

MALLA REDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

B.Tech–IV,Sem-I (MR 15-2016-17 Admitted Students)

I Mid Examination Subjective Question Bank

Subject: Air Pollution & Control

Branch /Specialization: Common to ME & ECE

Name of the faculty: Dr.P.SARITHA

Instructions:

1. All the questions carry equal marks

2. Solve all the questions

Q.No.	Question	Bloom's Taxonomy Level	CO
1.	Define Air Pollution? Explain the episodes of Great London Smog and Bhopal Gas Tragedy?	Understanding	1
OR			
2.	Briefly outline the classification of air pollutants?	Understanding	1
OR			
3.	Explain the effects of air pollution on man, vegetation and material?	Understanding	1
OR			
4.	Explain the sources, impact and control of Green House Effect?	Understanding	1
OR			
5.	Enumerate the phenomenon of ozone depletion indicating the causes, effects and remedial measures?	Understanding	1
OR			
6.	What is acid rain? Discuss the causes, effects and remedial measures?	Understanding	1
OR			
7.	Discuss the significance and need for Air pollution control studies?	Applying	1
OR			
8.	Write short notes on Heat islands?	Understanding	1
Module II			
1.	Explain the thermodynamics of formation of CO?	Analysing	2
OR			
2.	Discuss the thermodynamics of formation of SO _x ?	Analysing	2

3.	Explain the thermodynamics of formation of NO _x ?	Understanding	2
OR			
4.	Explain in detail about the thermodynamics of Combustion?	Understanding	2
5.	Write short notes on the thermodynamics of Hydrocarbons?	Understanding	2
OR			
6.	Discuss the significance and practical implications of Air-Fuel ratio?	Understanding	2
7.	Briefly describe the combustion of coal?	Understanding	2
OR			
8.	Explain the combustion of oil and gas?	Understanding	2
<u>Module III</u>			
1.	Explain the importance of Meteorology in air pollution control?	Understanding	3
OR			
2.	Discuss the meteorological parameters that have an impact on air pollution?	Understanding	3
3.	Explain the different types of Environmental Lapse rates and their significance.	Understanding	3
OR			
4.	Define the term wind rose. Explain the significance and application of wind rose diagrams?	Understanding	3

Signature of the Faculty

Signature of the HoD

MALLAREDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

IV B.TECH II SEM (MR15 – 2016-17 Batch)1ST MID EXAM QUESTION BANK

SUBJECT: AIR POLLUTION AND CONTROL

Branch: **Common to ME & ECE**

Name of the faculty: **Dr.P.Saritha**

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

- 1 Give an example of single or point source? []
 - a. Open burning
 - b. Power plants
 - c. Channel vessels
 - d. None of the above
- 2 Which gas is mainly produced due to incomplete burning of wood? []
 - a. CO
 - b. SO₂
 - c. NO₂
 - d. NO₃
- 3 Which of the following is involved in production of carboxy hemoglobin? []
 - a. CO
 - b. SO₂
 - c. NO₂
 - d. NO₃
- 4 Which of the following is a liquid form of aerosol? []
 - a. Fume
 - b. Dist
 - c. Mist
 - d. Smoke
- 5 X ray films are a source of which of the following gas? []
 - a. CO
 - b. SO₂
 - c. NO₂
 - d. NO₃
- 6 The maximum size of fly ash is-----micro meter. []
 - a. 1
 - b. 100
 - c. 1000
 - d. 10
- 7 Which of the following leads to a disease called broncho spasm? []
 - a. CO
 - b. SO₂
 - c. NO₂
 - d. NO₃
- 8 The minimum size of smoke particle is -----micron metre. []
 - a. 0.2
 - b. 1

- c. 0.8
d. 0.5
- 9 Which of the following is a secondary air pollutant? []
a. SPM
b. PAN
c. SO_2
d. NO_2
- 10 The permissible concentration of PM 10 in the air is []
a. $60\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
b. $40\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
c. $50\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
d. $20\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
- 11 What is the primary standard level for carbon monoxide for assuring air quality? []
a. 10ppm
b. 90 ppm
c. 1 ppm
d. 9 ppm
- 12 The pulmonary section of the respiratory tract consists of _____ []
a. Nose and mouth as well as down till epiglottis and larynx
b. Bronchi down till the end of bronchiole
c. Respiratory bronchiole, alveoli and alveoli ducts
d. Alveoli ducts and alveoli
- 13 What is the primary function(s) of the alveoli? []
a. Transfer of oxygen to the blood
b. Removal of carbon dioxide from the blood
c. Transfer of toxic substances to the blood
d. All of the mentioned
- 14 The velocity of air reduces to zero by the time it reaches the bronchi. []
a. True
b. False
c. True or false
d. None of the above
- 15 Particles of what size are filtered by the nasal passage? []
a. $>10\mu\text{m}$
b. $>500\mu\text{m}$
c. $>1\text{ mm}$
d. $>5\mu\text{m}$
- 16 What is the effect of ozone on human respiratory system? []
a. Has higher affinity to bind with hemoglobin and does not allow binding of oxygen
b. Causes the disfigurement of the alveoli reducing the surface area
c. Damages lung tissues and aggravates asthma
d. All of the above
- 17 Which of the following pollutants is the major contributor to photochemical smog? []
a. Peroxynitrates
b. Hydroperoxides

- c. Nitrogen dioxide
 - d. Ozone
- 18 What are the effects of sulphur dioxide on human body? []
- a. Causes the malfunction of liver and kidney
 - b. Breaks down body's immunity towards particulate matter and bacteria
 - c. Causes blood cells to dilate thereby affecting blood flow
 - d. All of the above
- 19 How does increase in temperature affect air pollution? []
- a. Reduces air pollution
 - b. Increases air pollution
 - c. No effect
 - d. None
- 20 Ocean is a source for carbon monoxide. []
- a. True
 - b. False
 - c. True or false
 - d. None
- 21 How does carbon monoxide affect the human body? []
- a. It does not allow binding of oxygen with hemoglobin
 - b. It reduces the surface area of the alveoli and disrupts gaseous transfers
 - c. It causes the liver to malfunction, increasing bile secretion
 - d. It reduces the body's tendency to absorb water thereby making us feel dehydrated
- 22 What is the Haldane equation used for? []
- a. To measure the amount of oxygen converted to ozone for a given wavelength of UV light
 - b. To measure the ratio of affinity of carbon monoxide and oxygen to bind to a hemoglobin molecule
 - c. To measure the percentage of carbon monoxide that is oxidized to carbon dioxide in various levels of oxygen
 - d. To calculate the percentage of oxygen addition and carbon dioxide removal during respiratory action
- 23 How does nitrogen affect the human body? []
- a. Increases vulnerability to pathogens
 - b. Destroys the macrophages
 - c. Injures the defense mechanism of the lungs
 - d. All of the above
- 24 Which of the following is the current major contributor to lead air pollution? []
- a. Motor vehicles
 - b. Metal processing centres
 - c. Waste incinerators
 - d. Lead acid battery manufacturing units
- 25 How does lead affect the human body? []
- a. Increases blood pressure
 - b. Damages the cerebellum, liver and kidney
 - c. Leads to reproductive disorders and osteoporosis

