

Code: 50H09

MALLA REDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

IV B. Tech I Semester (MR15)

I Mid Examination Descriptive Questions September 2019

Subject: Business Communication

Branch: Common to EEE, Civil, Mechanical

Time: 90 Minutes

Instructions

1. All the questions carry equal marks
2. Solve all the questions

Q.No	Questions	Bloom's Taxonomy Level	CO
1.	Explain the benefits and limitations of Oral Communication.	Understanding	1
OR			
2	Explain various ways of improving word power.	Understanding	1
OR			
3	Identify the different types of listening and explain.	Applying	1
OR			
4	Develop the term Pitch and demonstrate the importance of clarity of voice.	Applying	1
OR			
5	Compare and contrast the advantages and disadvantages of Written Communication.	Understanding	1
OR			
6	Explain the importance of Effective Communication in detail.	Understanding	1

7	Examine the major differences between General Vocabulary and Technical Vocabulary.	Analyzing	1
OR			
8	List the seven C's needed for effective communication.	Analyzing	1

1	Explain the differences between Formal and Informal Communication.	Understanding	2
OR			
2	Compare and contrast Verbal Communication and Non Verbal Communication. Provide Examples.	Understanding	2
OR			
3	Outline the strategies for effective Conversation?	Understanding	2
OR			
4	Explain the term semantic barrier?	Understanding	2
OR			
5	Develop the term 'Kinesics'.	Applying	2
OR			
6	Identify the role of non-verbal cues in conversations.	Applying	2
OR			
7	Explain in detail the Language as a barrier to communication.	Understanding	2
OR			
8	Compare and contrast Gesture and Posture.	Understanding	2

1	Explain the purpose and importance of Reading Skills.	Understanding	3
OR			
2	List out the characteristics of Extensive reading.	Understanding	3
OR			
3	Examine the different techniques for good comprehension?	Analyzing	3
OR			
4	Distinguish between Skimming and Scanning?	Analyzing	3
OR			
5	Identify the methods of Reading.	Applying	3
OR			
6	Develop the term Inferring and provide example.	Applying	3

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MALLA REDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE

(Autonomous)

Maisammaguda, Dullapally, Secunderabad

Subject: BUSINESS COMMUNICATION CODE: 50H09

Objective Questions (MR-15) IV B.Tech common to Civil, MEC

- 1 The word “communication” derived from []
- commune
communis
communiqué
communicate
- 2 Para linguistic skills are also called as []
- Verbal skills
Non verbal skills
Oral skills
Written skills
- 3 The most important skill to master any language is []
- Writing skills
Speaking skills
reading skills
listening skills
- 4 The root word “communicate” means []
- to share
to receive
to speak
to discuss
- 5 “*Lack of formality*” is one of the disadvantage of []
- Oral communication
Non verbal communication
Verbal communication
Aural communication
- 6 The main purpose of written communication is []
- Alternative method
Authoritative document
Acceptability
Permanent record
- 7 Listening to music, is an example of []
- Superficial listening
focused listening
Appreciative listening
Empathetic listening
- 8 Noise pollution is _____ barrier of listening []
- Psychological

- Physiological
Linguistic
physical
- 9 Synonym of 'wrath' []
violence
hatred
anger
displeasing
- 10 'Mane' and 'Main' are the examples of []
homonyms
homographs
homophones
none of the above
- 11 A newly coined words/expressions are called []
Neologism
Clangs
Preservations
word salad
- 12 Antonym of 'garish' []
Tasteful
anger
scenic
contrasting
- 13 The scientific study of the origin of words is []
Entomology
Etymology
Methodology
Phonology
- 14 Astronomer : Moon starrer → is an example of []
Palindrome
Proverb
Anagrams
Figurative
- 15 Rate of speech means []
cost of speech
measuring the words spoken per minute
measuring the sentences spoken for the minute
all the above
- 16 'Wh' questions should be spoken in []
Falling tone
Rising tone
Falling rising tone
Rising falling tone
- 17 Sarcastic statements should be spoken in []
Rising tone
Falling rising tone

- Falling tone
Rising falling tone
- 18 'Emoticons' in word formation is an example of []
Compounding
Blending
Clipping
Borrowing
- 19 Choice and use of words and phrases in speech is called as []
Diction
tone
pitch
rate
- 20 When we are listening, if we go beyond sympathy to seek a truer []
understanding, is called
Critical listening
Empathetic listening
Attentive listening
Evaluating listening
- 21 A kind of listening to evaluate and judge is called_____ []
Attentive listening
Critical listening
Appreciative listening
Evaluating listening
- 22 In _____ listening, the input zero, because the listener tends to ignore the []
message
Appreciate
Focused
Superficial
Evaluative
- 23 _____ communications involves the transmission of information through []
the auditory sensory system
Oral
visual
aural
none of the above
- 24 _____ is considered as one of the reasons for poor listening []
Understanding the speaker
Pre judging in negative way
Being patient
removing distractions
- 25 Synonym of the word 'Jealous' []
obvious
atrocious
envious
ferocious

- 26 _____ are the words or phrases made by mixing up the letters of other words []
 or phrases
 anagram
 Analogy
 palindrome
 Phrasal verbs
- 27 Vocabulary, that is particularly belongs to a branch is called []
 Effective vocabulary
 engineering vocabulary
 Medical vocabulary
 Technical vocabulary
- 28 The words ‘staff’ and ‘slaff’ are examples of []
 Homographs
 Homonyms
 Homophones
 none of the above
- 29 ‘Speech rate’ the term refers to []
 Measuring words per minute
 Measuring sentences per minute
 Measuring alphabets per minute
 none of the above
- 30 Slow speech is regarded as less than []
 130 words per minute
 150 words per minute
 110 words per minute
 100 words per minute
- 31 Speech rate alters depending upon the speaker’s culture, emotional status, []
 geographical location, subject matter, gender, etc.
 no idea
 yes
 no
 no
- 32 One of the exercise to develop speech rate is _____ []
 reading poetry in mind
 listening to good speakers and practicing
 observing kids
 all the above
- 33 _____ is the auditory attribute of sound ordered on a scale from low **to** []
 high
 rate of speech
 voice
 pitch
 none of the above
- 34 Rising tone can be marked with the symbol or sign _____ []
 Downward arrow
 upward arrow

- [^]
[--]
- 35 The words 'content'-'content' are examples of []
Homographs
homophones
homonyms
all of these
- 36 synonym of the word 'abandon' []
try
join
keep with
forsake
- 37 synonym of 'culinary' []
creative
distasteful
to do with cookery
invade
- 38 Antonym of the word 'entangle' []
untwist
twist
hook
impede
- 39 Antonym of the word 'erudite' []
unfamiliar
knowledgeable
illiterate
ignorant
- 40 The adjective form of the word 'author' []
authorial
auctorial
authored
none of the above
- 41 The word 'technical' refers to []
Special & practical knowledge
Undertaking
Related to computers
All the above
- 42 The word 'Techno' is borrowed from []
Latin
French
Greek
Italian
- 43 Technical writing must be []
Funny
Relevant
Inspirational

- 44 Precise
 Technical Vocabulary is basically ----- []
 Formal
 Informal
 Semi formal
 All the above.
- 45 Technical vocabulary is used by ----- []
 Everyone
 Employees
 The Experts in the field
 People related to technology
- 46 Technical Vocabulary has specific meanings ----- []
 In all fields
 With in the field
 In General English
 All the above
- 47 The diction in Technical Vocabulary is ----- []
 Simple and effective
 Complex and long
 Both of the above
 None of the above.
- 48 ----- is an addition to the base form or stem of a word eitherbeginning []
 or at the end, in order to modify its meaning or to create a new inthe word.
 Suffixation
 Pre fixation
 Affixation
 All the above.
- 49 ----- is a process in which a word is formed by combining 2or []
 3words together to make a new meaning
 Clipping
 Borrowing
 Compounding
 Conversion
- 50 Email is an example of ----- []
 Oral communication
 Written communication
 Aural Communication
 None of the above
- 51 _____ communication is the life blood of a healthy and successful []
 organization,,
 Reports
 letters
 Smart phone
 Two way internal communication
- 52 The content of communication is called _____ []

- message
jargon
Media richness
noise
- 53 Informal communication refers to _____ []
A friendly relaxed
Strict rules
gestures
Very formal
- 54 formal communication is _____ []
Does not require analytical skills
require much resources
time consuming
a&b
- 55 _____ is an example of non verbal communication []
Time
Bulletin board
Space
A&C
- 56 Any communication that conveys a message consisting of word is called _____ []
Verbal communication
Oral communication
Aural communication
Non verbal communication
- 57 Formal organization communication promotes team work and _____ []
Non co-operation
Low quality work
Co-ordination
Tedious and monotonous
- 58 The three common forms of business /official messages are _____ []
The memo, fax, email
Proposal project and guidelines
Only reports
None
- 59 Effective use of language such as clear writing , precision is required in _____ []
NonVerbal communication
Verbal communication
Oral communication
Aural communication []
- 60 letters and memos carry messages like _____ []
Good news and good will messages
Sentimental messages
Logical messages
All of the above
- 61 Whether formal or informal , any writer is expected to be _____ []

- Courteous
 Impolite
 Honest
 Unfaithful []
- 62 The _____ is recipient – centered
 We attitude
 You attitude
 I attitude
 All of the above []
- 63 _____ ensures unity of language
 Coherence
 Compatibility
 Open ideas
 Close ideas []
- 64 _____ messages are written at the instance of serious problems of health.
 Sympathetic
 Condolence
 Appreciative
 complimentary []
- 65 _____ practices misinform and they cause miscommunication
 Ethical practices
 Un ethical practices
 Negative practices
 None []
- 66 _____ are widely used in business transactions as part of written communication
 Visual signs
 Unusual signs
 Gestures
 Body language []
- 67 When detailed and specific communication has to be presented _____ may be used
 Tree diagrams
 Tables
 Visual signs
 Pictures []
- 68 _____ are symbols or numbers used to show data
 Photographs
 Pictograms
 The Gantt
 Tables []
- 69 Modern business communication makes use of _____ in brochures
 Diagrams
 photographs
 maps
 Posters []

- 70 _____ are used to show quantum of anything concentrated in a geographic area []
 Tables
 Pillar
 Maps
 Bar graphs
- 71 _____ are often preferred for routine internal communication []
 Notices
 Projects
 Circulars
 letters
- 72 There are _____ of formality and in formality in different forms of communication []
 Distance
 Closeness
 All of the above
 degrees
- 73 The performance of men and women students over the last five years may be represented by a _____ []
 Surface charts
 Line charts
 Pie charts
 Line and surface charts
- 74 _____ charts are used to depict progression of processes []
 Flow chart
 gantt chart
 pie chart
 pillar chart
- 75 _____ substantially contributes to nonverbal communication []
 Only facial expression
 body language
 only personal appearance
 only lips
- 76 Looking straight in the eye is a mark of _____ in the west []
 Uncultured
 irrational
 dishonesty
 refinement
- 77 Movements of limbs and holding of the body in different positions is also form of _____ []
 Communication
 signals
 body language
 mis communication
- 78 Leaning forward, while sitting in a chair at an interview is generally _____ []
 Accepted

- unethical
unfair
not recommended
- 79 A wave of hand often conveys the meaning of a _____ in the west []
Formal greeting
informal greeting
conventional meeting
none of these
- 80 Ambiguity caused by confused syntax or word order is called as _____ []
barrier
Linguistic barrier
cultural barrier
psychological barrier
cultural barrier
- 81 Anything that distorts the senders intention or message is called _____ []
Noise
sound
gesture
visual signs
- 82 Faulty encoding of the message by the recipient may be considered as result of _____ []
Sound
gestures
noise
disturbed mind
- 83 Unethical factors such as _____ often block true communication []
Greed
true
planned
cultural barriers
- 84 Oral communication becomes ineffective because of _____ []
Poor listening
effective listening
loud listening
voice fluctuations
- 85 Telephone conversations end up in jamming receivers because they irritate due to lack of _____ []
Courtesy
impolite tone
non use of courtesy markers
attitude
- 86 B.C stands for _____ []
Business communication
business co-ordination
business co-operation
business comprehension
- 87 The _____ is the common form of external communication. []

- Letter
memo
circular
journal
- 88 The _____ is often described as work horse of business communication []
Memo
report
none of above
email
- 89 A _____ in business correspondence is an official document written by an []
individual
News
report
Project
official proposals
- 90 _____ in written communication alone can help maintain focus on the []
purpose of business communication
Honesty
Ideas
analytical reasoning
Brevity
- 91 Written messages are preferred when _____ is necessary []
Feedback
record
Documents
email
- 92 The messages should be _____ []
Sincere
Insincere
sentimental
Impolite
- 93 Speaking to the customer care executive is an example of _____ []
Formal communication
informal communication
business communication
conventional communication
- 94 Speaking to a friend on telephone is an example of _____ []
Business communication
informal communication
formal communication
none of these
- 95 _____ is a quick form of official communication []
Fax
letter
Newspaper
A &b
- 96 one of the etiquette of formal telephone communication is _____ []

- Attentive listening
relaxed posture
ignoring
poor listening habits
- 97 _____ are important forms of communication []
- Verbal and nonverbal
only verbal
only nonverbal
all of these
- 98 Communication is not a _____ []
- one way process
two way process
silent process
all of these
- 99 The best expression for the word "look in" _____ []
- look back
a quick glance
difference
study deep
- 100 All gestures in formal communication should _____ with your speech []
- not coordinate
coordinate
lead to mis communication
not comprehend
- 101 _____ is precedes writing and speaking. []
- listening
reading
both a&b
none of the above
- 102 most of the what you write and speak is born out how and what you []
- _____
- Read
Write
listen
Speak
- 103 There was a widefreadd belief that reading would take a backseat because of []
- _____
- print media
electronic media
visual media
none of the above
- 104 the reading skill which requires identifying main and sub points is referred []
- to as _____
- critical reading
study reading

- analytical reading
exploratory reading
- 105 _____ Skills is occasionally applied to make a critical evaluation of matter. []
idea reading
scanning reading
skimming reading
critical reading
- 106 _____ is usually short explanation of theories []
scanning reading
analytical reading
exploratory reading
idea reading
- 107 While reding long articles people go with the details like who wrote, in which []
context etc. this kind of reading is called _____
exploratory reading
analytical reading
idea reading
none of the above
- 108 _____ is particularly useful in handling correspondence is business, []
where there may be a lot of unimportant material
idea reading
analytical reading
exploratory reading
scanning reading
- 109 _____ is the fastest type of reading. []
scanning reading
skimming reading
idea reading
analytical reading
- 110 When you find a book, you _____ to see whether it fits your requirement or not. []
skim
analyze
scan
none of the above
- 111 Continuous _____ improves vocabulary. []
reading
speaking
writing
all the above
- 112 Research related reading is a good example of _____ []
analytical reading
scanning reading
critical reading
none of the above

- 113 _____ type reading is used to locate, what we are looking for []
Skimming
Scanning
Analytical
All of the above
- 114 Text material, which requires _____ is seldom long. []
Critical reading
Analytical reading
Study reading
Exploratory reading
- 115 Reading speed can vary from _____ words per minute, which would cover almost []
all types of reading.
120-150
150-200
150-600
100-150
- 116 Every type of text requires a specific type of reading skill. []
yes
no idea
no
don't know
- 117 _____ will help you develop techniques of style, word usage and organization. []
writing
reading
both a & b
none of the above
- 118 Reading is a rich resource of _____ []
learning
imitating
repeating
all the above
- 119 A _____ test provides a different interpretation every time you read it. []
literary
technical
both a & b
none of the above
- 120 _____ is permanent and can be referred back to as and when required, and it []
is an authentic as it can be checked and debated upon.
spoken word
the written test
both a & b
none of the above
- 121 _____ Reading involves learners reading in detail with specific learning aims and []
tasks.
extensive reading
intensive reading

- both a & b
no idea
- 122 _____ Reading involves learners reading tasks for enjoyment. []
extensive reading
intensive reading
both a & b
none of the above
- 123 What sort of reading is skimming []
quick reading
slow reading
both a&b
None of the above
- 124 Key words and numbers can help with []
skimming
scanning
extensive reading
Intensive reading
- 125 If you look at all the headlines in a paper, what are you doing? []
Extensive reading
Intensive reading
skimming
scanning

MALLAREDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

IV B.TECH II SEM (MR15)
1ST MID EXAM QUESTION BANK

SUBJECT: Construction Engineering and Management

Branch: Civil Engineering

Name of the faculty: Mrs.Ch.Kalyani ,Ms S.Pooja Sri Reddy

PART-A

Instructions:

