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**Exam** : **AACE-PSP**

**Title** : Planning & Scheduling  
Professional (PSP) Exam

**Version** : DEMO

1. Which of the following types of delay will NOT result in a time extension and additional compensation for a contractor?

- A. Non-excusable delay
- B. Compensable delay
- C. Non-compensable delay
- D. Excusable delay

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Definitions of Delays

**Excusable Delay:** These are delays not caused by the contractor and may be beyond their control. They can be compensable (entitling the contractor to both time and monetary compensation) or non-compensable (entitling only time extension). Examples include acts of God or owner-caused delays.

**Non-Excusable Delay:** These delays are caused by the contractor, such as poor planning or lack of resources. Non-excusable delays do not qualify for any compensation or time extensions.

**Compensable Delay:** A type of excusable delay caused by the owner or their representatives that entitles the contractor to both time extension and additional compensation.

**Non-Compensable Delay:** An excusable delay that entitles only time extension but no monetary compensation (e.g., natural disasters).

PSP Study Guide

**Reference:** The PSP Study Guide emphasizes understanding the types of delays to analyze their impacts on schedules and costs. Non-excusable delays, which result from the contractor's actions, are clearly categorized as not providing grounds for time extensions or additional payments.

**Analysis for Selection:**

**Option A:** Non-excusable delays do not provide contractors with any extensions or compensation as they result from the contractor's responsibility.

**Option B:** Compensable delays provide both time and compensation and do not match the question's condition.

**Option C:** Non-compensable delays, though they provide no monetary compensation, can allow time extensions under certain circumstances.

**Option D:** Excusable delays generally entitle contractors to time extensions, with or without compensation depending on the type.

**Conclusion:** The correct answer is

A. Non-excusable delay, as these delays provide neither time extensions nor compensation to the contractor.

2. Which of the following documents is most likely to be of the LEAST value to a planner/scheduler when planning a contractor's baseline critical path schedule for the construction of a large high-clearance bridge located very near an airport? The contractor has been awarded the contract.

- A. The project plans and specifications
- B. The project geotechnical report
- C. The regulations published by the government aviation agency
- D. The government's report on future high-clearance bridge projects

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

When planning a contractor's baseline critical path schedule for constructing a high-clearance bridge near an airport, a planner/scheduler must consider documents directly relevant to the project's execution and constraints. Here's the detailed reasoning:

**Project Plans and Specifications (Option A):**

These documents contain the detailed design, materials, and methods necessary for construction. They are indispensable for planning the baseline critical path schedule.

**Project Geotechnical Report (Option B):**

The geotechnical report provides critical information about soil conditions, foundational requirements, and potential challenges, which significantly influence construction sequencing and methods.

**Regulations Published by the Government Aviation Agency (Option C):**

As the project is near an airport, these regulations will likely impose height restrictions, flight path considerations, and safety requirements. Compliance with these regulations is crucial to avoid project delays or legal issues.

**Government's Report on Future High-Clearance Bridge Projects (Option D):**

This document provides information on future projects and does not pertain to the current construction project. It does not provide actionable data or constraints affecting the planning or execution of the baseline critical path schedule for the awarded project.

**Conclusion:** Option D is the least valuable document in this scenario as it does not contribute directly to the planning or scheduling of the current project.

**Reference:** This conclusion aligns with principles outlined in the PSP Study Guide (2019), where the importance of relevant project documents (e.g., specifications, regulations, and geotechnical data) in the planning process is emphasized.

3. In order for a claimant to be entitled to an extension of contract time for a delay event (and further to be considered compensable):

- A. The delay must affect the critical path.
- B. The delay must be concurrent with the delay attributable to both parties.
- C. The delay must not cause monetary harm to the defendant.
- D. The delay must affect the contractor's planned construction schedule.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

**Critical Path and Delays:**

A delay must impact the critical path to qualify for a time extension or compensable delay, as the critical path determines the project's overall completion time.

If the critical path is not affected, the delay is considered to have "float," which means it does not affect the project's completion date and, therefore, may not be compensable.

**PSP Study Guide**

**Reference:** Delays impacting the critical path are emphasized in the PSP Study Guide under schedule analysis and delay management sections. The claimant must demonstrate that the delay impacts key project milestones and overall project completion.

**Analysis for Selection:**

**Option A:** Correct. A delay that does not affect the critical path does not result in additional time or compensation.

**Option B:** Concurrent delays involve shared responsibility and may complicate claims for compensation

but are not a strict requirement for delay consideration.

Option C: Monetary harm is not directly relevant to time extension entitlement.

Option D: While planned schedules are significant, the focus is on the project's critical path, not just the contractor's planned sequence.

Conclusion: The correct answer is A because affecting the critical path is the key determinant for entitlement to a time extension or compensable delay.

4.Which of the following is NOT required when initially planning a project?

- A. Resource Identification and leveling.
- B. The duration of each task.
- C. A schedule that identifies tasks required on a project.
- D. Logical relationships between the tasks.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Project Initial Planning:

Initial planning focuses on defining project scope, tasks, durations, and logical relationships to establish a baseline schedule.

Resource Identification and Leveling is typically part of detailed scheduling and execution planning phases, not the initial planning.

PSP Study Guide

Reference: Resource identification is covered under detailed schedule development, whereas initial planning emphasizes tasks, durations, and dependencies.

Analysis for Selection:

Option A: Not required in initial planning.

Option B: Defining durations is fundamental to planning.

Option C: Identifying tasks is essential to building the schedule.

Option D: Logical relationships ensure task dependencies are understood.

Conclusion: The correct answer is A, as resource identification and leveling are subsequent processes in scheduling rather than initial planning.

5.Which of the following is NOT a tool or technique used to perform scope planning?

- A. Benefit cost analysis.
- B. Schedule performance indexing.
- C. Expert Judgment.
- D. Alternatives identification.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Scope Planning Tools and Techniques:

Tools for scope planning include methods to define and refine the project scope. These involve cost-benefit analysis, expert judgment, and alternatives identification.

Schedule performance indexing is a performance tracking tool used during execution and is unrelated to scope planning.

PSP Study Guide

Reference: Scope planning methods are detailed in the PSP guide, emphasizing tools like expert

judgment, alternatives analysis, and structured decision-making techniques.

Analysis for Selection:

Option A: A common method to analyze the costs and benefits of scope components.

Option B: Incorrect. This is a tracking tool, not a scope planning method.

Option C: Expert judgment is a key technique in defining project scope.

Option D: Alternatives identification supports exploring various approaches to project goals.

Conclusion: The correct answer is B, as schedule performance indexing is not a scope planning tool.