- d. All of the above
- 26 Which of the following belongs to class of extremely toxic dioxin compound(s)? []
- a. Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins
 - b. Polychlorinated dibenzofurans
 - c. Polychlorinated biphenyls
 - d. All of the above
- 27 Which of the following compounds was earlier produced for the utility of transformers?
[]
- a. PDD
 - b. PCDF
 - c. PCB
 - d. TCDD
- 28 Crocidolite, actionide and amosite belong to which of the following category of pollutants? []
- a. Particulate matter
 - b. Asbestos
 - c. Dioxins
 - d. Cigarette smoke
- 29 Which of the following plants is extremely sensitive towards sulphur dioxide? []
- a. Onion
 - b. Potato
 - c. Corn
 - d. Tomato
- 30 TCDD is a human carcinogen. []
- a. True
 - b. False
 - c. True or false
 - d. none
- 31 Which of these is NOT a primary pollutant? []
- a. Carbon monoxide
 - b. Carbon dioxide
 - c. Ground level ozone
 - d. Oxygen
- 32 What percentage of pollutants is gaseous in nature? []
- a. 75%
 - b. 80%
 - c. 99.9%
 - d. 90%
- 33 Which of the following is an inorganic pollutant? []
- a. Carbon monoxide
 - b. Carbonyl compounds
 - c. Aromatic hydrocarbons
 - d. None
- 34 Which of these belongs to the category of criteria pollutants? []
- a. Ozone

- b. Lead
 - c. Carbon monoxide
 - d. All of the above
- 35 Which of the following are classified as major sources to air pollution? []
- a. Fuel consumption by local citizens
 - b. Sewage treatment plants
 - c. Dry cleaning and laundries
 - d. None
- 36 Which is the most abundant hydrocarbon in the atmosphere? []
- a. Methane
 - b. Carbonyl sulphide
 - c. Ethane
 - d. None
- 37 What does the abbreviation VOC stand for? []
- a. Versatile Oxygenated Compounds
 - b. Volatile Oxygenated Compounds
 - c. Volatile Organic Carbons
 - d. Volatile Organic Compounds
- 38 What is the range of vapour pressure of VOCs? []
- a. High vapour pressure
 - b. Low vapour pressure
 - c. Depends on the concentration of VOCs
 - d. Depends on the type of VOCs
- 39 Which is the largest-volume manufactured organic chemical? []
- a. Ethylene
 - b. Ethane
 - c. Formaldehyde
 - d. Carbonic acid
- 40 What does PAH stand for in terms of organic chemistry? []
- a. Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons
 - b. Polyethylene Acetic Hydride
 - c. Polycyclic Acetic Hydrocarbons
 - d. Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrides
- 41 What is the residence time (average time a particle is active in a given system) of carbon monoxide? []
- a. 11-15 years
 - b. 0.1-0.3 years
 - c. 0.5 years
 - d. Few minutes
- 42 Which of the following gases has the highest affinity for blood hemoglobin? []
- a. Carbon dioxide
 - b. Oxygen
 - c. Carbon monoxide

- d. Nitrogen
- 43 At what concentration can the taste and smell of sulphur dioxide be detected? []
- a. 1000-2000ppm
 - b. 11-30ppm
 - c. 500-700ppm
 - d. 0.1-0.3ppm
- 44 Which is the major source for sulphur dioxide? []
- a. Volcanic eruptions
 - b. Coal and crude oil combustion
 - c. Burning of petrol
 - d. Sewage treatment process
- 45 Which is the largest source for production of nitrous oxide? []
- a. Chemical industry
 - b. Fertilizer industry
 - c. Fossil fuel combustion
 - d. Bacterial action
- 46 Pesticides also contribute to air pollution along with polluting underground reservoirs. True or false? []
- a. True
 - b. False
 - c. True or false
 - d. None
- 47 Which of the following are sources to fluorine air pollution? []
- a. Coal combustion
 - b. Steel industries
 - c. Phosphate fertilizer manufacturing
 - d. All of the above
- 48 Which is/are the most significant air-borne allergen(s)? []
- a. Fungi
 - b. Pollen
 - c. Soot
 - d. All of the above
- 49 Which of the following is a source for boron air pollution? []
- a. Rockets and jets
 - b. Automobiles
 - c. Soap industries
 - d. Refrigerants
- 50 Which are the sources of arsenic pollution? []
- a. Coal and petroleum
 - b. Detergents and pesticides
 - c. Mine tailings
 - d. All of the mentioned
- 51 What does the word 'meteorology' define? []
- a. Study of meteors and asteroids
 - b. Study of measurements and instruments

- c. Study of chemical properties of metals
 - d. Study of the weather and atmospheric changes
- 52 What is a “tetron” in the field of meteorology? []
- a. A tool used to study wind patterns
 - b. A tool used to study pressure variations
 - c. A tool used to study temperature deviations
 - d. A tool used to study humidity
- 53 What does the Richardson number indicate in wind analysis? []
- a. Mechanical turbulence
 - b. Convective heat production
 - c. Mechanical turbulence & Convective heat production
 - d. None of the mentioned
- 54 Above which Richardson number does vertical mixing in winds disappear? []
- a. 1
 - b. 0.25
 - c. 0.5
 - d. 0.75
- 55 When Richardson number is equal to zero, what is the wind turbulence characteristic? []
- a. No vertical mixing
 - b. Weak mechanical turbulence due to stratification
 - c. Convective mixing is greater than mechanical turbulence
 - d. Only mechanical turbulence
- 56 Below what Richardson number does convective mixing start dominating mechanical turbulence? []
- a. 0
 - b. -0.04
 - c. -0.03
 - d. -0.1
- 57 What is high pressure area with sinking air also known as? []
- a. Cyclone
 - b. Anti-cyclone
 - c. Eddy zone
 - d. Richardson zone
- 58 What does the term “turbidity” indicate in atmospheric quality? []
- a. Indicates density of clouds
 - b. Reduction of light due to dust particles
 - c. Indicates the humidity
 - d. Turbulence of winds
- 59 Which of the following gases vary significantly over time and place at the atmospheric boundary level? []
- a. Carbon dioxide
 - b. Ozone
 - c. Water vapor
 - d. Oxygen