1. All the questions carry equal marks

2. Solve all the questions

Module I

Q.No	Question	Bloom's Taxonomy Level	CO
1	Classify the types of organization in detail?	Understanding	1
OR			
2	Outline the types of construction?	Understanding	1
OR			
3	Construct the various stages in construction in detail	Applying	1
OR			
4	Identify the resources for construction industry and write a short note?	Applying	1
OR			
5	List the different functions of construction management in detail.	Analyzing	1
OR			
6	Examine in detail about a)construction planning b)construction management	Analyzing	1
OR			
7	Explain in detail objectives of construction management.	Understanding	1
OR			
8	Explain briefly about Construction Management team	Understanding	1

Module II

Q.No	Question	Bloom's Taxonomy Level	CO
1	Classify the different types of Claims that arises in the event of Project closure? Explain any two	Analyzing	2
OR			
2	Distinguish about some Dos and Dont's to avoid Disputes	Analyzing	2
OR			
3	Explain briefly about construction claim?	Understanding	2
OR			
4	Illustrate the term Claim management Explain various steps involved in process of claim management	Understanding	2
OR			
5	Illustrate the term "Construction dispute" and explain various causes of dispute briefly	Understanding	2
OR			
6	Explain the term Arbitration with its advantages in detail	Understanding	2
OR			
7	Choose the various dispute resolution mechanisms adopted by construction industry	Applying	2
OR			
8	Identify different types of Closure in and explain any two in detail	Applying	2

Module III

Q.No	Question	Bloom's Taxonomy Level	CO
1	Contrast the suitability, merits and demerits of lump sum contract	Analyzing	3
OR			
2	Classify about different types of estimation.	Analyzing	3
OR			
3	Explain the conditions of contract of construction work	Understanding	3
OR			
4	Explain Significance of Safety and Quality in construction work	Understanding	3

MALLAREDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

IV B.TECH II SEM (MR15)
1stMID EXAM QUESTION BANK

SUBJECT: Construction Engineering and Management

Branch: Civil Engineering

Name of the faculty: Mrs.Ch.Kalyani ,Ms S.Pooja Sri Reddy

Q .No QUESTION DESCRIPTION CORRECT ANSWER

1. Which of the following does not represent an activity? []
 - A. Site located
 - B. Foundation is being dug
 - C. The office area is being cleaned
 - D. The invitations are being sent

2. In resources levelling []
 - A. Total duration of project is reduced
 - B. Total duration of project is increased
 - C. Uniform demand of resources is achieved
 - D. Cost of project is controlled

3. Sensitivity analysis is a study of []
 - A. Comparison of profit and loss
 - B. Comparison of assets and liabilities
 - C. Change in output due to change in input
 - D. Economics of cost and benefits of the project

4. Preliminary project report for a road project must contain []
 - A. The detailed estimated cost based on detailed design
 - B. The several alternatives of the project that have been considered
 - C. The soil survey, traffic survey, concept design and approximate cost
 - D. The contract documents for inviting tenders

5. At a work site, statistical quality control of concrete means []
 - A. Measurement of risks to eliminate failures
 - B. Applying the theory' of probability to sample testing or inspection
 - C. Reduction in wastage of inspection costs
 - D. Reduction in costs for the removal of defects

6. Pick up the correct statement from the following: []
 - A. Optimistic time estimate refers to activities
 - B. Pessimistic time estimate refers to activities
 - C. Most likely time estimate refers to activities

D. All the above

7. The time with which direct cost does not reduce with the increase in time is known as []

- A. Crash time
- B. Normal time
- C. Optimistic time
- D. Standard time

8. While filling the tender for any work, the contractor considers []

- A. Site survey
- B. Availability of construction materials
- C. Availability of labour
- D. All the above

9. Power stations are generally treated as []

- A. Light construction
- B. Heavy construction
- C. Industrial construction
- D. Electrical construction

10. Construction team means []

- A. An engineer
- B. An architect
- C. An owner
- D. All the above

11. Works costing less than Rs. 20,000 are treated as []

- A. Any project
- B. Major projects
- C. Minor projects
- D. All the above

12. Railway projects are treated as []

- A. Light construction
- B. Heavy construction
- C. Industrial construction
- D. None of these

13. Which one of the following represents an event? []

- A. Concrete cured
- B. Fixing of door
- C. Plastering of walls
- D. Selecting sites

14. For the execution of a project, a contractor is []

- A. A person
- B. A firm
- C. An agency
- D. All the above

15. The constraints in case of resource smoothening operation would be []
A. Resources
B. Project duration time
C. Both resources and project duration time
D. None of the above
16. The time which results in the least, possible construction cost of an activity, is known as []
A. Normal time
B. Slow time
C. Crash time
D. Standard time
17. The direct cost of a project with respect to normal time is []
A. minimum
B. Maximum
C. Zero
D. Infinite
18. The object of technical planning, is []
A. Preparation of specifications
B. Preparation of estimates
C. Initiating the procurement action of resources
D. All the above
19. Various activities of a project, are shown on bar charts by []
A. Vertical lines
B. Horizontal lines
C. Dots
D. Crosses
20. Pick up the incorrect statement from the following: []
A. The activity is the time consuming part of a project
B. The beginning and end of a job, are called events
C. The activity which consumes maximum time, is called a node
D. Logically and sequentially connected activities and events form a network
21. The main principle of an organization, is []
A. Unity of command
B. Effective control at all levels
C. Delegation of authority
D. All the above
22. Economic saving of time results by crashing []
A. Cheapest critical activity
B. Cheapest noncritical activity
C. Costliest critical activity
D. Costliest noncritical activity
23. The technique for establishing and maintaining priorities among the various jobs of a project, is []

- A. known
 - B. Event flow scheduling technique
 - C. Critical ratio scheduling
 - D. Slotting technique for scheduling
24. Which one of the following represents an activity? []
- A. Excavation for foundation
 - B. Curing of concrete
 - C. Setting of question paper
 - D. All the above
25. Which of the following excavators is most suitable for digging under water? []
- A. Drag line
 - B. Hoe
 - C. Clam shell
 - D. Dipper shovel
26. Residential buildings are treated as []
- A. Light construction
 - B. Heavy construction
 - C. Industrial construction
 - D. Private construction
27. Military organization is known as []
- A. Line organization
 - B. Line and staff organization
 - C. Functional organization
 - D. None of these
28. The process of incorporating changes and rescheduling or re planning is called []
- A. Resource leveling
 - B. Resource smoothening
 - C. Updating
 - D. Critical path scheduling
29. The salient feature of functional organization is []
- A. Strict adherence to specifications
 - B. Separation of planning and design part
 - C. Each individual maintains functional efficiency
 - D. All the above
30. Which one of the following is not an excavating and moving type of equipment? []
- A. Bulldozer
 - B. Clam shell
 - C. Scraper
 - D. Dump truck
31. The main disadvantage of line organization, is []
- A. Rigid structure
 - B. Extraordinary delay in communications
 - C. Top level executions over work

- D. All the above
32. Batching refers to []
A. Controlling the total quantity at each batch
B. Weighing accurately, the quantity of each material for a job before mixing
C. Controlling the quantity of each material into each batch
D. Adjusting the water to be added in each batch according to the moisture content of the
33. Final technical authority of a project lies with []
A. Assistant Engineer
B. Executive Engineer
C. Superintending Engineer
D. Chief Engineer
34. A construction schedule is prepared after collecting []
A. Number of operations
B. Output of labour
C. Output of machinery
D. All the above
35. The reduction in project time normally results in []
A. Decreasing the direct cost and increasing indirect cost
B. Increasing the direct cost and decreasing the indirect cost
C. Increasing the direct cost and indirect cost both
D. Decreasing the direct cost and indirect cost both
36. Frederick W. Taylor introduced a system of working known as []
A. Line organization
B. Line and staff organization
C. Functional organization
D. Effective organization
37. The Overall in-charge of an organization at the site responsible for the execution of the works, is []
A. Executive Engineer
B. Engineer
C. Junior Engineer
D. Assistant Engineer
38. The first stage of a construction, is []
A. Preparation of estimate
B. Survey of the site
C. Initiation of proposal
D. Preparation of tender
39. The most popular type of organization used for Civil Engineering Constructions, is []
A. Line organization
B. Line and staff organization
C. Functional organization
D. Effective organization

40. The probability of completion of any activity within its expected time is []
A. 50 %
B. 84.1 %
C. 99.9 %
D. 100 %
41. Pre-tender stage requires []
A. Acquisition of land
B. Selection of site
C. Formalization of alignment of work
D. All the above
42. The estimated time required to perform an activity, is known as []
A. Event
B. Dummy
C. Duration
D. Float
43. Modular co-ordination of construction means proper []
A. Planning
B. Designing
C. Execution
D. All the above
44. The final selection of a construction site, is done by []
A. Departmental representative or user
B. Local civil authority representative
C. Representative of engineer authority
D. All the above
45. The main advantage of line organization is: []
A. Effective command and control
B. Rigid discipline in the organization
C. Defined responsibilities at all levels
D. All the above
46. The first method invented for planning projects, was []
A. Bar chart method
B. Milestone chart
C. Critical path method (CPM)
D. Programme Evaluation and Review Technique (PERT)
47. Modular co-ordination of construction means proper []
A. planning
B. designing
C. execution
D. all the above.
48. In site organization who is the superior []
A. EE

- B. AE
- C. JE
- D. Foreman

49. The organizational structure can be classified into []
A. Line organization
B. Line and staff organization
C. Functional organization
D. All the above.

50. Role of structural engineer []
A. Prepare structural design
B. Prepare working drawing
C. Prepare layouts
D. all the above.

51 The term _____ is used in the case where required resources are assigned such that available resources are not exceeded []
A. Resource allocation
B. Saving resources
C. Reserve allocation
D. None of these

52 _____ cannot be accomplished with these essential resources namely-materials, labour, equipment and time. []
A. Resource management
B. Resource Planning
C. Resource allocation
D. None of these

53 Human resource planning breaks down into []
A. Home office personnel
B. Construction sub-contractors
C. Construction personnel
D. All of these

54 The simplest form of a personnel loading curve is a _____ shape []
A. rectangular
B. trapezoidal
C. triangular
D. None of these

55 With the consideration of __we should consider home office support personnel since they play an important role in the project involvement []
A. Manpower
B. machinery
C. management
D. None of these

56 _____ refers to the set of actions and methodology used by organizations to efficiently assign the resources they have to jobs, tasks or projects []

- A. scheduling
- B. Resource scheduling
- C. principle of scheduling
- D. None of these

57 _____ scheduling is the key to project management []

- A. Planning
- B. Resource
- C. Both a&b
- D. None of these

58 Manpower plays important role in project _____ []

- A. Involvement
- B. management
- C. resources
- D. All of the above

59 _____ is the fitting of the final work plan to a time scale. []

- A. Planning
- B. Scheduling
- C. Organizing
- D. None of these

60 _____ is concerned with decision of the total construction work into manageable departments/sections and systematically managing various operations by delegating specific tasks to individuals []

- A. Organizing
- B. Planning
- C. Implementing
- D. None of these

61 Contractor requesting for either time extension or reimbursement or sometimes both is called as []

- A. claim
- B. Dispute
- C. Addition
- D. None of these

62 Claims are becoming an inevitable and unavoidable due to []

- A. Improper execution
- B. High expectations of owner
- C. Differences between owner and contractor
- D. All the above

63 The contractor studies the extra works and same is read against contract it is termed as []

- A. Claim identification
- B. Claim notification
- C. Claim substantiation
- D. None of the above

- 64 After it is established by the contractor that it is an extra work, contractor should inform by []
- A. Claim identification
 - B. Claim substantiation
 - C. Claim notification
 - D. None of the above
- 65 It is always preferable to link ____ to contractual provisions []
- A. Dispute
 - B. Claim
 - C. Notification
 - D. Identification
- 66 Indicate intention and submit it within ____ frame provided in the contract []
- A. Time
 - B. Contract
 - C. Money
 - D. None
- 67 The geneses of many disputes often lie in the []
- A. Contractor
 - B. Contract document
 - C. Litigation
 - D. Claim
- 68 Incorrect ground data includes []
- A. Ground conditions
 - B. Depth of water table
 - C. Rainfall and temperature
 - D. All of the above
- 69 The language of the contract should be clear and such that it is open to different []
- A. Opinions
 - B. Admits
 - C. dismissals
 - D. Interpretations
- 70 The most commonly used mechanism for settlement of technical disputes in a construction project []
- A. Resolution
 - B. Attitudes
 - C. Avoidance
 - D. Arbitration
- 71 The difference between the ground reality during execution and the conditions provided in the contract could easily be the reason for []
- A. Business
 - B. Contract
 - C. Dispute
 - D. Profit

- 72 The ____ of the contract should be clear and such that it is not open to different interpretations []
- A. Clarity
 - B. Language
 - C. Provisions
 - D. Wordings
- 73 The adjudication process is carried out as per the ____ set out in contract []
- A. Provisions
 - B. Rules
 - C. Disciplines
 - D. None
- 74 There may be loss of profit and _____ to the owner due to delays caused by contractor []
- A. Person
 - B. Owner
 - C. Builder
 - D. Engineer
- 75 The scope of the work may be substantially modified by the []
- A. Contractor
 - B. Builder
 - C. Owner
 - D. Individual
- 76 Construction ____ can also arise on account of inclement weather []
- A. Loss
 - B. Claims
 - C. Profit
 - D. None
- 77 It is always preferable to link the claim to []
- A. Profit provisions
 - B. Contractual provisions
 - C. Loss
 - D. Dealing
- 78 The owner may desire to get the work done at a faster pace than is required by []
- A. Contract document
 - B. Contractor
 - C. Builder
 - D. Engineer
- 79 There may be hold on works due to delay in release of drawings and other inputs cause []
- A. Profit
 - B. Claim
 - C. Loss
 - D. None

- 80 Following is the mechanism of dispute resolution []
A. Negotiation
B. Mediation and conciliation
C. Arbitration
D. All of the above
- 81 Don't throw good money after bad money in pursuing ____ claims []
A. Good
B. Useless
C. Arbitrary
D. Bad
- 82 To avoid ____ study contract conditions and local laws thoroughly []
A. Loss
B. Profit
C. Dispute
D. Ambiguity
- 83 Project closure can be []
A. Construction closure
B. Financial closure
C. Contract closure
D. All of the above
- 84 This is the ____ phase of a construction project []
A. Last
B. First
C. Mid
D. None of the above
- 85 A ____ planned project closure may take more than a year to complete []
A. Poorly
B. Improper
C. Good
D. Medium
- 86 The ____ from the project closure phase help to execute the next project with more efficiency and control []
A. Outputs
B. Inputs
C. Profits
D. All the above
- 87 Claim is a ____ legged table []
A. Four
B. Two
C. Three
D. One
- 88 Liability ,causation, damages comes under []
A. Project closure

- B. Claim
- C. Profits
- D. Loss

89 _____ is defined as communication between parties concerned, either in writing or in oral form. []

- A. Dispute
- B. Claim
- C. Profits
- D. Project closure

90 _____ usually issued by the municipality under the jurisdiction []

- A. Demobilization
- B. Certificate of occupancy
- C. Financial closure
- D. Contract closure

91 _____ should not to be made for the sake of record creation []

- A. Loss
- B. Profits
- C. Closure
- D. Correspondence

92 Tenor of correspondence should not be []

- A. Aggressive
- B. Nominal
- C. Up surd
- D. None

93 In correspondence _____ should not be misrepresented []

- A. Laws
- B. Conditions
- C. Facts
- D. All the above

94 Facts and figures should not be []

- A. Aggressive
- B. Exaggerated
- C. Simple
- D. All the above

95 Correspondence should not to be made for the sake of _____ creation []

- A. Bad
- B. Interpretation
- C. Record
- D. None of the above

96 Have your _____ settled during the course of execution []

- A. Arbitrations
- B. Disputes
- C. Closures

D. Claims

97 _____ has clear merits over formal legal proceedings []

- A. Arbitration
- B. Disclosures
- C. Alternative dispute resolution
- D. None

98 Be careful how the law of the land interprets –no damage clause in favour of []

- A. Owner
- B. Contractor
- C. Builder
- D. Engineer

99 To avoid ____ provide analysis and documentation early []

- A. Damages
- B. Loss
- C. Disputes
- D. None

100 Do not set up ego barriers in settling ____ during the course of work []

- A. Disputes
- B. Profits
- C. Damages
- D. All of the above

101 During the construction period, price variation clause in contracts caters to []

- A. Increase in rates of only important materials
- B. Variation in cost in materials element, labour element and petrol-oil-lubricant element
- C. Variation in total cost of the project on an ad hoc basis
- D. Rate of inflation

