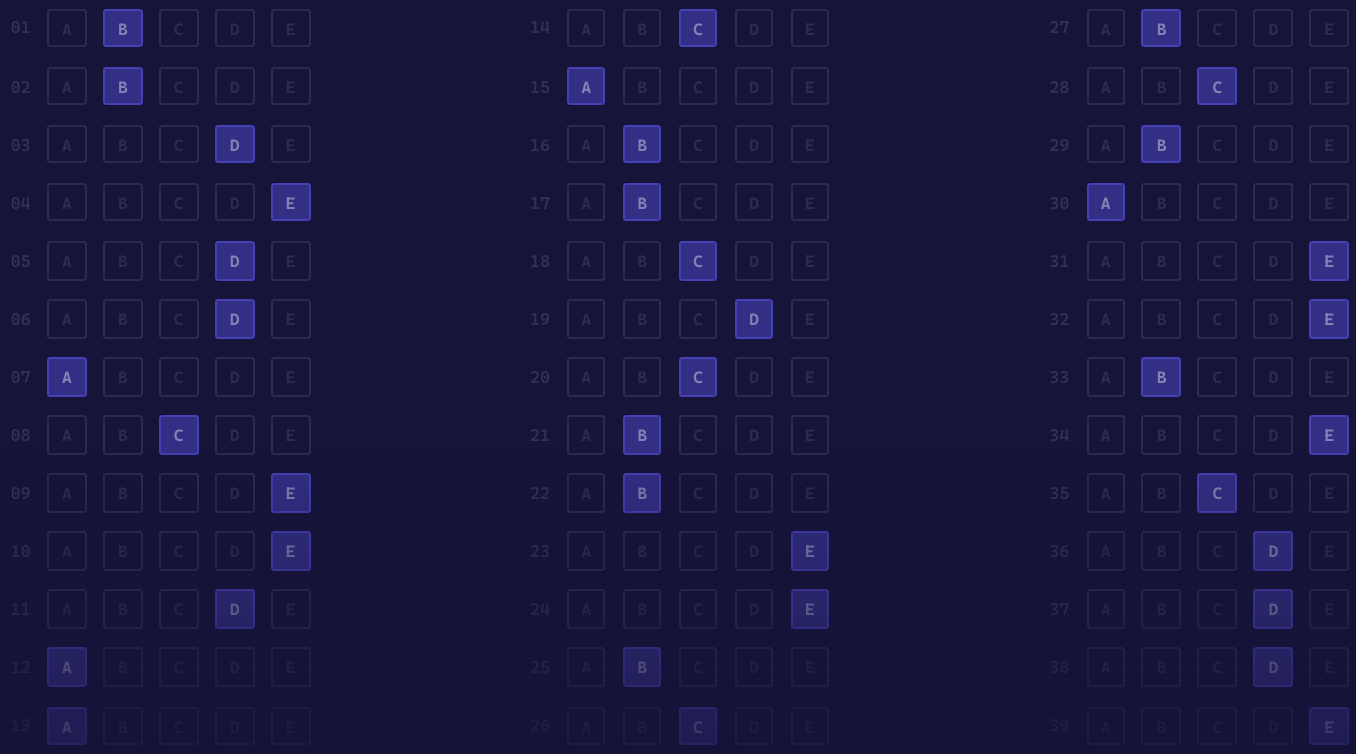
MOMETRIX
SMARTER PREP. BETTER RESULTS.



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

UPPCC- Universal Public Procurement Certification Council

CPPBP

Certified Professional Public Buyer Practice Exams

EDITION	QUESTIONS	FORMAT
Demo	9	Limited Edition PDF

WEB www.mometrix.net

SUPPORT support@mometrix.net

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for UPPCC- Universal Public Procurement Certification Council `CPPBP`, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, `CPPBP`
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

mometrix.net

QUESTION 1 SINGLE CHOICE

A buyer is preparing a solicitation for the procurement of standard office supplies that multiple government agencies routinely purchase. Which type of solicitation is most appropriate when the specifications are clear, the market is well-established, and price is the primary evaluation factor?

A Request for Proposal (RFP)

B **Invitation for Bid (IFB)**

C Request for Qualifications (RFQ)

D Request for Information (RFI)

ANSWER B

WHY An Invitation for Bid (IFB), also known as a sealed bid, is the appropriate solicitation method when specifications are clear and well-defined, the market is established, and award is based primarily on the lowest responsive and responsible bidder. An RFP is used when factors other than price (such as technical approach or quality) are significant. An RFQ is used to evaluate vendor qualifications, and an RFI is used solely for gathering market information, not for awarding a contract.

QUESTION 2 SINGLE CHOICE

In a competitive sealed bidding process, after bids are publicly opened and read aloud, what is the next required step before award?