- 60 How does atmospheric pressure vary with increase in altitude? []
- a. It decreases linearly
 - b. It decreases exponentially
 - c. It increases linearly
 - d. It increases till stratosphere and then starts decreasing exponentially
- 61 What does the term obliquity indicate? []
- a. Earth's axial tilt of 23.5 degrees
 - b. Alignment of the Earth's internal magnetic field
 - c. Analysis of ocean currents
 - d. Pressure variation over different seasons
- 62 Which are the two forces balanced by the geostrophic wind? []
- a. Coriolis effect and pressure gradient force
 - b. Coriolis force and centrifugal force
 - c. Frictional force and pressure gradient force
 - d. Pressure gradient force and centrifugal force
- 63 Which of the following has the highest albedo? []
- a. Water surface
 - b. Plateau surfaces
 - c. Vegetation
 - d. Fresh snow
- 64 The stability of the stratosphere is due to which of the following reasons? []
- a. Absorption of solar energy by ozone layer
 - b. Strong wind currents
 - c. Pressure is minimal
 - d. All of the mentioned
- 65 Which of the following is regarded as climate control factor(s)? []
- a. Latitude
 - b. Elevation
 - c. Ocean currents
 - d. All of the mentioned
- 66 Which plant helps in detection of pollution from automobile exhaust? []
- a. Neem
 - b. Tulsi
 - c. Lichen
 - d. Lettuce
- 67 Which of the following plants aid as an indicator to ozone pollution? []
- a. Tomato
 - b. Tobacco
 - c. Watermelon
 - d. All of the mentioned
- 68 Greater the Air Quality Index of a region, more polluted is the air. True or false? []
- a. True
 - b. False
 - c. True or false
 - d. None of the above

- 69 How many parameters are taken into consideration when measuring air quality, in India? []
a. 4
b. 3
c. 8
d. 9
- 70 Which of the following pollutants are considered when measuring air quality? []
a. CO, O₃, PM_{2.5}
b. NH₃, PM₁₀, Pb
c. NO₂, SO₂
d. All of the above
- 71 What range of air quality index has the most severe impact on human health? []
a. 101-200
b. 201-300
c. 301-400
d. 401-500
- 72 Hazardous pollutants are those pollutants for which air quality standards have been devised. []
a. True
b. False
c. True or false
d. None of the above
- 73 Which of the following devices is NOT used to control particulate emissions? []
a. Electrostatic precipitator
b. Bag filters
c. Catalytic converters
d. All of the mentioned
- 74 Which of the mentioned devices are used for removing vapour phase/ gaseous pollutants? []
a. Absorption towers
b. Catalytic converters
c. Thermal oxidizers
d. All of the mentioned
- 75 At what concentration (in ppm), is nitrogen present in the atmosphere? []
a. 780,840
b. 390,420
c. 78,084
d. 900,000
- 76 In the lower layers of atmosphere, what range of wavelengths of light is predominant? []
a. Less than 100 nm
b. Greater than 300 nm
c. Between 100-300 nm
d. All wavelengths are equally present
- 77 What does the ratio of the mass of water vapour to mass of air indicate? []

- a. Absolute humidity
 - b. Specific humidity
 - c. Relative humidity
 - d. Approximate humidity
- 78 What is the region of mild and irregular wind in the equatorial region known as? []
- a. Trade winds
 - b. Westerlies
 - c. Doldrums
 - d. Easterlies
- 79 "Roaring forties" is the term used to describe which of the following winds? []
- a. East-to-west air winds in the southern hemisphere
 - b. West-to east air winds in the northern hemisphere
 - c. East-to-west air winds in the northern hemisphere
 - d. West-to-east air winds in the southern hemisphere
- 80 Match the following:
- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|
| A.Hurricane | 1.Indian Ocean and South Pacific | |
| B.Typhoon | 2.Low level air circulation | |
| C.Cyclone | 3.Northeastern Pacific and Atlantic | |
| D.Tropical Cyclone | 4.Northwestern Pacific | [] |
- a. A-1; B-3; C-2; D-4
 - b. A-3; B-4; C-1; D-2
 - c. A-2; B-3; C-4; D-1
 - d. A-3; B-2; C-1; D-4
- 81 Which of the following statements is true? []
- a. Troposphere is equally thick across different parts of the world
 - b. Troposphere contains the ozone layer
 - c. Troposphere is thinner at the equator than at the poles
 - d. Troposphere is thicker at the equator than at the poles
- 82 Which of the following indicates the correct order of the principal layers of the earth's atmosphere from top to bottom? []
- a. Troposphere – Stratosphere – Mesosphere – Thermosphere – Exosphere
 - b. Thermosphere – Stratosphere – Troposphere – Mesosphere – Exosphere
 - c. Exosphere – Thermosphere – Mesosphere – Stratosphere – Troposphere
 - d. Exosphere – Mesosphere – Thermosphere – Stratosphere – Troposphere
- 83 Which layer of the atmosphere is responsible for aurora formation? []
- a. Ozone layer
 - b. Stratosphere
 - c. Exosphere
 - d. Ionosphere
- 84 Which of the following mentioned layers is NOT a homosphere? []
- a. Exosphere
 - b. Troposphere
 - c. Ionosphere
 - d. Mesosphere
- 85 The planetary boundary layer belongs to which of the following atmospheric layers? []

- a. Exosphere
 - b. Ionosphere
 - c. Stratosphere
 - d. None
- 86 What is the atmospheric pressure at sea level? []
- a. 101325 Pa
 - b. 14.696 psi
 - c. 760 Torr
 - d. All of the above
- 87 By international convention, which line marks the outermost boundary of the Earth's atmosphere? []
- a. Space line
 - b. Boundary line
 - c. Karman line
 - d. Astronaut line
- 88 By how much has atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration increased ever since the Industrial Revolution? []
- a. 20%
 - b. 10%
 - c. 40%
 - d. 60%
- 89 Which is the most abundant greenhouse gas in the atmosphere? []
- a. Carbon dioxide
 - b. Water vapour
 - c. Methane
 - d. Nitrogen
- 90 What does the phrase "anthropogenic CO₂ emissions" mean? []
- a. Human made CO₂ emissions
 - b. Industrial CO₂ emissions
 - c. Natural CO₂ emissions
 - d. All of the mentioned
- 91 Which of the following is the largest sink for carbon dioxide gas? []
- a. Forests
 - b. Oceans
 - c. Ice sheets
 - d. Grasslands
- 92 Apart from Earth, which other celestial body(s) exhibits greenhouse gas effect? []
- a. Venus
 - b. Mars
 - c. Titan
 - d. All of the mentioned
- 93 Which of the following bodies in the solar system has anti-greenhouse effect? []
- a. Jupiter
 - b. Mars
 - c. Titan