102 While filling the tender for any work, the contractor considers []

- A. Site survey
- B. Availability of construction materials
- C. Availability of labour
- D. All the above

103 For the execution of a project, a contractor is []

- A. A person
- B. A firm
- C. An agency
- D. All the above

104 Mobilization advance up to 10% of the cost of work is given to a contractor []

- A. On commencement of work at site for payment of loan taken by him
- B. For the purchase of construction materials
- C. For the payment of advances to labour and other staff
- D. For all activities required to start the work at site on finalization of the contract document

105 The first stage of a construction, is []

- A. Preparation of estimate
- B. Survey of the site
- C. Initiation of proposal
- D. Preparation of tender

106 Sinking fund is []

- A. The fund for rebuilding a structure when its economic life is over
- B. Raised to meet maintenance costs
- C. The total sum to be paid to the municipal authorities by the tenants
- D. A part of the money kept in reserve for providing additional structures and structural modifications

107 Which contract fixed lump sum amount is paid to contractor []

- A. Item rate contract
- B. Cost plus fixed fee contract
- C. Cost plus percent of cost contract
- D. Lump sum contract

108 Type of contract suitable for contractor having prior construction experience []

- A. Item rate contract
- B. Cost plus fixed fee contract
- C. Cost plus percent of cost contract
- D. Lump sum contract

109 Type of contract not suitable for difficult foundation excavation of un certain character []

- A. Item rate contract
- B. Cost plus fixed fee contract
- C. Cost plus percent of cost contract
- D. Lump sum contract

110 Type of contract not suitable for projects susceptible to un predictable hazards and variations []

- A. Item rate contract
- B. Cost plus fixed fee contract
- C. Cost plus percent of cost contract
- D. Lump sum contract

111 Type of contract in which un foreseen details of work are not specified in the contract document []

- A. Item rate contract
- B. Cost plus fixed fee contract
- C. Cost plus percent of cost contract
- D. Lump sum contract

112 Schedule contract is also known as []

- A. Item rate contract
- B. Cost plus fixed fee contract
- C. Cost plus percent of cost contract
- D. Lump sum contract

- 113 Type of contract most used for works financed by public or government bodies []
- A. Item rate contract
 - B. Cost plus fixed fee contract
 - C. Cost plus percent of cost contract
 - D. Lump sum contract
- 114 Type of contract in which there is no need for detailed drawings at the time of allotting contract []
- A. Item rate contract
 - B. Cost plus fixed fee contract
 - C. Cost plus percent of cost contract
 - D. Lump sum contract
- 115 Changes in drawings and quantities of individual items can be made in []
- A. Item rate contract
 - B. Cost plus fixed fee contract
 - C. Cost plus percent of cost contract
 - D. Lump sum contract
- 116 In which contract the payment to the contractor is made on the actual work done []
- A. Item rate contract
 - B. Cost plus fixed fee contract
 - C. Cost plus percent of cost contract
 - D. Lump sum contract
- 117 In which contract lump sum amount and schedule of rates are included in the contract agreement []
- A. Item rate contract
 - B. Lump sum and schedule contract
 - C. Cost plus percent of cost contract
 - D. Lump sum contract
- 118 In which contract amount of fee is determined as a lump sum []
- A. Item rate contract
 - B. Cost plus fixed fee contract
 - C. Cost plus percent of cost contract
 - D. Lump sum contract
- 119 Type of contract suitable for important structures where the cost of construction is immaterial []
- A. Item rate contract
 - B. Cost plus fixed fee contract
 - C. Cost plus percent of cost contract
 - D. Lump sum contract
- 120 Type of contract cannot be adopted normally in case of public bodies and government departments []
- A. Item rate contract
 - B. Cost plus fixed fee contract
 - C. Cost plus percent of cost contract
 - D. Lump sum contract

121 Type of contract which is given on certain percentage over the actual cost of construction []

- A. Item rate contract
- B. Cost plus fixed fee contract
- C. Cost plus percent of cost contract
- D. Lump sum contract

122 Important documents of contract []

- A. Time of completion
- B. Penalty
- C. Settlement of disputes
- D. All the above

123 Which of the following is approximate estimation []

- A. Plinth are method
- B. Cubic rate method
- C. Bay method
- D. All the above

124 A detailed estimate is accompanied by []

- A. Report
- B. Specification
- C. Design data and calculation
- D. All the above

125 The rights and obligations of the owner and the contractor are defined in a document called []

- A. Tender document
- B. Tender form
- C. Contract document
- D. None of the above

Signature of the Faculty

Signature of the HoD

Code: 50H15

MR 15

MALLA REDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)
(Affiliated to JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD)
Maisammaguda, Dhulapally, (Post via Kompally), Secunderabad-500 100.

IV B.TECH II SEMESTER

SUBJECT: ENTREPRENEURSHIP SKILLS

(BRANCH :Common to CSE,ECE,EEE,ME,CE,Mining)

Name of the faculty : P.RAJITHA,B.KIRAN KUMAR REDDY,ABHINAV SWAROOP,DR.G.PRAVEEN KUMAR(MBA DEPARTMENT)

MODULE-I			
Q.No	Question	Bloom's Taxonomy Level	CO
1.	Define entrepreneurship? What are the new trends you have noticed in entrepreneurship during 21 st century?	Remembering	1
OR			
2.	Entrepreneurs can fail even if they are committed and have the characteristics needed to be successful. Why do you think this can happen?	Understanding	1
3.	Explain the evolution of entrepreneurship with suitable examples	Understanding	1
OR			
4.	How can an organizational development be aided by having a good entrepreneurial mind set?	Remembering	1
5	Do you feel the service sector creates more job opportunities than the manufacturing sector — if yes, give reasons?	Creating	1
OR			
6	List out the various barriers to entrepreneurship. Write some overcoming measures for such barriers.	Remembering	1
7	Discuss the various steps for setting up an enterprise.	Understanding	1
OR			
8	Distinguish between entrepreneur and entrepreneurship?	Understanding	1
MODULE-II			
1.	What are the problems faced by Indian Women Entrepreneurs and what government support can they avail of?	Remembering	2
OR			
2.	As a potential entrepreneur, how would you construct a business plan to satisfy your banker?	Remembering	2

3.	Why do entrepreneurs need a strategy for success? Discuss an integrated corporate entrepreneurial strategy?	Remembering	2
OR			
4.	“Entrepreneurs are made not born”. Comment and give reason for your views.	Understanding	2

Signature of Faculty

Signature of HOD

Code: 50H15

MR-15-16

MALLA REDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

IV B.Tech II Semester I Mid Question Bank 2018-19

Subject: Entrepreneurship Skills

Common: CSE,CE,ECE,EEE,Mech,Mining

**Name of the faculty : P.RAJITHA,B.KIRAN KUMAR REDDY,ABHINAV
SWAROOP,DR.G.PRAVEEN KUMAR(MBA DEPARTMENT)**

-
1. SBIR stands for []
 - a) Small business intelligent research
 - b) Small business inventory research
 - c) Small business innovation research
 - d) Small business inventory research
 2. Which statement is not true of entrepreneurs? []
 - a) They take risks
 - b) They apply innovative ideas.
 - c) They change the way businesses convert inputs into outputs
 - d) They generally stick to the processes already in use
 3. The idea and actions that explain how a firm will make its profits refers to []
 - a) Mission
 - b) Goal
 - c) Objective
 - d) Strategy
 4. Entrepreneurial success has been significant because of the culture and political and economic system in _____ []
 - a) European countries
 - b) Asian countries
 - c) Middle east
 - d) Transition economies
 5. A set of reasons for engaging in particular behaviour, especially human behaviour is known as []
 - a) Values
 - b) Vision
 - c) Mission
 - d) Motivation
 6. Which of the following is not the characteristic that is helpful for an entrepreneur to have? []
 - a) Self esteem
 - b) Optimism
 - c) Drive
 - d) Caution
 7. Locus of control is []
 - a) A feeling
 - b) Attitude
 - c) Attribute
 - d) None of the above
 8. Personal characteristic to be successful entrepreneur includes: []
 - a) Understanding environment
 - b) Creating management options
 - c) Encourage open discussion
 - d) All the above
 9. Money or property owned are used in business []
 - a) Capitalism
 - b) Capital
 - c) Mentor
 - d) Wage
 10. Which of the following is presented as evidence of social factors influencing whether someone becomes an owner-manager? []
 - a) Self-employment is more common among single people than among the married
 - b) Although people believe self-employment runs in families, there is little evidence to support this view
 - c) There seems to be little relationship between self-employment and age.
 - d) Self-employment is more common among some ethnic group
 11. Full form of MUDRA []
 - a) Macro units Development and refinance Agency
 - b) Micro units Development and recommend Agency
 - c) Micro units Development and refinance Agency
 - d) None of the above
 12. International entrepreneurship is []
 - a) Licensing
 - b) Exporting
 - c) a&b
 - d) None of the above

13. _____ is what the “W” in the SWOT analysis stands for []
 a) Wedge b)Work c)Worth of business d)Weakness
14. An entrepreneur’s primary motivation for starting business is []
 a)To make money b)To be independent c)To be famous d)To be powerful
15. To be successful in an entrepreneurial venture you need []
 a) Money b)Luck c)Hard work d)Good idea
16. Entrepreneurs are best as []
 a) Managers b)Venture capitalists c)Planners d)Doers
17. Entrepreneurs are []
 a) High risk takers b)Moderate risk takers c)Small risk takers d)Doesn’t matter
18. Entrepreneurs typically from []
 a) Service business
 b) Manufacturing companies
 c) Constructive companies
 d) A variety of ventures
19. Female entrepreneurs normally start their venture at the age of _____years[]
 a)35-45 b)25-30 c)20-25 d)40-45
20. Male entrepreneurs normally start their venture at the age of _____years []
 a)35-45 b)25-35 c)20-25 d)40-45
21. In _____the death of entrepreneur results in the termination of venture []
 a)Limited company b)Proprietorship c)Limited partnership d)Corporation
22. The term entrepreneur came from []
 a)French b)Latin c)English d)UK
23. For the success of business plan the goals should be []
 a)Limitless b)Imaginary c)Specific d)Generalized
24. An actor and a person who managed large project were termed as the entrepreneur in the____[]
 a)Earliest period b)Middle ages c)17th century d)19th century
25. Which of the following is the most important for the entrepreneur, while starting a new venture, to make an assessment of? []
 []
 a)Risk b)Profit c)Market d)competitors
26. Which one of the following is NOT an internal factor? []
 a) New technology b) Marketing c) Manufacturing d)Personnel
27. The Entrepreneur’s _____ depends upon his/her perception of opportunity []
 a) Commitment of opportunity b) Commitment of resources
 c) Control of recourses d) Strategic orientation
28. _____ refers to what a person heard/apprehended when he/she was young []
 a) Verbal programming b) Modelling c) Disassociation d) None of the above
29. People who own, operate, and take risk of a business venture []
 a) Aptitude b) Employee c) Entrepreneurs d) Entrepreneurship
30. Which one is NOT a disadvantage of Entrepreneurship? []
 a) Risky b) Uncertain Income c) You are the boss d) Work long hours
31. The Entrepreneur was distinguished from capital provider in _____ []
 a) Middle ages b) Early ages c) 18th century d) 20th century

32. The person who managed large projects was known as Entrepreneur in which []
a) Middle ages b) Early ages c) 18th century d) 20th century
33. Which of the following is alternatively called corporate venturing? []
a) Entrepreneurship b) Intrapreneurship
c) Act of stating a new venture d) Offering new products by an existing company
34. The activity which occurs when the new venture is started is called: []
a) Motivation b) Business skills c) Departure point d) Goal orientation
35. Which one of the following is NOT one of the schools of thought under Macro view of entrepreneurship? []
a) Environmental b) Financial c) Displacement d) None of the above
36. An entrepreneur doing business within the national border is called: []
a) International entrepreneurship b) Intrapreneurship
c) Domestic entrepreneurship d) None of the above
37. A firm with five or fewer employees, initial capitalization requirements of under \$50,000, and the regular operational involvement of the owner []
a) Mentor b) Franchise c) Service d) Microenterprise
38. Business activities that avoid harm to the environment or help to protect it in some way is []
a) Free enterprise system b) Entrepreneur
c) Green Entrepreneurship d) Social Entrepreneurship
39. A _____ is a for-profit enterprise with the dual goals of achieving profitability and attaining social returns []
a) Social business b) Green Entrepreneurship
c) Entrepreneur d) Social Entrepreneurship
40. Evaluation of your strengths and weaknesses []
a) Self Assessment b) Employee c) Entrepreneurship d) Entrepreneur
41. Which one is NOT a disadvantage of Entrepreneurship? []
a) Risky b) Uncertain Income c) You are the boss d) Work long hours
42. What type of entrepreneurial business actually produces the products they sell? []
a) Manufacturing b) Wholesaling c) Retailing d) Service
43. What type of entrepreneurial business sells products directly to the people who use or consume them? []
a) Manufacturing b) Wholesaling c) Retailing d) Service
44. Which one is NOT an advantage of Entrepreneurship? []
a) Can choose a business of interest b) You can be creative
c) Make a lot of money d) You will make decisions alone
45. The ability to learn a particular kind of job []
a) Aptitude b) Employee c) Entrepreneurship d) Entrepreneur
46. Entrepreneurs who start a series of companies are known as: []
a) Macropreneurs b) Intrapreneurs c) Multipreneurs d) None of the above

47. The opposite of "opportunity thinking" is: []
 a) Obstacle thinking b) Thought self-leadership.
 c) Self-efficiency d) Adaptive response behavior.
48. The startups which rarely go public are called: []
 a) Life style b) Foundation company c) Small company d) High potential venture
49. Venture capital firms are usually organized as []
 a) Closed-end mutual funds b) Limited partnerships
 c) Corporations d) nonprofit businesses
50. The entrepreneur who is committed to the entrepreneurial effort because it makes good business sense is classed as a/an _____ []
 a) Inventor b) Craftsman c) Hacker d) Opportunist
- 51 Today, inspired by the growth of companies such as Amazon.com, entrepreneurs are flocking to the to start new businesses []
 a) Bookstore b) Small Business Administration c) Internet d) None of the above
52. A group of companies or individuals that invests money in new or expanding businesses for ownership and potential profits is known as []
 a) An equity financing firm b) Franchising c) A venture capital firm d) A corporation
- 53 .For Internet start-ups, one typical source of first funds is through []
 a) Angel financing b) Government funds. c) Stock financing d) Community development financing
54. Felix is an entrepreneur. At this stage of his company, his main concerns are do we have enough customers and money. What stage of growth is Felix's company in? []
 a) Survival b) Start-up c) Resource maturity d) None of the above
55. The primary concerns when first3 starting your business are: []
 a) Marketing and accounting b) Planning and human resources
 c) Financing and marketing d) Financing and planning
56. What are the primary sources of funding for entrepreneurs? []
 a) Personal savings and individual investors
 b) Finance companies and banks
 c) Small Business Administration and banks
 d) None of the above
57. Which one of the following is a barrier to new product creation and development? []
 a) Trial and error b) Opportunity cost c) Opportunity parameter
 d) Intrapreneurship culture
58. Which one of the factors should be considered while assessing the location for business? []
 a) Parking b) Access from roadways to facility
 c) Delivery rates d) All of the given options
59. Which one of the following is a sound strategic option for an entrepreneur when synergy is present? []
 a) Merger b) Joint venture c) Minority interest d) Majority interest
60. The _____ plan shows whether the business is economically feasible or not. []
 a) Financial b) Business c) Economic d) None of the above
61. The point at which a venture is neither making profits nor losses is described by the term []