A Negotiation of price with the lowest bidder

B **Evaluation of bids for responsiveness and responsibility**

C Issuance of a Notice of Intent to Award

D Conducting a pre-bid conference

ANSWER B

WHY After bid opening, the procurement office must evaluate each bid to determine if it is responsive (conforms to all material requirements of the solicitation) and whether the bidder is responsible (capable of performing the contract). Only after this evaluation can an award be made to the lowest responsive and responsible bidder. Negotiation is not permitted in sealed bidding, the pre-bid conference occurs before bid opening, and the Notice of Intent comes after the evaluation determines an awardee.

QUESTION 3 MULTIPLE CHOICE

A public buyer must comply with several statutory and ethical obligations when conducting procurements. Which of the following are generally considered core ethical principles in public procurement? (Choose two.)

A Maximizing profit for the procurement agency

B Avoiding conflicts of interest

C Maintaining confidentiality of proprietary bidder information

D Awarding contracts based on personal relationships

ANSWER B · C

WHY Public procurement ethics require buyers to avoid conflicts of interest (real or perceived) and to maintain the confidentiality of proprietary information submitted by bidders. Procurement is conducted on behalf of the public, not for agency profit, and awarding contracts based on personal relationships is prohibited and undermines the integrity of the procurement process.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

After a contract has been awarded, the public buyer is typically responsible for several post-award activities. Which of the following is a primary contract administration responsibility?

A Rewriting the original specifications to match vendor capabilities

B Monitoring contractor performance and compliance with contract terms

C Negotiating the scope of work after award to reduce costs

D Conducting market research for future solicitations

ANSWER B

WHY Contract administration includes monitoring contractor performance, ensuring compliance with terms and conditions, processing payments, managing deliverables, and resolving issues during the contract period. Specifications should not be rewritten after award, scope changes must follow formal modification procedures, and market research is a pre-solicitation activity.

QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

Which type of specification describes the required performance characteristics or outcomes of a product or service, while leaving the design details to the vendor?

A Design specification

B Performance specification

C Brand-name specification

D Detailed specification

ANSWER B

WHY A performance specification (also called functional or outcome-based specification) defines what the product or service must accomplish or the results it must achieve, allowing vendors flexibility in how they meet the requirement. A design specification prescribes the exact materials, dimensions, and construction methods. Brand-name specifications identify a specific product, and detailed specifications prescribe precise technical requirements.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

During the procurement planning phase, which document typically identifies the procurement need, estimated cost, proposed method of procurement, and timeline for the acquisition?

A Purchase Requisition

B Procurement Plan / Acquisition Plan

C Notice of Award

D Certificate of Inspection

ANSWER B

WHY The Procurement Plan (or Acquisition Plan) is a strategic document prepared during the planning phase that outlines what is to be procured, when, how, from whom, and the estimated cost and funding source. A purchase requisition is an internal request from a user department. A Notice of Award is issued after evaluation to inform the successful bidder, and a Certificate of Inspection relates to contract performance verification.

QUESTION 7 MULTIPLE CHOICE

When evaluating bids or proposals, which of the following are generally permissible evaluation criteria for determining the best value to the public entity? (Choose two.)

- **A** **Bidder's previous contract performance and experience**
- **B** Bidder's race, religion, or gender
- **C** **Total cost of ownership over the useful life of the item**
- **D** Personal preference of the evaluator

ANSWER **A** · **C**

WHY Legitimate evaluation criteria include the bidder's relevant past performance and experience, as well as total cost of ownership (which includes acquisition cost plus operating, maintenance, and disposal costs). Discriminating based on race, religion, or gender is prohibited by law, and personal preferences of evaluators are not valid objective criteria.

QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

A public agency is procuring custom software development services where the exact effort cannot be precisely determined in advance. Which contract type is most appropriate to share risk between the buyer and the seller?

- **A** Firm-Fixed-Price (FFP) contract
- **B** **Cost-Reimbursement (Cost-Plus) contract**
- **C** Purchase Order with fixed unit price
- **D** Indefinite Delivery / Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) contract

ANSWER **B**

WHY Cost-Reimbursement (Cost-Plus) contracts reimburse the contractor for allowable incurred costs plus a fee, and are appropriate when the scope of work is undefined or uncertain, as is typical with custom software development. Firm-Fixed-Price contracts place maximum risk on the contractor and are best for well-defined requirements. A fixed-unit-price PO is for known quantities, and an IDIQ establishes a ceiling but does not address cost uncertainty for development work.

mometrix.net

QUESTION 9 SINGLE CHOICE

Which federal procurement principle requires that government contracts be awarded to the responsible bidder whose bid is responsive and most advantageous to the government, considering price and other factors?

A Economy principle

B **Full and open competition**

C Sole source justification

D Best value determination

ANSWER **B**

WHY The principle of full and open competition is a cornerstone of public procurement law, requiring that solicitations provide all responsible sources a fair opportunity to compete. It mandates that awards be made to responsible bidders whose offers are responsive to the solicitation requirements. Best value is an evaluation methodology used within competitive procurements, but full and open competition is the overarching federal principle.

mometrix.net