- d. Venus
- 94 Which of the following radiations of the sun do greenhouse gases trap? []
- a. Visible radiations
 - b. Infrared radiations
 - c. UV radiations
 - d. All the radiations
- 95 What does “airborne fraction” with respect to greenhouse gases indicate? []
- a. Amount of greenhouse gases that are released into air due to industrial process
 - b. Proportion of greenhouse gases in air to all the other atmospheric gases
 - c. Proportion of greenhouse gas emission that remain even after a specified time
 - d. None of the mentioned
- 96 What does GWP in the context of greenhouse gases indicate? []
- a. Global Warming Parameters
 - b. Gradual Warming Pattern
 - c. Global Warming Patterns
 - d. Global Warming Potential
- 97 Below which of the following pH is rain regarded as ‘acid rain’? []
- a. 7
 - b. 7.3
 - c. 5.6
 - d. 6
- 98 Glass containers are generally not preferred for sampling rain water. Why? []
- a. Glass containers are expensive
 - b. Glass containers are not easy to maintain
 - c. Glass containers affect the pH of the rain water
 - d. All of the mentioned
- 99 Which of the following gases are main contributors to acid rain? []
- a. Carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide
 - b. Sulphur dioxide and carbon dioxide
 - c. Sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide
 - d. Sulphur dioxide and nitrous oxide
- 100 What does the term “liming” mean? []
- a. Application of magnesium and calcium rich substances to soil
 - b. Erosion of calcium carbonate(lime) zones in soil
 - c. Excessive growth of lemon trees in acid rain prone regions
 - d. None of the mentioned
- 101 Which place in India receives the highest annual rainfall? []
- a. awsynram
 - b. Cherrapunji
 - c. Siju
 - d. Phyllut
- 102 Who discovered the phenomenon of acid rain? []
- a. George Brown
 - b. James T. StewartB
 - c. Robert Angus SmiDth

- d. Charles David
- 103 Which of the following is/are natural contributor(s) to sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere? []
- a. Sea sprays
 - b. All of the mentioned
 - c. Decaying vegetation
 - d. Volcanic eruption
- 104 What is the pH required for the survival of aquatic animals and plants? []
- a. 7
 - b. 7.5
 - c. 6.5
 - d. 4.8
- 105 Which of the following gases is responsible for the yellowing of the Taj Mahal? []
- a. Organic carbon
 - b. Black carbon
 - c. Brown carbon
 - d. All of the mentioned
- 106 What is the average concentration of ozone in the ozone layer of the atmosphere? []
- a. Nearly 100%
 - b. Greater than 90%
 - c. Between 10-50%
 - d. Less than 10ppm
- 107 Who discovered the ozone layer? []
- a. Henri Buisson & Charles Fabry
 - b. Carl Sagan & Charles Fabry
 - c. G.M.B Dobson
 - d. Carl Sagan & G.M.B Dobson
- 108 Which of the following devices can be used to measure ozone in the stratosphere from the ground? []
- a. Spectrometer
 - b. Photometer
 - c. Spectrophotometer
 - d. Spectro-ozonometer
- 109 The ozone layer absorbs what range of wavelengths of the sun's radiation? []
- a. 0.80 nm – 1.50 nm
 - b. 200 nm – 315 nm
 - c. 450 nm – 570 nm
 - d. 600 nm – 750 nm
- 110 Who discovered the formation of ozone from photochemical reactions? []
- a. G.M.B Dobson
 - b. Sydney Chapman
 - c. Carl Sagan
 - d. Henri Buisson
- 111 Between what altitudes, is the ozone layer found in highest concentrations? []

- a. 10-20km
 - b. 20-40km
 - c. 40-55km
 - d. 55-70km
- 112 Which of the following UV radiations is responsible for causing sun burns and skin cancer?
[]
- a. UV-A
 - b. UV-B
 - c. UV-C
 - d. All of the mentioned
- 113 In which season is the ozone found at its maximum level in the northern hemisphere?
[]
- a. Winter
 - b. Summer
 - c. Spring
 - d. Autumn
- 114 When was the ozone hole discovered? []
- a. 1974
 - b. 1964
 - c. 1994
 - d. 1984
- 115 The ozone hole is a phenomenon that has occurred in: []
- a. Arctic region
 - b. Northern temperate region
 - c. Southern temperate region
 - d. None of the mentioned
- 116 Which of the following chemicals are responsible for the depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer? []
- a. Refrigerants
 - b. Propellants
 - c. Foam-blowing agents
 - d. All of the mentioned
- 117 What does EESC stand for in context of ozone depleting compounds? []
- a. Equivalent Effective Stratospheric Chlorine
 - b. Equivalent Effective Stratospheric Chlorofluorocarbons
 - c. Equivalent Energy Saving Compounds
 - d. Energy Effective Stratospheric Compounds
- 118 The Montreal Protocol bans the production of which of the following chemical substances?
[]
- a. Chlorine, bromine, CFCs, freons
 - b. Carbon tetrachloride, halons, trichloroethane, CFCs
 - c. CFCs, bromine, halons, freons
 - d. CFCs, halons, freons
- 119 What is the size range of respirable suspended particulate matter? []
- a. Less than 1 micrometre

- b. Less than 10 micrometre
c. Less than 100 micrometre
d. Less than 0.1 micrometre
- 120 Which of the following is a viable particulate? []
a. Smoke
b. Mist
c. Dust
d. Moulds
- 121 Which type of particulate is condensed form of vapours? []
a. Mist
b. Dust
c. Fumes
d. Smoke
- 122 What is the composition of photochemical smog? []
a. Nitrogen oxides, ketones and ozone
b. VOCs and hydrocarbons
c. Peroxy-acetyl-nitrate, peroxy-benzoyl-nitrate, peroxy formyl-nitrate
d. All of the mentioned
- 123 Which of the following constituent of photochemical smog causes the bronzing of plants? []
a. PBN
b. PAN
c. PFN
d. Ketones
- 124 What is the reason behind the yellow colour of smog? []
a. Nitrogen dioxide
b. Sulphur dioxide
c. Sulphate ions
d. Nitrate ions
- 125 Which of the following aerosols have the best absorbing properties? []
a. Carbon black
b. Soot
c. Elemental Carbon
d. All of the mentioned

Signature of Faculty

Signature of the HOD

MALLA REDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

IV B.TECH I1 Semester,I Mid- Examinations, January 2019.

