

NCMA CPCM

Certified Professional Contracts Manager(CPCM)

For More Information – Visit link below:

<https://www.examsempire.com/>

Product Version

- 1. Up to Date products, reliable and verified.**
- 2. Questions and Answers in PDF Format.**



<https://examsempire.com/>

Visit us at: <https://www.examsempire.com/cpcm>

Latest Version: 6.0

Question: 1

Contract management means the actions of a contract manager to _____.

- A. receive offers, evaluate offers, and to assess performance
- B. ensure requirements are properly developed, fulfilled, and paid for
- C. develop solicitations, develop offers, form contracts, perform contracts, and close contracts
- D. develop market research strategies to ensure the best product or service is delivered to the right place at the right time

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C because NCMA's official definition of contract management states that it is "the actions of a contract manager to develop solicitations, develop offers, form contracts, perform contracts, and close contracts." This definition appears in the ANSI/NCMA Contract Management Standard, which NCMA identifies as the foundation and framework for the CMBOK.

Option C is therefore the exact standards-based lifecycle view of contract management. It covers the full sequence of activities across the contract life cycle: pre-award activities such as solicitation and offer development, the award activity of forming the contract, and post-award activities including contract performance and contract closeout. That full-life-cycle structure is also reflected in NCMA's framework, which organizes contract management around pre-award, award, and post-award phases.

Option B may sound familiar because NCMA also describes the broader purpose of contract management as ensuring that requirements are properly developed, fulfilled, and paid for, but that wording is not the formal definition asked in this question. Option A is incomplete because it omits major lifecycle functions such as solicitation development, contract formation, and closeout. Option D focuses on market research and supply considerations, which are narrower procurement activities rather than the complete NCMA definition of contract management.

Question: 2

For a contract to be _____, both parties must indicate that they agree to the terms.

- A. valid
- B. completed
- C. verified
- D. binding

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is D (binding) because, under contract management principles aligned with the NCMA Contract Management Standard and CMBOK framework, a contract becomes enforceable when both parties mutually agree to its terms. This mutual agreement is commonly referred to as “mutual assent” or “meeting of the minds,” which is a fundamental element required to create a legally binding contract.

A binding contract means that both parties have expressed their acceptance of the terms, typically through signatures or other formal acknowledgment, and are therefore legally obligated to perform their respective duties. Without this agreement, the contract cannot be enforced, even if other elements such as offer or consideration exist.

Option A (valid) may seem correct, but validity includes multiple elements such as legal capacity, consideration, lawful purpose, and mutual assent. Agreement alone does not fully define validity.

Option B (completed) refers to the fulfillment of contractual obligations, which occurs after performance, not at the formation stage. Option C (verified) is not a standard legal or CMBOK term related to contract formation.

Thus, within the CMBOK lifecycle perspective, establishing a binding agreement is a critical step in the award phase, ensuring that both parties are committed and accountable under the contract terms.

Question: 3

An _____ contract is one in which the contract terms are stated in either written or spoken words and are assented to by both parties.

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B (express) because an express contract is defined as a contract in which the terms are explicitly communicated between the parties, either orally or in writing, and both parties clearly agree to those terms. This aligns with foundational contract principles reflected in the NCMA Contract Management Standard and CMBOK, particularly within the contract formation process during the pre-award and award phases.

In an express contract, all essential elements—such as offer, acceptance, and consideration—are clearly articulated, leaving little ambiguity regarding the obligations of each party. This clarity is critical in contract management because it reduces the risk of disputes, enhances enforceability, and supports effective performance management during the post-award phase.

Option A (quasi contract) is not a true contract but a legal construct imposed by courts to prevent unjust enrichment when no formal agreement exists. Option C (implied contract) is formed through the actions or conduct of the parties rather than explicit words, making it less direct than an express contract. Option D (unilateral contract) involves a promise in exchange for performance and does not

necessarily require mutual verbal or written agreement at the outset. Therefore, an express contract best fits the definition provided, as it involves clearly stated terms and mutual assent, which are key principles emphasized in CMBOK contract formation practices.

Question: 4

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

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

Answer: B

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.

Question: 5

If a party to the contract does not have the capacity to contract (such as being underage or having a mental infirmity), a contract is _____.

- A. bilateral
- B. illegal
- C. unilateral
- D. unenforceable

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is D (unenforceable) because legal capacity is one of the essential elements required for a valid and enforceable contract under contract law principles reflected in the NCMA Contract Management Standard and CMBOK framework. Capacity refers to a party's legal ability to enter into a contract, which generally excludes individuals who are minors, mentally incapacitated, or otherwise legally restricted.

When one party lacks capacity, the contract is typically considered unenforceable, meaning that the affected party (the one lacking capacity) has the option to void or disaffirm the agreement. This does not necessarily make the contract illegal or void from the outset; rather, it cannot be legally enforced against the party lacking capacity.

Option A (bilateral) refers to a contract involving mutual promises between two parties and is unrelated to legal capacity. Option B (illegal) applies when the subject matter of the contract violates the law, which is not the case here. Option C (unilateral) refers to a contract formed by a promise in exchange for performance and also does not address capacity issues.

Within the CMBOK lifecycle, ensuring that all parties have the legal capacity to contract is a critical responsibility during the pre-award and award phases, as it directly impacts enforceability, risk management, and the validity of contractual obligations.

Thank You for Trying Our Product
Special 16 USD Discount Coupon: NSZUBG3X

Email: support@examsempire.com

**Check our Customer Testimonials and ratings
available on every product page.**

Visit our website.

<https://examsempire.com/>