- a) Start-up b) Buck-up c) Cash strap d) Break even
62. An entrepreneur's failure to adhere to sound business practices can be considered as []
 a) Behaving unethically b) Ignoring indigenous customs
 c) Not observing local regulations d) None of the above
63. Every business venture starts with []
 a) Capital b) An idea c) A market d) An opportunity
64. Which of the following is NOT a method of generating a venture idea []
 a) Training b) Checklist c) Notebook d) Brainstorming
65. Which of the following is NOT a push force of motivation? []
 a) Security needs b) Career advancement goals
 c) Attitude about the supervisor d) Amount and timing of feedback
66. Which of the following is NOT an internal motivating force? []
 a) Goals b) Feedback c) Needs d) None of the above
67. Which is one of the most important leadership qualities among managers and employees in the organization? []
 a) Entrepreneurship b) Motivation c) Communication d) Staffing
68. An individual's search for a new venture creation and the desire to sustain that venture is called _____. []
 a) Entrepreneurial Communication b) Entrepreneurial motivation
 c) Entrepreneurial skills d) None of the above
69. If expected outcomes are _____ than achieved results, the entrepreneurs are motivated to continue the same behaviour []
 a) Less b) More c) Constant d) None
70. Most of the successful entrepreneurs say that they are motivated by []
 a) Desire for money b) Desire to make their vision come true
 c) Both A & B d) None of the above
71. Who was the first lady governor of an Indian state? []
 a) Miss padmaja Naidu b) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu
 c) Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani d) Mrs. Tarakeshwari Sinha
72. Who among the following is the world's first woman cosmonaut? []
 a) Bachendri Pal b) Junko Tabei c) Valentine Tereshkova d) Sally Ride
73. Who among the following was the first woman minister of a state []
 a) Vijayalakshmi Pandit b) Sarojini Naidu
 c) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur d) Indira Gandhi
74. MSMED stands to _____ []
 a) Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development
 b) Mini, Small & Medium Enterprises Development
 c) Micro, Small & Medium Entrepreneurship Development
 d) Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Department
75. _____ implies that women entrepreneurs are now economically independent and take decisions independently. []
 a) Better utilization of resources b) Improved quality life
 c) Economic development d) Employment generation

Signature of the faculty

Signature of the HOD

MALLA REDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)
IV B.Tech– II Sem (MR 15-2016 Admitted Students)
I Mid Examination Subjective Question Bank

Subject: Ground Improvement Techniques Branch :CIVIL ENGINEERING

Name of the faculty:Dr.C.M Vivevardhan/M.C Venkatasubbaiah

Instructions:

1. All the questions carry equal marks

2. Solve all the questions

Q.No.	Question	Bloom's Taxonomy Level	CO
<u>Module I</u>			
1.	Discuss the need and objectives of ground improvement	Creating	1
OR			
2.	Elaborate the principals involved in the Grouting by ground improvement technique.	Creating	1
OR			
3.	Explain how electro-osmosis technique is effective in improving the behavior of expansive soils.	Understanding	1
OR			
4.	Summarize the different types of Grouts available and what are its properties?	Understanding	1
OR			
5.	Justify the role of grouting in ground improvement?	Evaluating	1
OR			
6.	Justify with neat sketches about the dewatering by Sumps and Ditches, What are its advantages and disadvantages.	Evaluating	1
OR			
7.	Outline deep well system of dewatering method.	Understanding	1
OR			
8.	Explain multistage well point system of dewatering technique.	Understanding	1
<u>Module II</u>			
1.	Explain the method of densification by Blasting, Explain its	Understanding	2

	effectiveness.		
OR			
2.	Explain the method of vibro-flotation applied for compaction of granular soils at depth. Give neat sketches wherever required.	Understanding	2
OR			
3.	Compare the working of sand drains and sand witch geo-drains in ground improvement.	Analyzing	2
OR			
4.	Analyze the preloading method and also list out its advantages and disadvantage.	Analyzing	2
OR			
5.	Explain the objectives of densification in cohesionless soils.	Understanding	2
OR			
6.	Explain how the stone columns are useful for improving the properties of soil.	Remembering	2
OR			
7.	Write a note on Thermal methods.	Understanding	2
OR			
8.	Describe the theory related to lime columns.	Understanding	2
<u>Module III</u>			
1.	Explain the advantages and disadvantages of woven and non-woven geotextiles.	Understanding	3
OR			
2.	List out the applications of Geotextiles based on separation and reinforcement functions.	Understanding	3

3.	Summarize the properties of geosynthetics.	Understanding	3
OR			
4.	Explain the principles of Geosynthetics with neat sketches.	Understanding	3

Signature of the faculty

Signature of HoD

MALLA REDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

IV B.Tech– II Sem (MR 15-2016 Admitted Students)

I Mid Examination Subjective Question Bank

Subject: Ground Improvement Techniques Branch :CIVIL ENGINEERING

Name of the faculty:Dr.C.M Vivevardhan/M.C Venkatasubbaiah

1 The removal of excess of water from the saturated soil mass is called_____ []

- A. Drainage and Dewatering
- B. Saturation
- C. None of the mentioned
- D. All of the mentioned

2 Which one of the following method can be used to lower water table, using gravity flow? []

- A. Well point system
- B. Dewatering
- C. Water suction method
- D. Dehydration

3 Which one of the following method can be used to lower water table, using gravity flow? []

- A. Well point system
- B. Dewatering
- C. Water suction method
- D. Dehydration

4 The ground water table may be lowered by which of the following methods? []

- A. Vacuum method
- B. Well point system
- C. Electro-osmosis method
- D. All of the mentioned

5 What is the minimum depth of water that can be brought to the surface in well point system? []

- A. 5m

- B. 2m
- C. 6m
- D. 1m

6 For dewatering more than 6m below the water table, which of the following method is used? []

- A. Well point system
- B. Multi stage well point system
- C. Vacuum method
- D. Deep well system

7 A advantage of using jetting of water in well point system is _____ []

- A. Forms a natural filter around well point
- B. Allows to penetrate soil easily
- C. Less time is consumed for drilling
- D. All of the mentioned

8 In well point system, _____ should be made essential for proper working of the system. []

- A. Suction pump
- B. Pumping schedule
- C. Man power
- D. None of the mentioned

9 The pump which is used for suction of water in the well point system is _____ []

- A. Suction pump
- B. Auxiliary pump
- C. Vacuum pump
- D. All of the mentioned

10 The seepage analysis is done on the assumption of _____ []

- A. Flow is laminar and Darcy's law is valid
- B. Seepage of water
- C. None of the mentioned

D. All of the mentioned

11 For unconfined flow, which of the following discharge slot is used? []

A. Partially penetrating slot

B. Fully penetrating slot

C. None of the mentioned

D. All of the mentioned

12 Fine grained cohesive soil can be drained or stabilized by_____ []

A. Vacuum method

B. Electro-osmosis method

C. Shallow well system

D. Well point system

13 Discharge for a unconfined aquifer can be found from the expression developed by_____ []

A. Dupuit

B. Darcy

C. Chapman

D. Baron

14 A complete design of dewatering system consist of_____ []

A. Spacing of wells

B. Penetration of wells

C. Pumping capacities

D. All of the mentioned

15 When dewatering system consist of number of well-points_____ can be considered for a simplified solution. []

A. Linear drainage limit

B. Seepage analysis

C. Flow of water

D. All of the mentioned

16 In discharge equation given by chapmen $q_p = kba(H-h_o)/L + EA$, EA refers to _____ []

- A. Coefficient of permeability
- B. Electric gradient
- C. Extra length factor
- D. Efficiency of permeability of soil

17 The application of electro-osmosis on dewatering of soil was developed by _____ []

- A. L. casagrande
- B. Darcy
- C. Chapmen
- D. Dupuit

18 For fine-grained soil what type of dewatering system can be used? _____ []

- A. Electro-osmosis method
- B. Shallow well system
- C. Deep well system
- D. Vacuum method

19 The drawdown curve in fully penetrated slot is based on the assumptions of _____ []

- A. Dupuit and Forchheimer
- B. Darcy
- C. None of the mentioned
- D. All of the mentioned

20 1. A protective filter can also be called as _____ []

- A. Reverse filter and Inverted filter
- B. Horizontal filter
- C. None of the mentioned
- D. All of the mentioned

21 The soil to be protected by protective filter is known as _____ []

- A. Pervious materials

- B. Protective materials
- C. Base material
- D. Porous materials

22 The requirements to be satisfied by a filter material were devised by which of the following organization? []

- A. U.S.B.R. Earth manual
- B. Indian standard classification
- C. PRA system
- D. M.I.T system

23 A protective filter is designed to provide _____ []

- A. Soil erosion
- B. Quick drainage
- C. Water moisture
- D. All of the mentioned

24 What type of filter is provided at the bottom of drainage sumps and trenches? []

- A. Drainage filter
- B. Reverse filter
- C. Weighting filter
- D. Horizontal filter

25 The phreatic line of an earth dam can be kept within body of the dam by _____ []

- A. Proper drainage filter
- B. Providing protective filter
- C. Increasing soil porosity
- D. Increasing surface area

26 According to Terzaghi, the D15 size material must be more than the size of _____ []

- A. D40
- B. D85
- C. D20

D. D10

27 The grain size curve of the filter should be parallel to that of _____ []

A. Base materials

B. Filter

C. Seepage discharge

D. All of the mentioned

28 The filter material should be _____ enough to prevent buildup of seepage forces within the filter. []

A. Coarse and Pervious

B. Finer

C. None of the mentioned

D. All of the mentioned

29 A protective filter consists of layers of _____ []

A. Base material

B. Pervious material

C. Filter material

D. Sheet-pile

30 If the principle of grouting is only to fill the voids between the soil particles, then the grouting technique is []

A. Penetration grouting

B. Compaction grouting

C. Hydraulic fracturing

D. None of the mentioned

31 Control displacement is possible in []

A. Penetration grouting

B. Compaction grouting

C. Hydraulic fracturing

D. None of the mentioned

32 Grout in solution []

- A. Sodium silicate
- B. Bitumen
- C. Cement
- D. Bentonite

33 No flow of soil grout occurs when the water to soil ratio is _____ []

- A. Very high
- B. Medium
- C. Very low
- D. None of the mentioned

34 Hydraulic fracturing is also known as []

- A. Permetation grouting
- B. Compaction grouting
- C. Uncontrolled displacement
- D. None of the mentioned

35 _____ acts like a retarder in cement grout []

- A. Sugar
- B. Vinsol resin
- C. detergent
- D. Sodium silcate

36 _____ acts like aaccelerator in cement grout []

- A. Sugar
- B. Vinsol resin
- C. detergent
- D. Sodium silcate

37 _____ acts like a fluidiser in cement grout []

- A. Sugar

- B. Vinsol resin
- C. detergent
- D. Sodium silicate

38 _____ is an air entrainer in cement grout []

- A. Sugar
- B. Vinsol resin
- C. detergent
- D. Sodium silicate

39 Compaction grouting is suitable for []

- A. Saturated clay
- B. silts
- C. sands
- D. All the above

40 _____ is an emulsion type of grout []

- A. cement
- B. bentonite
- C. asphalt
- D. None of the above

41 _____ is considered as filler in cement grout []

- A. clay
- B. sand
- C. Both A & B
- D. None of the above

42 Organic solutions are classified as []

- A. Aqueous solutions
- B. Colloidal solutions
- C. Emulsions

D. None of the above

43 Mineral solutions are classified as []

A. Aqueous solutions

B. Colloidal solutions

C. Emulsions

D. None of the above

44 Silicates derivatives are classified as []

A. Aqueous solutions

B. Colloidal solutions

C. Emulsions

D. None of the above

45 Bituminous solutions are classified as []

A. Aqueous solutions

B. Colloidal solutions

C. Emulsions

D. None of the above

46 lignosulphite derivatives are classified as []

A. Aqueous solutions

B. Colloidal solutions

C. Emulsions

D. None of the above

47 Spacing of grout grids depend on []

A. Permeability of soil

B. Viscosity of grout

C. Both A & B

D. None of the above

48 _____ is used to keep solid particles in suspension until pumped []

- A. mixer
- B. agitator
- C. Measuring tank
- D. None of the above

49 Grouting of surface area is refer as []

- A. Curtain grouting
- B. Blanket grouting
- C. Jet grouting
- D. None of the above

50 The grout pipe used in Jet grouting is known as []

- A. Monitor
- B. shot
- C. Both A & B
- D. None of the above

51 The standard proctor test was developed by_____ []

- A. Darcy
- B. Terzaghi
- C. Proctor
- D. Rendulic

52 The compaction process can be accomplished by_____process. []

- A. Rolling
- B. Tampering
- C. Vibration
- D. All of the mentioned

53 The compaction energy used for standard proctor test is_____ []

- A. 595 kJ/m³
- B. 300 kJ/m³

C. 6065 kJ/m³

D. 1000 kJ/m³

54 Which of the following test are used in the laboratory, for compaction? []

A. Vibration test

B. Standard proctor test and Jodhpur-mini compactor test

C. None of the mentioned

D. All of the mentioned

55 A line showing the water content dry density relation for the compacted soil is_____ []

A. Zero air voids lines

B. Air-voids line

C. Density line

D. All of the mentioned

56 Which of the following equipment is not used in standard compactor test? []

A. Cylindrical metal mould

B. Rammer

C. Circular face plate

D. Collar

57 The initial percentage of water content taken for coarse-grained soil in proctor test is_____ []

A. 4

B. 10

C. 25

D. 50

58 The water content corresponding to the maximum density in compaction curve is called_____ []

A. Water content of compacted soil

B. Optimum water content

C. Air void water content

D. None of the mentioned

59 The modified compactor test is also known as _____ []

A. Standard compactor test

B. AASHO test

C. Dietert test

D. Compaction test

60 In standard compactor test, soil is compacted into _____ layers. []

A. 2

B. 4

C. 3

D. 5

61 The number of layers of soil compaction depends on _____ []

A. Type of soil and Amount of compaction required

B. Water content of soil

C. None of the mentioned

D. d) All of the mentioned

62 The rolling equipment's are of _____ types. []

A. 5

B. 4

C. 2

D. 3

63 Sheep-foot-rollers is most suitable for compacting _____ []

A. Fine-grained soil

B. Cohesive soil

C. Cohesion-less soil

D. Clay soil

64 The tyre pressures in the smaller rollers are in the order of _____ []

- A. 250 kN/m²
- B. 400 kN/m²
- C. 500 kN/m²
- D. 100 kN/m²

65 Which of the following rollers have wheels, mounted at slight angle with respect to axle? []

- A. Sheep foot roller
- B. Smooth wheel roller
- C. Wobble wheel roller
- D. Tandem roller

66 The performance of a compaction equipment depends on _____ []

- A. Soil type
- B. Water type
- C. Particle size distribution
- D. All of the mentioned

67 Which of the following type of vibrating unit used in a vibrator? []

- A. Out-of balance weight type and Pulsating hydraulic type
- B. Piston hydraulic type
- C. None of the mentioned
- D. All of the mentioned

68 Jumping rammers that are used for compacting the soil is also known as _____ []

- A. Frog rammers
- B. Combustion rammers
- C. Pneumatic rammers
- D. None of the mentioned

69 Pneumatic tyred rollers are best suited for _____ []

- A. Cohesion-less sand
- B. Cohesive soils

- C. Cohesion-less gravels
- D. All of the mentioned

70 The foot pressure in sheep foot rollers ranges from _____ []

- A. 800-350 kN/m²
- B. 800-3500 kN/m²
- C. 300-1500 kN/m²
- D. 350 kN/m²

71 Which of the following factors affects compacted density? []

- A. Water content and Type of compaction
- B. Degree of saturation
- C. None of the mentioned
- D. All of the mentioned

72 The compacted density is increased when the water content of the soil is _____ []

- A. Increased
- B. Decreased
- C. Constant
- D. d None of the mentioned

73 The force which is responsible for withholding of soil particles, of lower content is _____ []

- A. Vander Waals force
- B. Electric force
- C. Frictional force
- D. Cationic linkage

74 The amount of compaction greatly affects _____ []

- A. Water content and Maximum dry density
- B. Saturation of soil
- C. None of the mentioned
- D. All of the mentioned

75 Higher density and a lower optimum water content is easily achieved by_____ []

- A. Coarse grained soil
- B. Fine grained soil
- C. Cohesion less soil
- D. Saturated soil

76 The dry density decreases in cohesion less soil with increase in water content due to which of the following reasons? []

- A. Capillary rise
- B. Bulking of sand
- C. Degree of saturation
- D. Water content

77 The maximum density is reached in cohesion less soil when the soil is_____ []

- A. Zero water content
- B. Partially saturated
- C. Fully saturated
- D. Maximum specific surface

78 The maximum bulking of sand occurs at a water content between_____ []

- A. 4 to 5 %
- B. 2 to 6 %
- C. 4 to 8 %
- D. 1 to 5 %

79 The initial decrease of dry density at lower water content is exhibited in_____type of soil. []

- A. Fine grained soil
- B. Black cotton soil
- C. Alluvial soil
- D. Cohesion soil