Subject: Business communication

Branch: MECHANICAL

Subject code:50H09

Name of the Faculty: Mrs. Nasreen Begum

Question Bank

Module-I

Q.NO	Questions	Bloom's Taxonomy Level	CO
1	Classify the types of communication	Understanding	1
OR			
2	Interpret rate of speech	Understanding	1
3	Explain technical vocabulary	understanding	1
OR			
4	Summarize pitch and tone	understanding	1
5	Compare Oral and Written communication	Understanding	1
OR			
6	Do you agree to the statement lengthy oral communication disinterest the People. Extend	Understanding	1
7	Applying of prefix, suffix, leads to the formation of new words. Write five example words using prefix and suffix to make up a new word.	Applying	1
OR			
8	Identify the importance of aural skills	Applying	1
Module-II			
1	Relate and write informal communication you had recently in a social gathering.	understanding	2
OR			

2	Signs and signals, body language, space, and time are widely used in communication. extend	understanding	2
3	Explain advantages and limitation of usual signs such as pictures and diagrams in non-verbal communication.	Understanding	2
OR			
4	Explain paralanguage and artefacts of non-verbal communication	Understanding	2
5	Identify the common barriers to effective communication.	Applying	2
OR			
6	Construct formal communication in the form of dialogue in regard to give presentation with your teammates.	Applying	2
7	Explain the importance of non-verbal communication	Understanding	2
OR			
8	Summarize Kinesics	Understanding	2
Module III			
1	Interpret Critical reading.	Understanding	3
OR			
2	Explain Skimming and Scanning.	Understanding	3
3	Identify the various sources of improving Reading skills?	Applying	3
OR			
4	Identify the different types of Reading and explain any two of them?	Applying	3

Signature of the Faculty

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Subject: BUSINESS COMMUNICATION CODE: 50H09
Objective Questions (MR-15) IV B.Tech common to ECE, MEC

Objective Questions (MR-15) IV B.Tech common to ECE, 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 | “ <i>Lack of formality</i> ” 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
Precise
- 44 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

- 54 Very formal
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 informality 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 a form of _____ []
Communication
Signals
Body language
Miscommunication
- 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 widefread 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 in 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

Signature of the faculty

HoD,ME

MALLA REDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

B.Tech– IV II SEM

I Mid Examination Subjective Question Bank

Subject : Disaster Management
Branch /Specialization : EC
Name of the faculty : Dr.C. SRINIVAS GUPTA

Q.No.	Question	Bloom's Taxonomy Level	CO
1.	Construct a flow chart on classification of hazards?	Applying	1
OR			
2.	Identify the scope of disaster management in civil engineering	Applying	1
3.	Explain environmental stress and add a note on different stressors of environment?	Understanding	1
OR			
4.	Briefly explain Human Ecology and give its applications in Geographical Researches?	Understanding	1
5.	Distinguish between natural disaster and manmade disasters?	Analyzing	1
OR			
6.	List different types of disasters?	Analyzing	1
7.	Explain Disaster Management? When does a Hazard lead to the Disaster?	Understanding	1
OR			
8.	Explain different approaches to Disaster Management	Understanding	1
Module II			
1.	Explain the geology in the formation of volcanoes?	Understanding	2
OR			
2.	Explain the causes, impacts and the mitigation measures to be taken at the time of earthquake?	Understanding	2

3.	Explain cyclones? identify the effects and measures to mitigate cyclones	Applying	2
OR			
4.	identify the causes, types & impacts of drought?	Applying	2
5.	List out factors & causes of soil erosion along with its conservation measures.	Analyzing	2
OR			
6.	classify briefly about extra planetary hazards?	Analyzing	2
7.	Explain chemical hazard and write a case study of chemical hazard	Understanding	2
OR			
8.	Explain flood as a serious environmental hazard with an example.	Understanding	2
<u>Module III</u>			
1.	Explain the Role of Technology in Disaster Management?	Understanding	2
OR			
2.	Explain in brief note on Post-disaster Management?	Understanding	2
3.	categorize the methods to predict natural disasters?	Analyzing	2
OR			
4.	Listout and explain the different stages in Disaster risk Management?	Analyzing	2

Signature of the Faculty

Signature Of HoD

MALLAREDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

IV B.TECH II SEM (MR17REGULATION)

1ST MID EXAM QUESTIONS-2020

Subject : Disaster Management

Name of the Faculty : Dr. C. Srinivas Gupta

Branch : Civil Engineering Department

Objective questions:

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1	The sudden catastrophic event that causes wide spread destruction and the regaining to normal life is quiet difficult is termed as	B
	Ecological disturbance	
	Disaster	
	Ecological degradation	
	Pollution	
2	The destructive forces of nature that have a severe impact on the environment are called	C
	Man-induced disasters	
	Ecological disturbance	
	Natural disasters	
	Environmental damage	
3	Cyclone is a	A
	Hazard	
	boon	
	Growth phenomena	
	problem	
4	The interactions between human behaviour and the natural environment is termed as	D
	Geology	
	Pedagogy	
	Psychology	
	Human ecology	
5	The stress caused by discharge or runoff of heated water into water bodies is called as	A
	Thermal stress	
	Biological stress	
	Physical stress	
	Climatic stress	
6	Avalanche is called as	A

	Snow slip	
	Land slides	
	lahar	
	Ice melt	
7	Areas of cities that are subjected to significant natural hazards should be used for which of the following?	C
	office buildings because they can withstand the effects of the hazard	
	inexpensive single-family houses	
	parks and golf courses	
	shopping malls	
8	What kind of natural hazards are not naturally insurable	A
	Earthquakes	
	Volcanoes	
	Land slides	
	Floods	
9	There are nine tasks in the of disaster management. All of the following are tasks of this model except:	B
	Assess secondary social problems such as health epidemics, displaced persons	
	Counsel those who have suffered trauma and bereavement	
	Control rumors, provide accurate information	
	Provide security; prevent looting, protect person and property	
10	Which natural disaster can produce the fastest winds on Earth?	A
	Tornado	
	Hurricane	
	Cyclone	
	Tsunami	
11	In which country did the strongest earthquake on record occur?	A
	Chile	
	US	
	Indonesia	
	Iran	
12	What natural phenomenon is a hypocenter associated with?	A
	Earthquake	
	Hurricane	
	Tornado	
	Tsunami	
13	What is the most dangerous type of avalanche?	B
	Wet avalanche	
	Dry slab avalanche	
	Ice fall avalanche	
	Loose snow avalanche	
14	Volcano that forms from column of magma is called a/an	D
	underwater volcano	

	convergent volcano	
	divergent volcano	
	hot spot volcano	
15	passageway in the volcano in which the magma rises through to the surface during an eruption	C
	vent	
	cone	
	pipe	
	crater	
16	Which ridge has examples of volcanoes caused by "divergent tectonic plates" pulling apart?	B
	Pacific ring of fire	
	Mid Atlantic Ridge	
	Both (a) and (b)	
	None of these	
17	Volcano forms by the stretching earth's crust and the crust goes this phenomenon is called	B
	Intraplate volcanism	
	Non-hot interpolate	
	Hot spot intraplate	
	None of these	
18	The erupted material of volcano consists of:	C
	Lava texture	
	Lava composition	
	Both (a) and (b)	
	None of these	
19	Tectonic process takes place of	A
	Plate boundaries	
	Mountain ranges	
	Lithosphere	
	None of these	
20	When due to tensional forces simatic crust below and sialic crust above are pulled apart _____ is formed	D
	volcano	
	mountain	
	ridge	
	Rift valley	
21	The movement of denser plate inwards towards the interior of earth during collision is called	A
	Subduction	
	Lateral displacement	
	Cocos plate	
	None of these	
22	_____ are also known as destructive boundaries	B

