and distribution of workers to jobs. d. organization of training and advanced training. e. determining responsibility and payment issues, creating conditions and a working</p>	<p>Average</p>

		atmosphere for teamwork, preventing and resolving conflicts that arise.	
UC-1 UC-2 UC-3	10. Risk management methods include the following:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. development and implementation of a risk management strategy. b. risk compensation methods. c. risk distribution methods. d. methods of risk localization. e. risk avoidance methods. f. risk prediction method. 	average
UC-1 UC-2 UC-3	11. Specify the correct definition of project risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. project risk is a probabilistic event that, if it occurs, negatively affects the main indicators of the project. b. risk is a probabilistic event that, if it occurs, will have a positive or negative impact on the project . c. project risk is an event that, if it occurs, has a positive impact on the main indicators of the project. d. project risk is a threat that, if it occurs, reduces the main indicators of the project. 	average
UC-1 UC-2 UC-3	12. Resource overload is:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. exceeding the maximum possible operating time of the resource. b. exceeding the maximum possible volume of assignment provided for in a certain period of time. c. assignment of several tasks to one resource in one period of time. d. An attempt to complete a project on time with limited resources. e. Increased cost of work. 	average
UC-1 UC-2 UC-3	13. Types of expert assessment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. preliminary examination of the project b. median score c. final project evaluation 	average
UC-1 UC-2 UC-3	14. What Federal projects within the structure of the National Project “Demography” are supervised by the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Financial support for families at the birth of children. b. Promoting women's employment - creating conditions for preschool education for children under three years of age. c. Development and implementation of a program for systemic support and improving the quality of life of older citizens. d. Formation of a system of motivating citizens to a healthy lifestyle, including healthy eating and giving up bad habits. e. Creation of conditions for physical education and sports, mass sports for all categories and groups of the population, including increasing the level of provision of the population with sports facilities, as well as preparing a sports reserve. 	average

UC-1 UC-2 UC-3	15. Determine the sequence of project management processes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) determining the composition of operations 2) determining the relationships between operations 3) assessment of operations resources 4) estimation of the duration of operations 5) schedule development 6) schedule management 	Medium, high						
UC-1 UC-2 UC-3	16. Monitoring is an assessment procedure carried out using a special technology, which includes the following stages. Determine the correct sequence of monitoring as an assessment procedure.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. selection of evaluation criteria; 2. selection of subjects for expert assessment; 3. determination of methods for measuring project effectiveness; 4. development of tools; 5. monitoring; 6. analysis of the results obtained; 7. expert conclusions and recommendations. 	high						
UC-1 UC-2 UC-3	17. Risk management is a subsystem of project management. Organize the main components of the project management subsystem structure.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification and identification of expected risks; 2. Analysis and risk assessment; 3. Selection of risk management methods; 4. Application of selected methods and decision-making under risk conditions; 5. Response to the occurrence of a risk event; 6. Development and implementation of risk reduction measures; 7. Monitoring, analysis and assessment of actions to reduce risks and development of solutions. 	high						
UC-1 UC-2 UC-3	18. <u>Fill in the missing words.</u>	Time Compliance Index (MSI) (Schedule Performance Index , SPI) is an indicator of the completion of [[1]] the project. The ratio of the mastered [[2]] (OO) to the planned volume (PO). A value greater than or equal to 1 indicates [[3]] favorable conditions, and a value less than 1 indicates [[4]] conditions.	high						
UC-1 UC-2 UC-3	19. Based on the structure of the project life cycle, its cost includes the following components (compare the answer options):	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="756 1543 1018 1608">Cost and expenses of the project</th> <th data-bbox="1023 1543 1361 1608">Components of project costs and expenses</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="756 1615 1018 1944">1. Research and development cost:</td> <td data-bbox="1023 1615 1361 1944">A. conducting pre-investment studies, cost-benefit analysis, system analysis, detailed design and development of prototype products, preliminary assessment of project products, development of design and other documentation for products.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="756 1951 1018 2040">2. production costs:</td> <td data-bbox="1023 1951 1361 2040">B. production, assembly and testing of project products, maintaining production</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Cost and expenses of the project	Components of project costs and expenses	1. Research and development cost:	A. conducting pre-investment studies, cost-benefit analysis, system analysis, detailed design and development of prototype products, preliminary assessment of project products, development of design and other documentation for products.	2. production costs:	B. production, assembly and testing of project products, maintaining production	high
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			capacity, logistics, personnel training, etc.		
		3.construction costs:	B. production and administrative premises (construction of new ones or reconstruction of old ones).		
		4.current costs:	D. costs for re-equipment of production facilities, disposal of residues.		
		5.discontinuation of products:	D. wages, materials and semi-finished products, transportation, information management, quality control, etc.		
UC-1 UC-2 UC-3	20. Project communications management includes the processes necessary for the generation, collection, distribution, storage and eventual disposition of project information. Map communication processes to their components	Communication processes	Components of Communication Processes		high
		1.Communication planning	A. determines the information and communication needs of project participants: who needs what information, when and how it will be transmitted.		
		2.Dissemination of information	B. makes it possible for the necessary information to reach project participants in a timely manner.		
		3.Reporting on the progress of the project	B. generating, collecting, and distributing information to formally complete a phase or project.		
		4.Administrative closure	D. collection and dissemination of information about the progress of the project. It includes status reports, progress measurement and forecasts.		