80 The attainment of maximum density of soil at full saturation is due to_____ []

- A. Lubrication action
- B. Hydrostatic pressure
- C. Bulking of sand
- D. None of the mentioned

81 Which of the following property of soil is improved by compacting the soil? []

- A. Reduction of compressibility
- B. Water absorption
- C. Permeability
- D. All of the mentioned

82 When compacted dry of optimum, the structure of clay is always _____ []

- A. Flocculated
- B. Dispersed
- C. Disoriented
- D. Honey comb shaped

83 The flocculated structure of compacted dry soil is broken due to _____ []

- A. High strains
- B. Low water content
- C. Low strains
- D. Dry density

84 The shear strength of compacted clays depends upon _____ []

- A. Dry density
- B. Water content
- C. Degree of saturation
- D. Addition of admixtures

85 The structure of composite soil after compacted will be in the form of _____ []

- A. Coarse grained skeleton structure and Cohesive matrix structure
- B. Single grained structure

- C. None of the mentioned
- D. All of the mentioned

86 What is the maximum dry density for a soil sample having sp. gr. of 2.7 and OMC=16 %? []

- A. 3.0 g/cm^3
- B. 1.88 g/cm^3
- C. 0.562 g/cm^3
- D. 1.00 g/cm^3

87 Strength of soil sample compacted wet of optimum is influenced by _____ []

- A. Compressibility
- B. Permeability
- C. Manner of compaction
- D. Amount of compaction

88 A cohesive soil yields a maximum dry density of 1.8 g/cc at an OMC of 16 % during a standard proctor test. What will be its degree of saturation? Take $G=2.65$ []

- A. 100 %
- B. 60.45 %
- C. 43.27 %
- D. 89.79 %

89 The installation of sand drains in the clayey soil causes the soil adjacent to the sand drains to undergo which one of the following?[]

- A. Increase in porosity
- B. Increase in compressibility
- C. Decrease in horizontal permeability
- D. Decrease in shear strength

90 The settlement is due to []

- A. More compaction
- B. Inadequate compaction

C. Temperature

D. Air pressure

91 The minimum spacing between the two sand beds is []

A. 1.0 m

B. 1.5 m

C. 2.0 m

D. 2.5 m

92 Vertical drains are generally installed in _____ pattern. []

A. Triangular or square pattern

B. Rectangular pattern

C. Circular pattern

D. None of the mentioned

93 Vertical drains are continuous vertical columns of pervious material installed in _____ soil []

A. Sandy soil

B. Clayey soil

C. Silty sand soil

D. Silty soil

94 When a rigid well starts moving parallel, it transforms the soil in to _____ []

A. Active and passive states

B. Rigid state

C. Loose sand

D. All of the mentioned

95 The radius of circle of influence of sand drain R_{is} is _____ []

A. $0.425 S$

B. $0.525 S$

C. $0.625 S$

D. $0.725 S$

96 A ____ zone is formed around a sand drain due to remoulding of clay. []

- A. Radial zone
- B. Smear zone
- C. Both smear and radial zone
- D. All of the mentioned

97 The zone of each drain is _____ in plan. []

- A. Triangular
- B. Square
- C. Hexagonal
- D. Rectangular

98 The typical design parameters for the sand drains are: []

- A. Radius of sand drains well
- B. Spacing of sand drain
- C. Depth of sand drain
- D. All of the mentioned above

99 Spacing of sand drain varies from []

- A. 1 to 2m
- B. 3 to 5m
- C. 2 to 5m
- D. 1 to 5m

100 Depth of sand drain varies from []

- A. 3 to 35m
- B. 3 to 30m
- C. 1 to 35m
- D. 1 to 30m

101 What are the mechanical methods available to stabilize the existing slope? []

- A. Soil nails

- B. Grouted anchor
- C. Pre-stressed anchor
- D. Use of geosynthetic reinforcement

102 What are the advantages of stone columns compared to pile foundation []

- A. Pile foundations are expensive compared to stone column
- B. Stone columns helps to accelerate the consolidation
- C. Stone columns increase the liquefaction resistance
- D. All of the above

103 Which of the following are correct statements? []

- A. Stone columns are generally used for flexible structures
- B. Long end bearing stone column fail by bulging
- C. Short floating columns fails by punching
- D. None of the above

104 Limiting bearing pressure of stone column is approximately equal to, []

- A. $10c_u$
- B. $25c_u$
- C. $100c_u$
- D. None of the above []

105 Which of the following are correct?

- A. Geosynthetic encasement provide additional confinement to the stone columns
- B. Encased stone columns behave as semi rigid columns
- C. Encasement prevents the clogging of stone columns
- D. All the above

106 Improvement in load carrying capacity of encased stone columns is higher for []

- A. smaller diameter stone columns
- B. Larger diameter stone columns
- C. No effect due to variation of diameter

D. Depend on the ratio of length to diameter

107 What are the advantages of encasement? []

A. Encasement increases the load capacity and stiffness of stone columns

B. Stress are transferred to the deeper soil layer

C. Higher length of columns are possible

D. All of the above

108 A 1.2 m diameter stone column is encased with a geosynthetic having an initial [] modulus of 900 kN/m. The column is subjected to 5% axial strain.

What is the circumferential strain in the geosynthetic under the imposed axial strain of 5% (assume constant volume deformation state)

A. 2.6%

B. 2.9%

C. 1.8%

D. 3.2%

109 What is the force generated in the geosynthetic at this axial strain level? []

A. 45 kN/m

B. 55 kN/m

C. 3.4 kN/m

D. 19.8 kN/m

110 What is the confining pressure developed due to the geosynthetic confinement (use Henkel and Gilbert's procedure) []

A. 41 kPa

B. 78.95 kPa

C. 96.5 kPa

D. 34.7 kPa

111 What are the natural products used in the geotechnical constructions? []

A. Coir, Jute, Hemp

B. Coir, Polymer, Hemp

C. Jute, Hemp, Metal

D. Metal, Polymer, Coir

112 Geosynthetic materials are used for which type of loading? []

A. Tension

B. Compression

C. Shear

D. Bending

113 Why is carbon black added to geosynthetic? []

To increase tensile strength

To protect from UV exposure

To protect from biological degradation

All of the above

114 Which geotextile has lesser thickness compared to other? []

A. Needle punched nonwoven geotextile

B. Heat bonded nonwoven geotextile

C. Woven geotextile

D. All have same thickness

115 Woven geotextile can be used as ----- []

A. Separator

B. Filter

C. Reinforcement

D. All of the above

116 Which of the following is a 3-dimensional geosynthetic? []

A. Geotextile

B. Geogrid

C. Geomembrane

D. Geocell

117 Different functions of geosynthetic are []

- A. Reinforcement
- B. Separator and filter
- C. Barrier
- D. All of the above

118 What is the shape of apertures in geonets? []

- A. Square
- B. Rectangular
- C. Diamond
- D. All of the above

119 What are the application of geonets? []

- A. Erosion Control
- B. Barrier
- C. Growth of vegetation on the slopes
- D. All the above

120 In a PVD section which part act as a drainage medium []

- A. Geotextile
- B. inner core
- C. Both
- D. None of the above

121 What is the core of GCL made of []

Thick non-woven geotextile

Kaolinite clay

Bentonite clay

Corrugated core

122 What makes geocell different from other geosynthetic product []

Planar product

The ribs are in different plain

All round confinement to soil

Rigid product

123 Which kind of geo-composite product is best to provide reinforcement and drainage functions? []

- A. Geomembrane and Geotextile
- B. Geogrid and woven geotextile
- C. Geogrid and nonwoven geotextile
- D. Geonet and Geofoam

124 Response under constant loading is called, []

- A. Creep
- B. Shrinkage
- C. Relaxation
- D. Swelling

125 Different methods used to make non-woven geotextiles are []

- A. Melt bonded
- B. Resign bonded
- C. Needle bonded
- D. All of the above

Signature of Faculty

Signature of HOD

Code: 50H08

2019-20

MALLA REDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

IV B.Tech I Semester I Mid Question Bank (MR 15)

Subject: Interpretation of Literature and Analytical Writing
Name of the Faculty: Dr.Anjaiah

Branch: CE & CSE

Instructions:

1. All the questions carry equal marks.
2. Solve all the questions.

MODULE-I			
Q.No	Questions	Blooms taxonomy questions	Co
1.	Compare the lives of the animals when they live under Jones and under Napoleon. In what ways has Napoleon proven himself a similar tyrant?	Understanding	I
Or			
2.	Explain how one of the novel's minor characters (such as Mollie or Moses) illuminates Orwell's major themes and issues. (Understanding)	Understanding	I
Or			
3.	Illustrate the way the pigs maintained their authority on Animal Farm?	Understand	I
Or			
4.	Illustrate the Battle of Cowshed in Animal Farm.	Understanding	I
Or			
5.	Examine old Major's speech to the animals in Chapter 1 and discuss the ways in which he uses language to persuade his listeners.	Analyzing	I
Or			
6.	Examine the Seven Commandments and the way they change during the course of the novel from Old Major's death to the	Analyzing	I

	banquet Napoleon holds with the farmers.		
Or			
7.	Discover the symbolism inherent in the characters' names in Animal farm.	Analysing	I
Or			
8.	Compare and contrast the characters Napoleon and Snowball in Animal Farm.	Analysing	I
MODULE-II			
1.	List out the reading strategies and identify the most useful strategy for engineering students.	Analysing	II
Or			
2.	Categorize the process of reading critically.	Analysing	II
Or			
3.	Explain the symbolism inherent in the characters' names.	Understanding	II
Or			
4.	Explain how the human characters contribute to the novel's themes and issues.	Understanding	II
Or			
5.	<i>Margaret Fuller said, "Today a reader, tomorrow a leader". Do you agree? Justify your stand.</i>	<i>Evaluating</i>	II
Or			
6.	Francis Bacon said, "Reading makes a full man, conversation a ready man, and writing an exact man." Defend the famous quote briefly.	Evaluating	II
Or			
7.	<i>Interpret the following literary devices with examples:</i>	<i>Understanding</i>	II

	a. <i>Personification</i> b. <i>Hyperbole</i> c. <i>Simile</i>		
Or			
8.	Explain the elements of characterization.	Understanding	II
MODULE-III			
1.	Animal Farm is an allegory. Do you agree? Justify your stand.	Evaluating	III
Or			
2.	Cricket has become more popular than the national sports in the sub-continental countries. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.	Evaluating	III
Or			
3.	Distinguish the critical writing and the descriptive writing.	Analysing	III
Or			
4.	Distinguish the coherence and cohesion in writing	Analysing	III

Signature of faculty

Signature of HOD

Subject: Interpretation of Literature and Analytical Writing
Name of the Faculty: Dr.Anjaiah

Branch: CE & CSE

1. Who said "Literature is one of the most interesting and significant expressions of humanity"? ()
A. Milton B. Shakespeare C. PT Barnum D. Wordsworth
2. Who is considered as 'the father of English literature'? ()
A. Spencer B. Geoffrey Chaucer C. James Joyce D. Elliot
3. ——— is the reflection of an age ()
A. Literature B. Cinema C. Life style D. Tele Serial
4. Animal Farm is a/an..... ()
A. Drama B. Fiction C. Non-fiction D. Autobiography
5. The word 'poetry' is derived from a Greek word which means..... ()
A. To give B. To love C. To make D. To enjoy
6. Who said 'Poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings'? ()
A. Wordsworth B. Milton C. Shelly D. Sydney
7. It is song like and suitable for singing. ()
A. Sonnet B. ballad C. Satire D. Lyric
8. Vocabulary is a set of..... ()
A. Sentences B. Grammar rules C. Words D. Ideas
9. Who is the author of Animal farm ()
A. George Orwell B. John Bunyan C. Ruskin bond D. Rudyard Kipling
10. The action of explaining the meaning of something. ()

A. Drama B. Interpretation C. Teaching D. Convincing

11. It is a literary imitation of another piece of literature, usually using exaggeration for comic purpose. ()

A. Satire B. Irony C. Plot D. Parody

12. An idea that recurs in or pervades a work of art or literature. ()

A. Theme B. Story C. Plot D. Setting

13. It is both the time and geographic location within a narrative or within a work of fiction. ()

A. Plot B. Setting C. Character D. theme

14. the most important or central thought of a paragraph or larger section of text, which tells the reader what the text is about. ()

A. plot B. Story C. Supporting idea D. Main idea

15. Setting of the Animal farm novel. ()

A. City B. Village C. Manor farm D. America

16. In which year Animal Farm was published? ()

A. 1845 B. 1945 C. 1745 D. 1955

17. According to Orwell, the book Animal Farm reflects events leading up to..... ()

A. The Industrial Revolution B. The French Revolution
C. The American Revolution D. The Russian Revolution

18. Which literary character is characterized by his unwillingness to talk? ()

A. Snowball B. Napoleon C. Benjamin D. Old Major

19. Old Major gives a revolutionary speech that is based on... ()

A. His experience B. His dreams C. What he has witnessed on other farms
D. A philosophical book that he has recently read

20. What is the title of the song the animals start singing spontaneously? ()

A. Let's beat England B. Beats of England
C. Animals will prevail D. Tyrant man shall be overthrown

21. The pigs expound a philosophical system the animals should live by. What is it called? ()
A. Animal rebellion B. Animal laws C. Sugar Candy Mountain D. Animalism
22. Jones, the owner of animal farm, has taken to drinking because.... ()
A. He was forced to be a farmer by his parents
B. He did not earn enough money for his family to lead a proper life
C. He lost a lot of money in a lawsuit D. His wife left him
23. In the course of the story, nine puppies are delivered. What happens to them? ()
A. The farm animals decide they should be sold
B. All the farm animals decide they should be raised us watch dogs
C. Napoleon takes them away and they are soon forgotten.
D. They become active opponents of animalism
24. Who helps spread the song "Beats of England "across the country? ()
A. Pigeons B. Cows C. Horses D. Sheep
25. The news of Jones planning to attack Animal Farm reaches the animals. What is snowball's defense plan based on? ()
A. Napoleon Bonaparte's defense strategies B. Julius Caesar's defence strategies
C. Stalin's defence strategies D. His own wit and resourcefulness
26. Mollie the beautiful mare is caught ()
A. Being stroked by a man B. Stealing sugar from Jones pantry
C. Wearing ribbons in the stall D. Admiring her on reflection in the pond
27. Immediately after Snowball is banished from the farm, Napoleon announces that ()
A. The meetings will continue to take place as usual B. He will take up residence in Jones house
C. A Special committee of pigs will decide on all animal farm policy
D. It is not allowed to publicly sing Beats of England
28. The farm is no longer self sufficient and needs to enter trade with humans. Who is their human intermediary? ()

A. Mr. Jones B. Mr. Pilkington C. Mr. Foxwood D. Mr. Whymper

29. Pigs start sleeping in beds and Squealer justifies this as ()

A. Something they need for all the intellectual work they do

B. Something that benefits their new social status

C. Something Napoleon decided on and Napoleon is always right

D. Something pigs need to survive

30. It refers to the sequence of events inside a story which affect other events through the principle of cause and effect. ()

A. Setting

B. Structure

C. Plot

D. Theme

31. The following is not a character of the novel Animal Farm ()

A. Napoleon

B. Old Major

C. Mr. Jones

D. Hitler

32. The following is not a command in the novel Animal Farm ()

A. No animal shall drink alcohol

B. No animal shall kill any other animal.

C. All humans and animals are equal

D. All animals are equal.

33. The pigs start to resemble humans, as they walk upright, carry whips, and wear clothes. The Seven Commandments are abridged to a single phrase: ()