	Lateral movement zones	
	Convergent plate	
	Divergent	
	None of these	
23	Soil liquefaction may occur when	B
	the surface layer freezes while the deeper soil remains unfrozen	
	the surface soil layer thaws while the deeper soil remains frozen	
	rapid downhill movement of unconsolidated material moving as unit	
	rapid downhill movement of unconsolidated material moving like a fluid	
24	_____ only occurs in permafrost regions	C
	Soil creep	
	liquefaction	
	Soil liquefaction	
	Land slides	
25	Mass movements frequently occur at which of the following plate tectonic settings?	D
	convergent	
	divergent	
	transform	
	All of the above	
26	Which of the following can trigger a landslide	D
	An earthquake	
	A heavy rainstorm	
	Removal of material from the base of a slope	
	All the above	
27	During an earthquake, water-saturated sand can behave like a liquid, a process called	D
	slurrification	
	solifluction	
	unconsolidation	
	liquefaction	
28	Which of the following statements about mudflows is false?	A
	mudflows tend to move slower than debris flows	
	mudflows are most common in semi-arid regions	
	mudflows contain large amounts of water	
	mudflows can carry large boulders	
29	Which of the following mass movements is the fastest?	B
	mudflows	
	Debris avalanche	
	Soil creep	
	Earth flow	
30	What is the dominant force that causes mass movement?	C
	Tidal forces	

	seismic energy release	
	gravity	
	wind	
31	Sheet erosion is caused by:	C
	Fast running rivers	
	Wind	
	Heavy rains	
	Glaciers	
32	The ecological equilibrium in mined areas can be achieved by:	B
	Preventing soil erosion	
	Developing a vegetational cover	
	Preventing overgrazing	
	Introducing agriculture	
33	Waterspouts are tornadoes that form over water or move from land onto water.	A
	True	
	false	
	None	
	Any of the above	
34	What three things are required to form a blizzard?	D
	cold air, snow, a tornado	
	updraft, moisture, cold air	
	updraft, snow, wind	
	high pressure, moisture, cold air	
35	With what wind speed is a winter storm classified as a blizzard?	A
	35mph	
	25mph	
	30mph	
	20mph	
36	Levees and Diversion channels are examples of human intervention concerning floods.	B
	False	
	True	
	Any one of the above	
	None	
37	Typhoon is formed in the	A
	South China Sea	
	Indian Ocean	
	Caribbean	
38	Magnetic energy released by Sun in its magnetic storms is classified as	B
	Hydrogen flare	
	Solar flares	
	Magnetic flares	

	Electric flares	
39	What might directly occur when industrial fumes, smoke and tiny particles of soot and dust are discharged to air?	B
	Global warming	
	Air pollution	
	Storms	
	Humidity	
40	What might directly occur when solar radiation is trapped by the atmosphere?	A
	Green House Effect	
	Global Warming	
	Storms	
	Air Pollution	
41	The term disaster is derived from	B
	Greek	
	French	
	Latin	
	English	
42	Sinkholes are a possible danger in regions underlain by what type of bedrock	D
	granite	
	sandstone	
	Shale	
	limestone	
43	A place where an earthquake originates is called as	A
	Focus	
	Fault line	
	Fault plane	
	Epicenter	
44	As the magnitude of natural disaster increases their frequency of occurrence	B
	Increases	
	Decreases	
	Remains the same	
	Varies over time	
45	The destructive power of tsunami results from	D
	Incredible height	
	Unpredictability	
	Cold water	
	Momentum and long wavelength	
46	Which event produces the biggest tsunami	D
	Earth quake	
	Underwater land slide	
	Hurricanes	

	Impact of asteroids and comets	
47	Probability of the event that might occur X Severity of the event if it occurs	B
	Accident	
	Hazard	
	Risk	
	None	
48	Which of the following colour is used for radiation hazard	D
	Red	
	Orange	
	Green	
	Purple	
49	Water is used to extinguish	A
	Class-A fires	
	Class-B fires	
	Class-C fires	
	All of the above	
50	_____ is best suited to extinguishing cotton or other textile fire	D
	Soda acid	
	Vaporizing liquid	
	Foam	
	Dry chemical	
51	Earthquakes occur when there is a sudden release of stored up energy in Earth's	C
	inner core	
	outer core	
	upper mantle	
	lower crust	
52	Tremors that have occurred in Earth's crust are known as	C
	Earthquakes	
	Volcanic eruptions	
	Bed eruptions	
	Volcano-Earth Quake	
53	Tremendous damage along with huge destruction of buildings can take place at a scale of	D
	5	
	6	
	7	
	8-10	
54	Another name for Earthquakes is	B
	temblors	

	blusters	
	Strikers	
	Flickers	
55	Instrument used to measure earthquake is known as	C
	quake meter	
	quake graph	
	seismograph	
	typanicgraph	
56	A tsunami is a series of giant waves generated by:	C
	High winds	
	Stronger than normal tides	
	Large disturbance on the ocean floor	
	Storms	
57	What does the word tsunami mean?	C
	Big wave	
	Earthquake wave	
	Harbour wave	
	Tidal wave	
58	Which of the following events do not cause a tsunami?	D
	Underwater or coastal earthquake	
	Large coastal cliff or lakeside landslides	
	Underwater volcanic eruptions	
	A plane crash into the ocean.	
59	A movement of weathered hill material extremely slow is regarded as	B
	rapid mass movement	
	slow mass movement	
	gradual mass movement	
	steady mass movement	
60	When loose rocks fall off a steep slope it is called	B
	rock sliding	
	rock fall	
	rock melting	
	landslide	
61	Smaller glacial valleys which are joined with main deeper valley are the	B
	u-shaped valley	

	hanging valley	
	deep valley	
	glacier valley	
62	Lahars are mud flow of origin that is	B
	muddy	
	volcanic	
	watery	
	glacial	
63	Flat land next to river is known as	A
	Flood plain	
	Drought Plain	
	Valleys	
	None	
64	Which country has highest risk of flood?	C
	Pakistan	
	India	
	Bangladesh	
	Srilanka	
65	Tropical cyclones occurs in Bangladesh from	A
	September to November	
	Jun - September	
	July- September	
	Jun- July	
66	Immediate effects of floods happens so	B
	Lately	
	Quickly	
	Slowly	
	All of them	
67	Cultivation in drought conditions causes	A
	Permanent Soil Erosion	
	Deforestation	
	Urbanization	
	Infiltration	
68	Uttarakhand lies in zone _____ of Earthquake prone areas.	C
	5	

