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NOIDA INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, GREATER NOIDA

(An Autonomous Institute Affiliated to AKTU, Lucknow)

B.Tech

SEM: VII - THEORY EXAMINATION (2025-2026)

Subject: Project Management

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks:100

General Instructions:

IMP: Verify that you have received question paper with correct course, code, branch etc.

1. *This Question paper comprises of three Sections -A, B, & C. It consists of Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ's) & Subjective type questions.*
2. *Maximum marks for each question are indicated on right hand side of each question.*
3. *Illustrate your answers with neat sketches wherever necessary.*
4. *Assume suitable data if necessary.*
5. *Preferably, write the answers in sequential order.*
6. *No sheet should be left blank. Any written material after a blank sheet will not be evaluated/checked.*

SECTION – A

20

1. Attempt all parts:-

- | | | |
|------|---|---|
| 1-a. | In Project management when does planning take place? (CO1, K2) | 1 |
| | A. Before the project | |
| | B. During the project execution | |
| | C. At the start of the project | |
| | D. After the project | |
| 1-b. | In which PLC stages profits are usually negative (CO1, K2) | 1 |
| | A. Growth | |
| | B. Introduction | |
| | C. Maturity | |
| | D. Decline | |
| 1-c. | Who is ultimately responsible for risk management on a project? (CO2, K2) | 1 |
| | A. The client | |
| | B. The project manager | |
| | C. The project sponsor | |
| | D. The project team | |

- 1-d. In the risk management process, when should risk identification begin? (CO2, K1) 1
- A. Only at the very beginning of a project
 - B. During the project planning phase
 - C. Throughout the entire lifecycle of the project
 - D. Only at the end of the project
- 1-e. How does SCBA differ from a traditional Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA)? (CO3, K1) 1
- A. SCBA focuses only on the financial costs and benefits for the project owner.
 - B. SCBA considers only the internal stakeholders involved in the project.
 - C. SCBA accounts for the broader societal and environmental impacts (externalities) that traditional CBA often overlooks.
 - D. SCBA is solely used for private sector projects, while CBA is for public projects.
- 1-f. What is "shadow pricing" in the context of SCBA? (CO3, K2) 1
- A. The price at which a project's output is sold in the open market.
 - B. The estimated value of goods or services that do not have a market price, such as the value of a clean environment.
 - C. The discount rate used to calculate the present value of future costs and benefits.
 - D. The difference between the social marginal cost and the social marginal benefit.
- 1-g. The particular task performance in CPM is known. (CO4, K2) 1
- A. Dummy
 - B. Event
 - C. Activity
 - D. Contract
- 1-h. The PERT in project management means program evaluation and _____ technique. (CO4, K2) 1
- A. Resource
 - B. Reconciliation
 - C. Reconsideration
 - D. Review
- 1-i. A project in which the Cost Variance is a negative value indicates: (CO5, K2) 1
- A. The project is ahead of schedule
 - B. The project is over budget
 - C. The project is performing as planned
 - D. The project's scope has changed

1-j.	The process of comparing the planned schedule with the actual schedule to identify variances and take corrective action is known as: (CO5, K1)	1
	A. Cost control	
	B. Quality control	
	C. Scope Control	
	D. Schedule control	
2.	Attempt all parts:-	
2.a.	Define Project Team. (CO1, K1)	2
2.b.	Discuss Project Rating Index. (CO2, K2)	2
2.c.	Define the term uncertainty. (CO3, K1)	2
2.d.	Explain Scheduling the Project. (CO4, K2)	2
2.e.	Explain Planned Value. (CO5, K2)	2
	SECTION – B	30
3.	Attempt all parts:-	
3.a.	Answer any <u>one</u> of the following-	
3-a.i	Discuss Roles and Responsibilities of Project Manager. (CO1,K2)	6
3-a.ii	Explain phases the Project Life Cycle, (CO1, K2)	6
3.b.	Answer any <u>one</u> of the following-	
3-b.i	Explain Pre-Feasibility Report. (CO2, K2)	6
3-b ii	Describe the term Risks Analysis. (CO2, K2)	6
3.c.	Answer any <u>one</u> of the following-	
3-c.i	Give any two examples of uncertainty and risk. (CO3, K2)	6
3-cii	Write down any one approach to SCBA. (CO3, K2)	6
3.d.	Answer any <u>one</u> of the following-	
3-d.i	Explain Earned Value. (CO4, K2)	6
3-d ii	Differentiate between (Activity on Arrow) AoA and AoN (Activity on Nodes). (CO4, K4)	6
3.e.	Answer any <u>one</u> of the following-	
3-e.i	Explain in detail Schedule performance index (SPI). (CO5, K2)	6
3-e.ii	Differentiate between Schedule Variance (SV) and Cost Variance (CV). (CO5, K4)	6
	SECTION – C	50
4.	Answer any <u>one</u> of the following-	
4-a.	Discuss the Classification of Projects. (CO1,K2)	10
4-b.	Explain Determinants of Project Success. (CO1, K2)	10
5.	Answer any <u>one</u> of the following-	
5-a.	Discuss the Stages of Project Feasibility Analysis. (CO2, K2)	10
5-b.	Describe the implementation stages of a project. (CO2, K2)	10
6.	Answer any <u>one</u> of the following-	

- 6-a. Discuss the different types of costs in project management. (CO3, K2) 10
- 6-b. Describe the 7 important elements of a Gantt chart, Explain with suitable example. (CO3,K2) 10
7. Answer any one of the following-
- 7-a. Explain Time Estimation Method by considering Optimistic, Pessimistic and Most Likely Time Estimate. State in short Single versus Multiple Time Estimates. (CO4, K3) 10
- 7-b. Comparing the results, paying close attention to the differences in the critical path and project duration between the PERT and CPM analyses. (CO4, K4) 10
8. Answer any one of the following-
- 8-a. Explain the importance of milestones in tracking progress evaluating performance and guiding ongoing improvement. (CO5, K2) 10
- 8-b. Describe the factors affect the cost performance index. (CO5, K2) 10

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