A. All animals are equal

B. All humans and animals are equal

C. All are the same

D. All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

34. To end (an activity, custom etc) officially ()

A. To hoist

B. To abolish

C. To decree

D. To muzzle

35. Angry because of something this is wrong or not fair ()

A. desperation

B. indignant

C. awful

D. enmity

36. A pretended reason for doing something that is used to hide the real reason ()

A. superannuated

B. quarry

C. pretext

D. To ensconce

37. It is a poem that tells a story; its structure resembles the plot line of a story ()

A. Song

B. Narrative poem

C. Lyric poem

D. Descriptive poem

38. Continuing forever in the same way ()

- A. To achieve B. dynamic C. To flourish D. To collaborate
39. It is the repetition of similar sounds in a poem. ()
- A. Rhyme B. Meter C. Stanza D. Rhythm
40. The systematic regularity in rhythm; this systematic rhythm (or sound pattern) is usually identified by examining the type of "foot" and the number of feet. ()
- A. Rhyme B. Meter C. Stanza D. Rhythm
41. It is any poem with one speaker (not necessarily the poet) who expresses strong thoughts and feelings. ()
- A. Song B. Narrative poem C. Lyric poetry D. Descriptive poem
42. Attractively full of energy and enthusiasm ()
- A. dignity B. vivacious C. generous D. tyrant
43. Narrative poem of great scope; dealing with the founding of a nation or some other heroic theme requires a dignified theme requires an organic unity requires orderly progress of the action always has a heroic figure or figures involves supernatural forces. ()
- A. Sonnet B. Elegy C. Ode D. Epic
44. Done or said without earlier planning or preparation ()
- A. prophecy B. perpetually C. impromptu D. shrewd
45. It is a narrative poem that has a musical rhythm and can be sung. It is usually organized into quatrains has a simple rhythm structure, and tells the tales of ordinary people. ()
- A. Sonnet B. Ballad C. Elegy D. Epic
46. It gives human characteristics to inanimate objects, animals, or ideas. This can really affect the way the reader imagines things. ()
- A. Metaphor B. Simile C. Personification D. Hyperbole
47. It is usually a lyric poem of moderate length, with a serious subject, an elevated style, and an elaborate stanza pattern. ()
- A. Sonnet B. Ballad C. Elegy D. Ode
48. To destroy something by twisting it with force or tearing it into pieces so that its original form is completely changed ()
- A. mangle B. annoy C. manifest D. ruthless

49. A play characterized by its humorous or satirical tone and its depiction of amusing people or incidents, in which the characters ultimately triumph over adversity. ()

- A. Romantic B. Comedy C. Tragedy D. Tragic comedy

50. Kind and helpful ()

- A. vivacious B. modest C. superfluous D. Benevolent

51. It means that a reader applies certain processes, models, questions, and theories that result in enhanced clarity and comprehension. ()

- A. Critical thinking B. Critical writing C. Critical reading D. Criticism

52. It is a complex "cognitive process" of decoding symbols in order to construct or derive meaning. ()

- A. Speaking B. Reading C. Writing D. Listening

53. A story, poem, or picture that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one. ()

- A. Allegory B. Irony C. Satire D. Myth

54. The writer weaves two or more dramatic plots that are usually linked by a common character and a similar theme. ()

- A. Dramatic plot B. Flashback C. Episodic plot D. Parallel plot

55. It refers to the author's mood and manner of expression in a work of literature. ()

- A. Tone B. Pronunciation C. Dialogue D. Character

56. The words spoken by the characters, usually to each other, not to the reader. ()

- A. Role B. Dialogue C. Satire D. Speech

57. The following is a ethical principle of interpreter.... ()

- A. Deceitful B. Dishonesty C. Impartiality D. Fraudulent

58. A short story, typically with animals as characters, conveying a moral. ()

- A. Allegory B. Fable C. Political Satire D. Irony

59. Reading comprehension is the ability to process text, understand its meaning, and to integrate it with what the reader already knows. ()

- A. Extensive reading B. Reading strategy C. Reading comprehension D. None of the above

60. It is how an author tells his or her reader about a character. ()

- A. Actor B. Direct characterization C. Indirect characterization D. Narrator

61. It refers a sound device. It is the repetition of the first consonant sounds in several words.

()

- A. Symbol B. Onomatopoeia C. Metaphor D. Alliteration

62. Who said "reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man"

()

- A. Shakespeare B. Francis Bacon C. Shelly D. Robert Frost

63. The central figure with whom we usually sympathize or identify ()

- A. Hero B. Villain C. Foil character D. Flat character

64. The narrator is a character in the story, often, but not necessarily, the protagonist. This narrative point of view allows for a very personal touch in the story telling. ()

- A. First person B. Second person C. Third person D. None of the above

65. It is a statement or proposition which is self-contradictory, unreasonable, or illogical ()

- A. Personification B. Pun C. Oxymoron D. Paradox

66. It is the attribution of a personal nature or character to inanimate objects or abstract notions, especially as a rhetorical figure. ()

- A. Character B. Personification C. Metaphor D. Simile

67. Reading a novel for pleasure is called..... ()

- A. Skimming B. Scanning C. Extensive reading D. Intensive reading

68. Reading a text for semester end exams is called..... ()

- A. Skimming B. Scanning C. Extensive reading D. Intensive reading

69. Looking for exam results on a news paper is called ()

- A. Skimming B. Scanning C. Extensive reading D. Intensive reading

70. Reading news paper early in the morning for a general idea is called ()

- A. Skimming B. Scanning C. Extensive reading D. Intensive reading

71. What kind of figurative language is used when a non-human object is given human characteristics?

()

- A. hyperbole B. metaphor C. simile D. personification

72. What kind of figurative language uses 'like' or 'as'?

()

- A. alliteration B. simile C. Metaphor D. idiom

73. If I compared two un-like things and did not use 'like' or 'as' what kind of figurative language would I use?

()

- A. Metaphor B. simile C. alliteration D. idiom

74. 'Sally sells sea shells by the sea shore,' is an example of what kind of figurative language?

()

- A. Onomatopoeia B. alliteration C. hyperbole D. metaphor

75. 'Bong' and 'Tick-tock' are examples of what?

()

- A. simile B. onomatopoeia C. metaphor D. hyperbole

76. What is it called when a consonant sound is repeated within a line or sentence?

()

- A. idiom B. alliteration C. hyperbole D. metaphor

77. This technique conveys information about events that occurred earlier.

()

- A. Parallel plot B. Theme C. Climax D. Flashback

78. 'The sun wrapped her warm arms around the Earth and covered it in light.' What is this an example of?

()

- A. onomatopoeia B. alliteration C. personification D. metaphor

79. 'I could sleep for a thousand years!' What kind of figurative language is this?

()

- A. personification B. Hyperbole C. onomatopoeia D. metaphor

80. 'Tommy was a beast on the field today!' What kind of figurative language is this?

()

- A. metaphor B. simile C. idiom D. alliteration

81. I like pancakes so much I could eat a million of them. What type of figurative language is used in this sentence?

()

A. alliteration B. Hyperbole C. personification D. idiom

82. Leslie said that she was in the dark about what's going on. What type of figurative language is used in this sentence? ()

A. idiom B. alliteration C. personification D. metaphor

83. Reading a text quickly to get a general idea of meaning. ()

A. Skimming B. Scanning C. Extensive reading D. Intensive reading

84. Reading rapidly in order to find specific facts. ()

A. Skimming B. Scanning C. Extensive reading D. Intensive reading

85. It involves learners reading texts for enjoyment and to develop general reading skills. ()

A. Skimming B. Scanning C. Extensive reading D. Intensive reading

86. It involves learners reading in detail with specific learning aims and tasks. ()

A. Skimming B. Scanning C. Extensive reading D. Intensive reading

87. That movie took my breath away. What type of figurative language is used in this sentence? ()

A. Idiom B. metaphor C. alliteration D. personification

88. I was so hungry that I even ate the plate. What type of figurative language is used in this sentence?

()

A. simile B. metaphor C. personification D. hyperbole

89. The rain seemed like an old friend who had finally found us. What type of figurative language is used in this sentence? ()

A. simile B. metaphor C. onomatopoeia D. personification

90. "Smash", when the cup fell off the table. What type of figurative language is used in this sentence?

()

A. onomatopoeia B. personification C. hyperbole D. metaphor

91. The time and location in which a story takes place ()

A. plot B. Setting C. conflict D. characterization

92. There are _____ kinds of conflict. ()

A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5

93. The angle from which the story is told. ()
A. Camera view B. Character view C. Point of view D. None of the above
94. The central, main character of a story is called the _____. ()
A. antagonist B. protagonist C. antagonize D. instigator
95. The opposition of forces, essential to the plot is called _____? ()
A. setting B. conflict C. character D. climax
96. The most exciting part of the story is called the _____. ()
A. setting B. exposition C. climax D. Rising action
97. What is a person or animal which takes part in the action of a story called? ()
A. plot B. narrator C. character D. setting
98. What is the sequence of events involving characters and a central conflict called? ()
A. setting B. plot C. character D. conflict
99. The character who opposes the main character is called the _____. ()
A. protagonist B. antagonist C. Dynamic character D. Static character
100. The great work of George Orwell's Animal Farm is ()
A. A poem B. A novel C. A play D. A short story
101. It is commonly required in academic writing to show relationships between pieces of information. ()
A. Article writing B. Analytical writing C. Story writing D. Hand writing
102. It involves considering evidence to make reasoned conclusions. ()
A. Critical writing B. Speaking C. Critical reading D. Narrating
103. It is a medium of human communication that represents language and emotion with signs and symbols. ()
A. Reading B. Speaking C. Writing D. Language
104. Writing skill is a..... ()

A. Receptive skill B. Productive skill C. Receptive and productive D. None of the above

105. Which one of the given is not a part of writing process?

A. Prewriting B. Paraphrasing C. Revising D. Editing

106. It refers anything you do before you write a draft of your document. It includes thinking, taking notes, talking to others, brainstorming, outlining, and gathering information.

()

A. Prewriting B. Editing C. Revising D. Paraphrasing

107. Teacher feedback on students' written scripts may.....

A. Discourage student B. Encourage and help student C. Not be useful D. Waste student's time

108. According to available research, teacher feedback is..... ()

A. Useless B. Useful C. Time waste D. None of the above

109. Writing in which author's purpose is to inform or explain the subject to the reader. ()

A. Narrative B. Descriptive C. Persuasive D. Expository

110. Writing that states the opinion of the writer and attempts to influence the reader. ()

A. Narrative B. Descriptive C. Persuasive D. Expository

111. Writing in which the author tells a story. The story could be fact or fiction. ()

A. Narrative B. Descriptive C. Persuasive D. Expository

112. A type of expository writing that uses the five senses to paint a picture for the reader. This writing incorporates imagery and specific details. ()

A. Narrative B. Descriptive C. Persuasive D. Expository

113. Using cohesive devices is sub-skill of..... ()

A. Reading skill B. Writing skill C. Speaking skill D. Listening skill

114. Punctuation is a sub-skill of..... ()

A. Writing skill B. Reading skill C. Listening skill D. Speaking skill

115. Which is the best approach to writing? ()

- A. Product-oriented approach B. Process-oriented approach
 C. Neither process nor product D. None of the above
116. Which of the following is not a characteristic of effective writing? ()
 A. Clarity B. Specific purpose C. Accuracy D. Pronunciation
117. Which of the following is not a part of punctuation? ()
 A. Full stop B. Comma C. Spelling D. Question mark
118. Which of the following is a part of paragraph? ()
 A. Topic sentence B. Supporting sentences C. Concluding sentence
 D. All of the above
119. It is a complete sentence that contains the main idea. This main idea controls the content of entire essay. ()
 A. Thesis statement B. Topic sentence C. Controlling idea D. Concluding idea
120. It refers transitional words or phrases that tie together logical ideas in a written work. ()
 A. Cohesive devices B. Coherence C. Punctuation D. Mechanics of writing
121. All the ideas in a paragraph flow smoothly from one sentence to the next sentence. ()
 A. Cohesiveness B. Coherence C. Linkers D. Logical connections
122. The marks, such as full stop, comma, and brackets, used in writing to separate sentences and their elements and to clarify meaning. ()
 A. Paragraph B. Writing C. Punctuation D. None of the above
123. Which of the following will not help the writer to grab the attention of a reader? ()
 A. A rhetorical question B. An interesting fact C. A confusing statement
 D. A relevant quote
124. The first paragraph in an essay should have the following aspect. ()
 A. Conclusion B. Body of the essay C. Supporting details D. Attention grabbers or hooks
125. A sentence that expresses the main idea of the paragraph in which it occurs. ()
 A. Supporting sentence B. Concluding sentence C. Topic sentence D. Thesis statement

Malla Reddy Engineering College (Autonomous)
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MR 15 (2016 - 17 Batch) IV B. Tech. II Semester Civil Engineering

I Mid Subjective Question bank for NDT & Vacuum Technology

Q.No.	Questions	Bloom's Taxonomy level	CO
Module - I			
1	How do you distinguish Fully destructive, partially destructive and non destructive testing? Give one example each from the daily life for the above types of testing.	Understanding	1
OR			
2	Concentrated eccentric external load results in Spalling defect. Explain.	Understanding	1
OR			
3	Analyse the factors responsible for Cracking defect. How can these cracks be classified based on their width?	Analysing	1
OR			
4	List out three construction and design defects. Analyse any one among them.	Analysing	1
OR			
5	Compare Cracking and Spalling defects.	Understanding	1
OR			
6	'Assessment of quality of the product in relation to the standard requirements' is one of the objectives of NDT. Explain with appropriate example.	Understanding	1
OR			
7	Explain 'Honey combing', 'Blistering' and 'Dusting' defects.	Understanding	1
OR			
8	'Monitoring the long term changes in the structure' is one of the objectives of NDT. Explain with appropriate example.	Understanding	1
Module - II			
1	Explain Liquid Penetration testing with relevant illustrations.	Understanding	2
OR			
2	Explain Eddy current testing with neat sketches.	Understanding	2
OR			
3	What are the three stages of radiography testing? Compare X ray and γ ray testing	Understanding	2

OR			
4	Describe Ultrasonic inspection method with neat sketch.	Understanding	2
OR			
5	Analyse the need and necessity of circular magnetisation and longitudinal magnetisation.	Analysing	2
OR			
6	Analyse the possibilities of detecting the sub surface defects using Liquid Penetration testing, Magnetic particle testing and Ultrasonic inspection testing.	Analysing	2
OR			
7	Analyse the need of a couplant in Ultrasonic Inspection technique.	Analysing	2
OR			
8	Analyse the necessity of Penetrant dwell time in Liquid penetrant testing.	Analysing	2
Module - III			
1	Define vacuum. Classify different ranges of vacuum.	Understanding	3
OR			
2	List out the postulates of kinetic theory of gases.	Understanding	3
OR			
3	Explain the significance of Knudsen's number and Reynolds' number	Understanding	3
OR			
4	Summarize Mean free path, Mono layer formation time.	Understanding	3

Signature of the faculty
(Kesava Vamsi Krishna V.)