	3	
	4	
	2	
69	How many phases of disaster response are there?	B
	5	
	3	
	4	
	2	
70	9. The first step in preparedness planning is:	B
	Analysis of data collected	
	Determination of objectives	
	Development of implementing device	
	Determination of strategy	
71	The release of massive amounts of radioactive material in to the environment causes	B
	Climatic hazards	
	Nuclear hazards	
	Atmospheric hazards	
	Hydrological hazards	
72	The inherent tendency of population to increase in size results in exponential rise called as	C
	Population growth	
	Sustainability	
	Population explosion	
	None	
73	The kinetic energy developed in the earth by volcanic eruption is termed as	B
	Environmental stress	
	Physical stress	
	Radiation stress	
	Biological stress	
74	The approach to disaster management that involves effective management of land, water and living organisms is	C
	Landscape	
	Perception	
	Ecosystem	
	None	

75	The approach which signifies the manipulation of ecosystems based conservation and sustainability is	A
	Landscape	
	Perception	
	Ecosystem	
	None	
76	The ecosystem which involves the fundamental interactions of ecology with human social system	D
	Forest ecosystem	
	Land ecosystem	
	Aquatic ecosystem	
	Human ecosystem	
77	Identify the environmental hazard?	D
	Atmospheric	
	Geologic	
	Extraterrestrial	
	All the above	
78	Identify the biological stressor?	A
	Parasitism	
	Wind	
	Radiation	
	Pollution	
79	The cycle which plays an important role in transfer of energy and mass in an ecosystem	D
	Thermodynamics	
	Biogeochemical	
	hydrological	
	Both A&B	
80	Anthropogenic hazards are	A
	Man-induced hazards	
	Terrestrial hazards	
	Exogenous hazards	
	Endogenous hazards	
81	The type of drought which occurs when the soil moisture is not sufficient to support the production of crops	A
	Agricultural drought	

	Hydrological drought	
	Meteorological drought	
	None	
82	The type of drought which occurs when the water levels in aquifers and lakes fall below the average	B
	Agricultural drought	
	Hydrological drought	
	Meteorological drought	
	None	
83	The condition that arises from little precipitation for an extended period of time	A
	Drought	
	Floods	
	Landslides	
	None	
84	The type of drought which occurs when the average rainfall is below average for an extended period of time	C
	Agricultural drought	
	Hydrological drought	
	Meteorological drought	
	None	
85	Exogenic hazard is a type of	B
	Chemical hazard	
	Terrestrial hazard	
	Biological hazard	
	Radiation hazard	
86	In the low damage risk zone we find	A
	Tamil Nadu	
	kashmir	
	Delhi	
	Tamil	
87	The trembling of the earth's crust is known as	B
	volcano	
	earthquake	
	flood	
	cyclone	

88	Avalanches take place in	A
	high altitudes	
	low altitudes	
	ground level	
	beneath the ocean	
89	The expansion of levolcano is measured by	B
	Thermometer	
	Tilt meter	
	Barometer	
	hygrometer	
90	What are the causes of low pressure in the equatorial region?	A
	high temperature	
	air convergence	
	high humidity	
	None	
91	Which of the following areas is/are best suited for formation of air masses?	B
	an extensive area with broadly uniform surface of earth.	
	hot deserts in tropical regions.	
	areas having cyclones.	
	none	
92	When a volcano ejects acid lava, eruption is usually	D
	light and less violent	
	soft and less violent	
	loud but less violent	
93	loud and more violent	D
	Earth's mantle	
	Ocean bed	
	Earth's surface	
	Earth's core	
94	Magma which is forced onto Earth's surface is known as	C
	Vent	
	Cone	
	Lava	
	Magma Chamber	
95	An example of composite volcanoes is	D

	Mount Everest	
	Puy de Dome	
	Mauna Loa	
	Mount Merapi	
96	During eruption, volcanic material is	B
	blown to some meters	
	blown to many kilometers	
	blown to some inches	
	blown to some feet	
97	The item which is essential for mass movement:	B
	Ice	
	Gravity	
	Snow	
	none	
98	Mass movement's other name is:	C
	Mass wasting	
	landslide	
	1&2	
	none	
99	The more destructive movements are	A
	Slide	
	Creep	
	Fall	
	none	
100	Mitigation phase is a type of _____ phase	A
	Pre-disaster	
	Post-disaster	
	Emergency	
	None	
101	The stage which results in great damage to life, property, environment & health of living beings	C
	Pre-disaster	
	Post-disaster	
	Emergency	
	None	

102	The actions taken to identify the disaster risk areas and bring down the long term risk to property & life is referred as	A
	Mitigation planning	
	Warning signals	
	Remote Sensing	
	None	
103	An important component of disaster planning is	C
	Organize resources	
	Land use zoning	
	Emergency Operations Plan	
	None	
104	The collection of data about biosphere, lithosphere, hydrosphere & atmosphere with the help of mechanical devices is	B
	Communication	
	Remote Sensing	
	Information Technology	
	None	
105	This has an important role in disaster management for co-ordination, control, assessment, reporting & monitoring the disasters	A
	Electronic Communication	
	Remote Sensing	
	Information Technology	
	None	
106	Preparedness phase is also called as	C
	Disaster phase	
	Rehabilitation phase	
	Phase of readiness	
	Risk Diminution phase	
107	Mitigation phase is also known as	D
	Disaster phase	
	Rehabilitation phase	
	Phase of readiness	
	Risk Diminution phase	
108	The movement of water back and forth in an enclosed space like lakes & reservoirs causing structural damage is known as	C
	Earth quake	

	Cyclone	
	Seiche	
	Tsunami	
109	The water that is available to plants in the soil is	C
	Soil permeability	
	Soil porosity	
	Soil water	
	Soil temperature	
110	The prominent leader of Chipko Movement is	C
	Dr.Swaminathan	
	MedhaPatekar	
	Sunderlal Bahuguna	
	Dr.Rajendra Singh	
111	The gas responsible for Bhopal gas Tragedy is	A
	Methyl Isocyanate	
	Chlorine	
	Hydrogen	
	Nitrogen	
112	Fukushima disaster in Japan is related to which natural disaster?	D
	Cyclones	
	Floods	
	Earthquake	
	Tsunami	
113	One of the most important and economical tool of water conservation is	A
	Rain water harvesting	
	Crop rotation	
	Desalination	
	None	
114	An artificial technique to stimulate the precipitation process and form rain is	B
	Drift irrigation	
	Cloud seeding	
	Rain water harvesting	
	None	
115	The loose superficial layer of earth's crust is	C