Signature of the HoD
(Dr. P. Anji Reddy)

Malla Reddy Engineering College (Autonomous)
Maisammaguda, Dhulapally, Secunderabad - 500 100

MR 15 (2016 - 17 Batch) IV B. Tech. II Semester Civil Engineering

I Mid Objective Question bank for NDT & Vacuum Technology

1. NDT means []
 - a. Non Decisive Testing
 - b. Non Definitive Testing
 - c. Non Delicate Testing
 - d. Non Destructive Testing
2. The test that slightly differs from NDT is []
 - a. Private Dedicated Testing
 - b. Pulse Drive Testing
 - c. Partially Destructive Testing
 - d. None of these
3. Which of the following properties can be determined using NDT? []
 - a. Density
 - b. Elastic modulus
 - c. Surface hardness
 - d. All the above
4. NDT can be used to test []
 - a. Only new structure
 - b. Only old structure
 - c. Neither new nor old structures
 - d. Both new and old structures
5. NDT finds its applications in the fields of []
 - a. Nuclear energy
 - b. Space
 - c. Defence
 - d. All the above
6. The width of fine cracks is []
 - a. Lesser than 1 mm
 - b. Between 1 and 2 mm
 - c. Greater than 2 mm
 - d. None of these
7. The width of medium cracks is []
 - a. Lesser than 1 mm
 - b. Between 1 and 2 mm
 - c. Greater than 2 mm
 - d. None of these

8. The width of wide cracks is []
- a. Lesser than 1 mm
 - b. Between 1 and 2 mm
 - c. Greater than 2 mm
 - d. None of these
9. Freeze thaw effect results in _____ defect []
- a. Cracking
 - b. Spalling
 - c. Staining
 - d. Honeycombing
10. Corrosion of steel embedded in concrete results in _____ defect []
- a. Cracking
 - b. Spalling
 - c. Staining
 - d. Honeycombing
11. Freeze - thaw effect results in _____ defect []
- a. Cracking
 - b. Spalling
 - c. Staining
 - d. Honeycombing
12. The type of cracks which can be neglected are []
- a. Active
 - b. Dormant
 - c. Both (A) and (B)
 - d. None of these
13. The type of cracks which cannot be neglected are []
- a. Active
 - b. Dormant
 - c. Both (A) and (B)
 - d. None of these
14. Delamination of the concrete surface is called []
- a. Cracking
 - b. Spalling
 - c. Staining
 - d. Honeycombing
15. Absorption of water results in _____ defect []
- a. Cracking
 - b. Spalling
 - c. Staining
 - d. Honeycombing
16. Water soluble salts are deposited on the surface while the water evaporates. This results in _____ defect. []

- a. Cracking
 - b. Spalling
 - c. Staining
 - d. Honeycombing
17. Choice of wrong wall thickness is _____ defect []
- a. Cracking
 - b. Spalling
 - c. Staining
 - d. Construction and design defect
18. Failure to connect inserting walls and columns is _____ defect []
- a. Cracking
 - b. Spalling
 - c. Staining
 - d. Construction and design defect
19. Misalignment of joints is _____ defect []
- a. Cracking
 - b. Spalling
 - c. Staining
 - d. Construction and design defect
20. Honeycombing defect occurs because of []
- a. Poor compaction
 - b. Inadequate amount of sand
 - c. Both (A) & (B)
 - d. None of these
21. The defect that appears as fine powder on the concrete surface is _____ []
- a. Dusting
 - b. Cracking
 - c. Spalling
 - d. Staining
22. The reason for Dusting defect is []
- a. Inadequate curing
 - b. Finishing work done before water is dried
 - c. Both (A) & (B)
 - d. None of these
23. Dusting defect can be repaired by applying []
- a. Chemical floor hardener
 - b. Bounded topping
 - c. Both (A) & (B)
 - d. None of these
24. The objective of NDT is []
- a. Assessment of quality of the product
 - b. Quality control of pre - cast units

- c. Monitoring the long term changes in the structure
 - d. All the above
25. Performing NDT on existing structures assures []
- a. Structural integrity
 - b. Safety
 - c. Both (A) and (B)
 - d. None of these
26. The lower limit of audible range of sound is []
- a. 5 Hz
 - b. 10 Hz
 - c. 15 Hz
 - d. 20 Hz
27. Sound waves can be propagated through_____ media []
- a. Solid
 - b. Fluid
 - c. Both solid and fluid
 - d. None of these
28. The upper limit of audible range of sound is []
- a. 5 KHz
 - b. 10 KHz
 - c. 15 KHz
 - d. 20 KHz
29. The lower limit of Ultrasonic waves used in NDT is []
- a. 0.5 MHz
 - b. 1MHz
 - c. 1.5 MHz
 - d. 10MHz
30. The upper limit of Ultrasonic waves used in NDT is []
- a. 5 MHz
 - b. 10 MHz
 - c. 15 MHz
 - d. 20 MHz
31. Ultrasonic waves will be reflected by the objects if the objects have dimensions _____than the wavelength of the Ultrasonics []
- a. Equal to or lesser than
 - b. Equal to or greater than
 - c. Exactly equal to
 - d. Very much lesser than
32. When stress is applied on the two opposite faces of certain crystals, electric charges are induced on another pair of opposite faces. This is called_____ []
- a. Piezo electric effect
 - b. Inverse piezo electric effect

- c. Kerr effect
 - d. None of these
33. When AC electric field is applied on the pair of opposite faces, few crystals get strained on the another pair of opposite faces. This is called _____ []
- a. Piezo electric effect
 - b. Inverse piezo electric effect
 - c. Kerr effect
 - d. None of these
34. Piezo electric materials are _____ transducers []
- a. Electro optical
 - b. Electro acoustic
 - c. Electro mechanical
 - d. None of these
35. Which among the following is a piezo electric material? []
- a. Quartz
 - b. Barium titanate
 - c. Lead Zirconate
 - d. All the above
36. Ultrasonics are produced using _____ []
- a. Piezo electric effect
 - b. Inverse piezo electric effect
 - c. Kerr effect
 - d. None of these
37. The amount of X ray beam absorbed depends on []
- a. Density of the material
 - b. Thickness of the material
 - c. Attenuation coefficient of the material
 - d. All the above
38. Radiography and Ultrasonics are the two methods which help in the detection of internal flaws that are located _____ the surface []
- a. On
 - b. Below
 - c. Well below
 - d. None of these
39. Inspection of electrical and electronic component assemblies to detect cracks, broken wires etc can be comfortably done with _____ testing []
- a. Radiography testing
 - b. Ultrasonic testing
 - c. Magnetic particle testing
 - d. None of these
40. The most expensive of all the non destructive techniques is _____ []
- a. Radiography testing

- b. Ultrasonic testing
 - c. Magnetic particle testing
 - d. Liquid penetrant testing
41. The limitations of radiography testing is []
- a. High equipment cost
 - b. High operating cost
 - c. Considerable space requirement
 - d. All the above
42. The intensity of the transmitted radiation (I), the intensity of the incident radiation (I_0), attenuation coefficient (μ) and thickness of the object (x) are related as []
- a. $I = I_0 e^{\mu x}$
 - b. $I = I_0 e^{-\mu x}$
 - c. $I_0 = I e^{\mu x}$
 - d. $I_0 = I e^{-\mu x}$
43. Number of steps involved in Radiographic testing are []
- a. 1
 - b. 2
 - c. 3
 - d. 4
44. The first step in Radiographic testing is []
- a. Passing suitable radiation through the material under examination
 - b. Obtaining images on a photographic plate
 - c. Examination of the photographic plate
 - d. None of these
45. The second step in Radiographic testing is []
- a. Passing suitable radiation through the material under examination
 - b. Obtaining images on a photographic plate
 - c. Examination of the photographic plate
 - d. None of these
46. The third step in Radiographic testing is []
- a. Passing suitable radiation through the material under examination
 - b. Obtaining images on a photographic plate
 - c. Examination of the photographic plate
 - d. None of these
47. _____ testing is widely used in assessing the quality of welding and casting []
- a. Radiography testing
 - b. Ultrasonic testing
 - c. Magnetic particle testing
 - d. Liquid penetrant testing
48. 48 The setting up time for radiography testing is []
- a. Negligible

- b. Moderate
 - c. Large
 - d. None of these
49. X - rays can be produced by bombarding metal target with _____ []
- a. Low velocity electrons
 - b. Moderate velocity electrons
 - c. High velocity electrons
 - d. None of these
50. The ability of radiation to penetrate a medium increases with the _____ in wavelength []
- a. Increase
 - b. Decrease
 - c. Either (A) or (B)
 - d. None of these
51. Which among the following istopes is a gamma ray source? []
- a. Caesium 137
 - b. Cobalt 60
 - c. Iridium 192
 - d. All the above
52. Which among the following method can be used to determine electrical conductivity, magnetic permeability and physical hardness []
- a. Radiography testing
 - b. Ultrasonic testing
 - c. Eddy current testing
 - d. Liquid penetrant testing
53. The eddy currents produce a magnetic field which will be in _____ to the primary magnetic field surrounding the coil. []
- a. Opposition
 - b. The same direction
 - c. Some random direction
 - d. None of these
54. The interaction between the magnetic field due to eddy currents and the primary magnetic field results in back emf in the coil. The coil impedance value __ []
- a. Remains constant
 - b. Changes
 - c. May or may not change
 - d. None of these
55. The unit of conductivity is []
- a. Ohm metre
 - b. Ohm metre ⁻¹
 - c. Ohm metre ²
 - d. Ohm metre ⁻²

56. The relative permeability of ferromagnetic materials is []
- a. >1
 - b. <1
 - c. >>1
 - d. <<1
57. Heat damaged skin on aircraft structures can be checked using ___ testing. []
- a. Radiography testing
 - b. Ultrasonic testing
 - c. Eddy current testing
 - d. Liquid penetrant testing
58. The number of steps in the Liquid penetrant inspection is _____ []
- a. 2
 - b. 3
 - c. 4
 - d. 5
59. The first step in the Liquid penetrant inspection is _____ []
- a. Surface preparation or surface cleaning
 - b. Application of penetrant
 - c. Removal of excess penetrant
 - d. Development
60. The second step in the Liquid penetrant inspection is _____ []
- a. Surface preparation or surface cleaning
 - b. Application of penetrant
 - c. Removal of excess penetrant
 - d. Development
61. The third step in the Liquid penetrant inspection is []
- a. Surface preparation or surface cleaning
 - b. Application of penetrant
 - c. Removal of excess penetrant
 - d. Development
62. The fourth step in the Liquid penetrant inspection is []
- a. Observation and inspection
 - b. Application of penetrant
 - c. Removal of excess penetrant
 - d. Development
63. Dwelling time is _____ []
- a. The time period for which liquid penetrant is permitted to stay on the surface of the specimen to be inspected
 - b. The time period for which Eddy currents are permitted to circulate on the surface of the specimen to be inspected

- c. The time period for which the magnetic particles are permitted to stay on the surface of the specimen to be inspected
 - d. None of these
64. The most common colour used in dye penetrants is _____ []
- a. Red
 - b. Blue
 - c. Green
 - d. Yellow
65. The simplest and cheapest testing method of the following methods is ____ []
- a. Radiography testing
 - b. Ultrasonic testing
 - c. Eddy current testing
 - d. Liquid penetrant testing
66. Which one among the following can be employed besides eddy current testing, to detect surface and sub surface defects? []
- a. Radiography testing
 - b. Ultrasonic testing
 - c. Magnetic particle testing
 - d. Liquid penetrant testing
67. Magnetic particle testing can be applied to detect the defects in _____ []
- a. Ferro magnetic material
 - b. Plastic material
 - c. Wooden materials
 - d. All the above
68. The concept of 'leakage field' comes in _____ testing []
- a. Radiography testing
 - b. Ultrasonic testing
 - c. Eddy current testing
 - d. Magnetic particle testing
69. The magnetic lines of force are at ____ angle to the direction of current flowing in a conductor []
- a. 30°
 - b. 45°
 - c. 60°
 - d. 90°
70. The magnetic field and current relationship is described by []
- a. Maxwell's right hand cork screw rule
 - b. Maxwell's right hand grip rule
 - c. Both (A) and (B)
 - d. None of these
71. Maxwell's right hand cork screw rule gives the direction of magnetic lines of force associated with the current flowing through _____ []

- a. A straight conductor
 - b. A coil
 - c. Both (A) and (B)
 - d. None of these
72. Maxwell's right hand grip rule gives the direction of magnetic lines of force associated with the current flowing through _____ []
- a. A straight conductor
 - b. A coil
 - c. Both (A) and (B)
 - d. None of these
73. Current flowing through a straight conductor such as a wire creates _____ []
- a. Circular magnetic field
 - b. Longitudinal magnetic field
 - c. Either (A) or (B)
 - d. None of these
74. Current flowing through a coil creates _____ []
- a. Circular magnetic field
 - b. Longitudinal magnetic field
 - c. Either (A) or (B)
 - d. None of these
75. The defect in a magnetic material can be effectively identified if it makes an angle of _____ with the magnetic field direction. []
- a. 30°
 - b. 45°
 - c. 60°
 - d. 90°
76. The defects in a magnetic material can be identified by the application of _____ []
- a. Circular magnetic field
 - b. Longitudinal magnetic field
 - c. Both (A) and (B)
 - d. None of these
77. If the length of the magnetic material is dominating the other two dimensions then _____ magnetisation is preferred []
- a. Circular
 - b. Longitudinal
 - c. Both (A) and (B)
 - d. None of these
78. Soft magnetic materials have _____ []
- a. Low coercivity and low retentivity
 - b. Low coercivity and high retentivity
 - c. High coercivity and low retentivity

- d. High coercivity and high retentivity
79. Hard magnetic materials have []
- a. Low coercivity and low retentivity
 - b. Low coercivity and high retentivity
 - c. High coercivity and low retentivity
 - d. High coercivity and high retentivity
80. Magnetic particle inspection can be employed during the _____ stage []
- a. In - process inspection
 - b. Final inspection
 - c. Receiving inspection
 - d. All the above
81. According to American Vacuum society, vacuum is generally used to denote a space filled with gas at _____ atmospheric pressure []
- a. Lesser than
 - b. Greater than
 - c. Very much greater than
 - d. None of these
82. Vacuum is a volume or region of space in which the pressure significantly lesser than _____ torr. []
- a. 0.76
 - b. 7.6
 - c. 76
 - d. 760
83. The unit of pressure in MKS system is []
- a. Pascal
 - b. Newton
 - c. Metre
 - d. Second
84. 1 atmosphere = _____ pascal []
- a. 1.0133×10^2
 - b. 1.0133×10^3
 - c. 1.0133×10^4
 - d. 1.0133×10^5
85. Average molecular density is defined as []
- a. Average number of molecules per unit length
 - b. Average number of molecules per unit area
 - c. Average number of molecules per unit volume
 - d. None of these
86. Mean free path is defined as []
- a. Average distance traversed between two successive collisions
 - b. Average distance traversed between three successive collisions
 - c. Average distance traversed between four successive collisions

- d. Average distance traversed between five successive collisions
87. Monolayer formation time is defined as []
- Time required to cover a surface with a layer of gas of one molecule thickness
 - Time required to cover a surface with a layer of gas of two molecules thickness
 - Time required to cover a surface with a layer of gas of three molecules thickness
 - Time required to cover a surface with a layer of gas of four molecules thickness
88. Monolayer formation is given by []
- Number of molecules required to form a compact monolayer / molecular incidence rate
 - Molecular incidence rate / Number of molecules required to form a compact monolayer
 - (Number of molecules required to form a compact monolayer) X (molecular incidence rate)
 - None of these
89. In High vacuum gas molecules are located []
- In the vacuum vessel only
 - On the walls of the vacuum vessel only
 - Both (A) and (B)
 - None of these
90. The pressure range in the case of High vacuum is []
- Around 10^{-2} torr
 - Between 10^{-3} to 10^{-7} torr
 - Between 10^{-7} to 10^{-16} torr
 - None of these
91. The pressure range in the case of Ultra high vacuum is []
- Around 10^{-2} torr
 - Between 10^{-3} to 10^{-7} torr
 - Between 10^{-7} to 10^{-16} torr
 - None of these
92. The pressure range in the case of low and medium vacuum is []
- Around 10^{-2} torr
 - Between 10^{-3} to 10^{-7} torr
 - Between 10^{-7} to 10^{-16} torr
 - None of these
93. In high vacuum the mean free path _____ the dimensions of the vacuum vessel []
- Equals
 - Exceeds
 - Both (A) and (B)
 - Is lesser than
94. According to kinetic theory of gases the molecules of a gas are separated by distances that are _____ compared to their own dimensions []
- Smaller
 - Equal

- c. Larger
 - d. None of these
95. The temperature of a gas is the measure of _____ of the particles []
- a. Potential energy
 - b. Pressure
 - c. Kinetic energy
 - d. None of these
96. Particle flux is _____ []
- a. Directly proportional to T/m
 - b. Inversely proportional to T/m
 - c. Directly proportional to square root of T/m
 - d. Inversely proportional to square root of T/m
97. Monolayer formation time is _____ particle density (n) []
- a. Directly proportional to
 - b. Inversely proportional to
 - c. Directly proportional to square root of
 - d. Inversely proportional to square root of
98. Monolayer formation time is _____ average velocity (v) []
- a. Directly proportional to
 - b. Inversely proportional to
 - c. Directly proportional to square root of
 - d. Inversely proportional to square root of
99. The absolute Pressure on the surface is defined as _____ imparted to the unit surface []
- a. Momentum
 - b. Rate of momentum
 - c. Force
 - d. None of these
100. Nature of gas is determined by []
- a. Avogadro's number
 - b. Knudsen's number
 - c. Reynolds' number
 - d. None of these
101. Relative flow is determined by []
- a. Avogadro's number
 - b. Knudsen's number
 - c. Reynolds' number
 - d. None of these
102. The flow is turbulent when the Reynolds' number is _____ []
- a. >2200
 - b. <2200
 - c. >1200

- d. <1200
103. The flow is viscous when the Reynolds' number is _____ []
- a. >2200
- b. <2200
- c. >1200
- d. <1200
104. Throughput Q is given by []
- a. S*P
- b. S/P
- c. P/S
- d. None of these
105. Conductance is given by []
- a. (Throughput) (Pressure difference)
- b. (Pressure difference)/ Throughput
- c. (Throughput)/(Pressure difference)
- d. None of these
106. Which among the following is preferred for sub surface defect detection? []
- a. Liquid Penetration Testing
- b. Magnetic Particle testing
- c. Ultrasonic inspection method
- d. None of the above
107. Excess penetrant can be removed by []
- a. direct rinsing with water
- b. treating with emulsifier and then rinsing with water
- c. either (a) or (b)
- d. None of these
108. Which kind of developers are used in Liquid penetrant testing? []
- a. dry
- b. wet
- c. either (a) or (b)
- d. none of these
109. The Liquid penetrant testing is done based on _____ []
- a. surface tension
- b. capillarity action
- c. both (a) and (b)
- d. none of these
110. In Liquid penetrant testing, liquid is applied to the surface of the test object by means of []
- a. spraying
- b. brushing
- c. immersing the object in the liquid

- d. all the above
111. The disadvantage of Liquid penetrant testing is []
- a. that it can be done for porous surfaces
 - b. the depth of the crack cannot be found out
 - c. both (a) & (b)
 - d. none of these
112. The advantage of Liquid penetrant testing is []
- a. simple
 - b. economical
 - c. easily observable
 - d. all the above
113. In Liquid penetrant testing, the usual penetrant dwell time is between []
- a. 1 - 5 minutes
 - b. 5 - 60 minutes
 - c. 60 - 100 minutes
 - d. above 100 minutes
114. In magnetic particle testing, surface and sub surface defects in ____ materials can be identified. []
- a. Diamagnetic
 - b. Paramagnetic
 - c. ferromagnetic
 - d. ferrimagnetic
115. In magnetic particle testing the specimen is magnetised using []
- a. permanent magnet
 - b. electromagnet
 - c. both (a) and (b)
 - d. none of these
116. Eddy currents flow when the conductor is subjected to []
- a. constant magnetic field
 - b. changing magnetic field
 - c. either (a) or (b)
 - d. none of these
117. The presence of crack _____ the flow pattern of Eddy currents []
- a. alters
 - b. has no influence on
 - c. may or may not influence
 - d. none of these
118. In Ultrasonic testing, if the crack in an object need to be identified then the

dimensions of the crack should be _____ the wavelength of the Sound wave. []

- a. greater than
- b. equal to
- c. both (a) and (b)
- d. none of these

119. If an ultrasonic wave of frequency 10 MHz is propagated through a steel object with a velocity of 5810 metre per second, then the wavelength is []

- a. 581 mm
- b. 58.1 mm
- c. 5.81 mm
- d. 0.581 mm

120. Air - metal interface permits _____ reflection of the incident Ultrasonic wave. []

- a. 70 %
- b. 80 %
- c. 90 %
- d. 100 %

121. Oil/Water - steel interface permits _____ reflection of the incident Ultrasonic wave. []

- a. 91 %
- b. 92 %
- c. 93 %
- d. 94 %

122. Normal probe reflection method needs _____ coupling points []

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

123. Normal probe transmission method needs _____ coupling points []

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

124. Ultrasonics are produced using _____ []

- a. Piezo electric effect
- b. Inverse piezo electric effect
- c. either (a) or (b)
- d. none of these

125. Which precaution should be followed in Liquid penetrant testing []

- a. gloves should be used
- b. repeated contact of the penetrant with the skin should be avoided

- c. both (a) and (b)
- d. none of these

Signature of the faculty
(Kesava Vamsi Krishna V.)

Signature of the HoD
(Dr. P. Anji Reddy)

MALLA REDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)
IV B.Tech– II Sem (MR 15-2016 Admitted Students)
I Mid Examination Subjective Question Bank

Subject: PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION Branch :CIVIL ENGINEERING
Name of the faculty: A.NAGASAIBABA

Instructions:

1. All the questions carry equal marks
2. Solve all the questions

Q.No.	Question	Bloom's Taxonomy Level	CO
<u>Module I</u>			
1.	Discuss about National Transport Policy of India	Creating	1
OR			
2.	Elaborate about the Fundamentals of Transportation	Creating	1
OR			
3.	Explain about Trip generation	Understanding	1
OR			
4.	Summarize about the Role of Transportation in the economic development of Nations	Understanding	1
OR			
5.	Justify about the transportation planning in the developing world	Evaluating	1
OR			
6.	Appraise about Trip distribution	Evaluating	1
OR			
7.	Outline about Modal choice	Understanding	1
OR			
8.	Explain about Route Assignment	Understanding	1
<u>Module II</u>			
1.	Explain about study area and Explain about the guidelines for fixing up external cordon.	Understanding	2
OR			

2.	Explain about zoning? Why it is necessary? Explain the principles to be adopted for zoning.	Understanding	2
OR			
3.	List out the types of surveys needed for data collection for urban transportation planning. Explain in detail the home interview survey.	Analyzing	2
OR			
4.	Analyze the following: a) Road side interview method b) Home interview Survey c) Commercial vehicle survey	Analyzing	2
OR			
5.	Identify the types of surveys that are to be done under inventory of existing transport facilities? Explain.	Applying	2
OR			
6.	Identify the use of Expansion Factors and Accuracy checks? How are they to be carried out?	Applying	2
OR			
7.	Illustrate the different sources of data collection and present the secondary sources with the type of information available?	Understanding	2
OR			
8.	Classify about the Sampling Techniques	Understanding	2
<u>Module III</u>			
1.	Explain about Overall planning process	Understanding	3
OR			
2.	Outline briefly about Travel Attributes	Understanding	3
OR			
3.	Illustrate about Independent variables	Understanding	3

OR			
4.	Explain about Travel demand issues	Understanding	3

Signature of the faculty

Signature of HoD

MALLA REDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)
IV B.Tech– II Sem (MR 15-2016 Admitted Students)
I Mid Examination Subjective Question Bank

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS
Module I

1. Which one is not a public transport mode []
 - A. MRTS
 - B. BRTS
 - C. LRTS
 - D. CAR
2. ITS technology used in Public Transport []
 - A. Public Transport Travel Information
 - B. Electronic Toll Collection System
 - C. Vehicle actuated signals
 - D. Pelican Signals
3. Which is not a urban road system []
 - A. Grid Iron System
 - B. Concentric and radial street system
 - C. Polynomial street system
 - D. Organic street system
4. An example of combination of Rectangular with Radial street system []
 - A. New Delhi
 - B. Bhubaneshwar
 - C. Chandigarh
 - D. Gandhinagar
5. Estimate trip rate for a residential land use with 2744 thousands of square feet and 6574 person trips []
 - A. 2.4
 - B. 10
 - C. 11.2
 - D. 7.6
6. An urban centre has the following household composition.

Vehicles per household	Persons per H.H.			
	1	2/3	4	5
0	100	200	150	20
1	300	500	210	50
2+	150	100	60	0

If trip rates are 0.5 for H.H. size till 3 & 1.0 for H.H. size above 4. Estimate likely trip to be generated. []

- A. 1100
- B. 1115
- C. 1000
- D. 2000

7. Total no. of public transport trips in a city is 7.9 million person trips and personalised trips for the same city is 3.0 million person trips. Modal share of the city is []

- A. 70:30
- B. 80:20
- C. 60:40
- D. 50:50

8. Utilities of two modes are 1.0 each. Estimate the probability of one of the modes. []

- A. 0.50
- B. 0.45
- C. 0.52
- D. 0.60

9. Which movement is useful for planning a bye pass []

- A. Internal to Internal
- B. Internal to External
- C. External to Internal
- D. External to External**

10. Which of the following is not related to Lowry model []

- A. $P = e A$

- B. $e^s = p B$
- C. $e = e^b + e^s$
- D. $e^p = e^b / e^s$

11. Rail transport is where train runs along a set of two parallel steel rails, known as []
- A. Roadways
 - B. Airways
 - C. Railways
 - D. Waterways
12. BRTS is a highly efficient__concept designed to need growing transport demands in cities around the world. []
- A. public transport
 - B. private transport
 - C. Expressways
 - D. None of the above
13. Expressways originated from German_____and Italian Autostrade []
- A. Autostrade
 - B. Autobahnen
 - C. Autonagar
 - D. None of the above
14. Radial roads provide direct access to the___of the town. []
- A. Corner Part
 - B. Outer part
 - C. Central Part
 - D. None of the above
15. The commodity_____to and from the external locations are known as external commodity movement []
- A. movement
 - B. moment
 - C. distance
 - D. None of the above
16. Urban transportation_is the process that leads to decisions on transportation policies and programs. []
- A. control
 - B. planning
 - C. policy
 - D. None of the above

17. Trip generation is the ___ demand model []
A. second
B. third
C. fourth
D. first
18. Growth factor model is a method which responds only to relative ___rates at origins and destinations []
A. success
B. growth
C. failure
D. None of the above
19. Mode choice model estimates how many people will use public transit and how many will use private_ []
A. cars
B. buses
C. autos
D. automobiles
20. There are three common methods of trip assignment: all or nothing, ____, and capacity restraints []
A. diversion
B. merging
C. route
D. None of the above
21. A frequently used regression model for trip generation is the ____ regression model []
A. Multiple
B. linear
C. scalar
D. None of the above
22. Cross-classification models can be calibrated as ____-based models []
A. zone
B. point
C. Non zonal
D. None of the above
23. Household income or car__directly increase the travel mode options available to the members of the family []
A. membership
B. fellowship
C. ownership
D. None of the above

24. Discrete_____---models are being increasingly used to understand travel behaviour of commuters in urban areas. []
A. choice
B. zonal
C. Non zonal
D. None of the above

25. Utility maximization rule states that an individual will select the alternative from set of available alternatives that__his utility. []
A. maximizes
B. minimizes
C. nullifies
D. None of the above

Module II

26. The Gravity Model for trip distribution gets its name from the fact that it is conceptually based on Newton's law of___ []
A. motion
B. Gravitation
C. demotion
D. None of the above

27. Traffic_____-----concerns the selection of routes between origin and destination in transportation network. []
A. route
B. assignment
C. density
D. None of the above

28. In All or Nothing assignment trips from any origin zone to destination zone are loaded into a single,__cost path between them. []
A. maximum
B. extreme
C. minimum
D. None of the above

29. The imaginary line representing the boundary of the study area is termed as []
A. external cordon
B. internal cordon
C. interior cordon
D. None of the above

30. Transportation network is a representation of the structure and geometry of transportation within the area under investigation and mainly comprising of nodes and []
A. links

- B. paths
- C. dots
- D. None of the above

31. Aircraft is the ----- mode of transportation. []
- A. fastest
 - B. slowest
 - C. medium
 - D. None of the above
32. As per Urban Road classification ----- is the highest category of road network. []
- A. "Arterial Road"
 - B. "Sub Arterial Road"
 - C. collector street
 - D. local street
33. There is lot of wastage of land in Grid Iron pattern -----network. []
- A. road
 - B. rail
 - C. air
 - D. None of the above
34. TSM caters to ----- range transportation needs. []
- A. long
 - B. short
 - C. medium
 - D. None of the above
35. Cross classification technique is normally used for-----, []
- A. Trip Distribution
 - B. Trip generation
 - C. route assignment
 - D. modal split
36. Planning is based on []
- A. Factual data
 - B. Analysis
 - C. Scientific data
 - D. Factual data and analysis
37. Transport land use models deals only----- transportation. []
- A. rail
 - B. road
 - C. passenger

- D. None of the above
38. Land use, transportation and road network plans are _____ []
A. Inter linked
B. Intra linked
C. Not linked
D. Depends on the network
39. Logistic regression ----- used in mode choice modelling. []
A. cannot be
B. can be
C. must be
D. None of the above
40. The revenue from road transport sector is studied in which type of studies? []
A. Economic
B. Financial
C. Traffic
D. Engineering
41. -----Frequency distribution is used for calibrating traffic assignment. []
A. Trip Length
B. Trip intensity
C. Trip orientation
D. None of the above
42. The accident cost analysis is estimated by conducting []
A. Origin and destination
B. Traffic survey
C. Transportation facilities
D. Geometric design
43. Traffic Analysis zones are related to -----Wards. []
A. Municipality
B. Urban
C. Rural
D. None of the above
44. Movement from Internal Zone to ----- Zone is called through trip. []
A. Internal
B. External
C. Peripheral
D. None of the above
45. -----can be used for tracking of urban bus movement. []
A. GPS
B. GIS
C. Remotesensing
D. None of the above

46. -----can be used for transport surveys. []
A. Post cards
B. envelops
C. pomphlets
D. None of the above
47. What is the main cause of accidents in urban areas? []
A. Improper planning
B. Extra wide roads
C. Additional thickness of the pavement
D. Traffic congestion
48. The first stage in the function of traffic engineering department is? []
A. Planning and design
B. Collection of data
C. Investigations
D. Finance
49. The traffic will increase, if the []
A. Price of fuel decreases
B. Price of vehicles decreases
C. Price of fuel increases
D. Price of vehicles increases
50. The traffic population is estimated by []
A. Arithmetic method
B. Geometric method
C. Incremental increase method
D. Harmonic method

Module III

51. How many types of land use patterns are there? []
A. 10
B. 20
C. 15
D. 5
52. General land use planning deals with: []
A. Residential
B. Institutional
C. Forests
D. Commercial
53. The land supply for urban expansion can be determined by: []
A. $TLA - (PCA+BU)$
B. $PCA - (TLA+BU)$
C. $BU - (PCA+TLA)$
D. $BU - (TLA-PCA)$

54. How many number of source types of noise are there? []

- A. 4
- B. 3
- C. 2
- D. 1

55. Optimization of urban mobility can be intervened at the infrastructure level by use of []

- A. SUV lanes
- B. HOV lanes
- C. Toll free lanes
- D. Slow lanes

56. Delhi-Ambala-Amritsar is []

- A. NH-2
- B. NH-3
- C. NH-1
- D. NH-44

57. National highways covers how much percentage in India []

- A. 2%
- B. 3%
- C. 5%
- D. 6%

58. The Road Connecting a City To Highway is Called []

- A. Arterial Street
- B. Sub Arterial Street
- C. Collector Street
- D. Local Street

59. In India the modes of transportation, in the order of their importance, are []

- A. Air Transport, Shipping, Roads, Railways
- B. Shipping, Roads, Railways, Air Transport
- C. Roads, Railways, Air Transport, Shipping
- D. Railways, Roads, Shipping, Air Transport

60.. In India for design of roads pedestrian is considered as []

- A. Element of traffic
- B. Intruder in traffic
- C. Essential part of traffic
- D. Controller of traffic

61. In India for design of roads pedestrian is considered as []

- A. Element of traffic
- B. Intruder in traffic

- C. Essential part of traffic
- D. Controller of traffic

62.. Which of the following roads are congested during peak hours? []

- A. Rural roads
- B. Urban roads
- C. Highways
- D. Express ways

63. HCV stands for []

- A. Heavy commercial vehicle
- B. Heavy cash vehicle
- C. Heavy consolidated vehicle
- D. Hard commercial vehicle

64. The outgoing and incoming traffic are counted at []

- A. Traffic intersections
- B. Highway
- C. Urban roads
- D. Traffic symbols

65. The vehicles per unit length at any instant of time is called as []

- A. Density
- B. Jam density
- C. Maximum density
- D. Traffic flow

66.. Which of the following method is more accurate for traffic analysis? []

- A. Manual count
- B. Automatic count
- C. Average of manual and automatic
- D. Past records

67. The number of vehicles that pass through a transverse line of road at a given time in a specified direction is called []

- A. Traffic studies
- B. Traffic flow
- C. Traffic origin
- D. Traffic destination

68. Design of road intersections is a part of []

- A. Highway engineering
- B. Railway engineering
- C. Traffic engineering
- D. Harbour engineering

69. The branch of engineering that deals with improvement of traffic performance, traffic studies and traffic network is called []

- A. Highway engineering
- B. Railway engineering
- C. Traffic engineering
- D. Traffic management

70. A median is also called as []

- A. Traffic separator
- B. Traffic junction
- C. Traffic check post
- D. Traffic flow

71. Highways Communication Is A Communication []

- A. By Land
- B. By Water
- C. By Air
- D. None Of The Above

72. Highway development in India []

- A. Roads in Ancient India
- B. Roads in Mughal Period
- C. Roads in nineteenth Century
- D. All of these

73. Classification of roads as per Nagpur Road Plan is []

- A. National & State Highways
- B. Major District Roads & Other Roads
- C. Village roads
- D. All of above

74. The wall constructed for the stability of an excavated portion of a road on the hill side, is known as []

- A. Retaining Wall
- B. Breast Wall
- C. Parapet Wall
- D. All The Above.

75. The wall constructed for the stability of a back filling portion of a road on the down hill side, is known as []

- A. Retaining Wall
- B. Breast Wall
- C. Parapet Wall
- D. All The Above

Signature of the Faculty

Signature of the HoD