	Magma	
	Lava	
	Soil	
	None	
116	The continuous degradation of land ecosystem due to poor rainfall, harsh climate and human activities	D
	Landslides	
	Drought	
	Floods	
	Desertification	
117	The water man of India is	A
	Dr.Rajendrasingh	
	Dr.Hargobindsingh	
	Dr.Swaminathan	
	None	
118	Chipko Movement in India is related to prevent	B
	floods	
	Cutting down trees	
	drought	
	Earth quakes	
119	The epicenter in Latur earth quake is	C
	Latur	
	Mumbai	
	Killari	
	Solapur	
120	The process of removal of top most fertile layer of soil is called as	C
	Compaction	
	Cementation	
	Erosion	
	Sedimentation	
121	The chemical that is responsible for Minamata Tragedy is	B
	Mercury	
	Methyl mercury	
	Chromium	
	Arsenic	

122	The picking up and movement of sediment particles on a slope of from the bed and banks of stream is called	B
	Erosion	
	Sedimentation	
	Excavation	
	None	
123	The large electric spark caused by electrons in the clouds that shoot through the air at a very high speed is called	D
	Hail storm	
	Cyclone	
	Tornado	
	Lightening	
124	The deeply buried sediments are under pressure due to the weight of overlying layers which causes the grains to pack tightly. This is called	D
	Cementation	
	Sedimentation	
	Erosion	
	Compaction	
125	In Gujarat Swami Narayan temple was affected by	A
	Earthquake	
	Floods	
	Drought	
	Landslide	

SIGNATURE OF THE FACULTY

SIGNATURE OF HOD

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 first 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

Code: 50150
15

MR

MALLA REDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

B.Tech IV-I Semester (MR 15)

I Mid Examination Subjective Question Bank

Subject: Green Buildings (50150)

Branch: CE

Name of the faculty: K.HARSHADA/A.SAI BABA

Q.No.	Question	Bloom's Taxonomy Level	CO
<u>Module-I</u>			
1.	Define Green Buildings	Remembering	1
OR			
2.	What are the objectives of Green Building	Remembering	1
3.	Explain High Performance in buildings	Understanding	1
OR			
4.	Explain the various methods for building assessments	understanding	1
5.	Identify the different tools used for building assessment	Applying	1
6.	Identify the Advantages of green Buildings	Applying	1
OR			
7.	Analyze the different methods for building assessments	Analyzing	1
8.	Analyze Green Globes	Analyzing	1
<u>Module-II</u>			
1.	Explain the process of Green Buildings	Understanding	2
OR			
2.	Explain few Key points for designing Green Buildings	Understanding	2
3.	Illustrate the design and construction relationships for Green Buildings	Understanding	2
OR			
4.	Interpret the benefits of Green Buildings to society	Understanding	2
5.	Identify some important quality check of Green Buildings		2
OR			
6.	Identify some of the salient features for healthy and safe environment in Green Buildings	Applying	2
OR			
7.	List the precautions for selecting the site for Green Buildings	Analyzing	2
8.	Examine the Landscape Strategies	Analyzing	2

Module-III

1.	Illustrate basic building energy system strategies	Understanding	3
OR			
2.	Summarize IEQ	Understanding	3
3.	Analyze the water cycle procedure in Green Buildings	Analyzing	3
OR			
4.	Compare few strategies for construction of Green Buildings	Analyzing	3

Signature of the faculty

Signature of HoD

MALLAREDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

IV B.TECH I SEM (MR15REGULATIONS)1ST MID EXAM QUESTIONS

Subject: Green Buildings (Open Elective)

Branch: MECHANICAL

SureshchandraBabu

Name Of the Faculty: K.Harshada/ P

Objective Questions:

MODULE-I

1 **IGBC** Stands for

- a. Indian Green Body Council
- b. Indo Green Building Council
- c. Indian Green Building Council
- d. none of these

2) **VOC** Stands for

- a. Volatile Organic Compound
- b. Volume Organic Compound
- c. Volatile Organism Compound
- d. Volume Organism Compound

3) Green Building also known as

- a. Green Construction
- b. Sustainable Building
- c. Both (a) & (B)
- d. Conventional Building

4) A Green Building is one which....

- a. Uses Less water
- b. Optimizes energy efficiency
- c. Conserves Natural resources
- d. All the above

5) Fundamental Principles of Green Building are

- a. Structure design efficiency
- b. Energy Efficiency
- c. Water Efficiency
- d. All the above

6) Reduce Operating cost comes under which benefit of green buildings

- a. Environmental
- b. Economic
- c. Social
- d. None of these

7) Improve Quality of life comes under which benefit of green buildings

- a. Environmental
- b. Economic
- c. Social

- d. None of these
- 8)Improve air and water quality comes under which benefit of green buildings
 - a. Environmental
 - b. Economic
 - c. Social
 - d. None of these
- 9) Disadvantage of Green Building is.....
 - a. Initial Cost is High
 - b. Eco-Friendly Construction
 - c. Pollution can be decreased
 - d. All the Above
- 10)Green Building involves inactivities
 - a. Energy
 - b. Materials
 - c. Indoor Air Quality
 - d. All the above
- 11)India will have one lakh green building by the year
 - a. 2022
 - b. 2023
 - c. 2025
 - d. 2026
- 12)Green Building can be accomplished when certain requirements are fulfilled
 - a. Reuse
 - b. Reduce
 - c. Recycle
 - d. All the above
- 13)Green Building is actually an important factor in lowering the -----
 - a. Negative Impact
 - b. Positive Impact
 - c. Both Negative and Positive Impact
 - d. None of these
- 14).....is a material used in construction
 - a. Chalk
 - b. Brick
 - c. Paper
 - d. Computers
- 15)**LEED** Stands for
 - a. Leadership in Eco and Environmental Design
 - b. Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
 - c. Leadership in Energy and Eco Design
 - d. Leadership in East and Environmental Design
- 16)**CII** Stands for
 - a. Confederation of Italian Industry
 - b. Confederation of Indian Income
 - c. Confederation of Indian Insulation

- d. Confederation of Indian Industry
- 17) The major gas that emits by the industry is.....
 - a. CO
 - b. CO₂
 - c. CFC
 - d. All the above
- 18) Safeguarding the rain Water is done by which technique
 - a. Room Harvesting
 - b. Pit Harvesting
 - c. Rain water safeguarding
 - d. Rain Water Harvesting
- 19) Building waste often includes
 - a. Concrete
 - b. Metals
 - c. Wood
 - d. All the above
- 20) Disposing of waste has huge environmental impacts and can cause
 - a. Landfill sites
 - b. Holes in the Ground
 - c. Methane gas
 - d. All the above
- 21) -----produced as waste decomposes may cause pollution
 - a. cosmosis
 - b. Leeder
 - c. Leachate
 - d. Voltaic
- 22) Scale Model Measurement is a
 - a. Comparing of existing method
 - b. Standard Skies Method
 - c. Sophisticated Method
 - d. Evaluation Method
- 23) Evaluation Method for day lighting design
 - a. Scale-model measurement
 - b. Simplified calculation method
 - c. Sophisticated computational method
 - d. All the above
- 24) Scale models portray the distribution of daylight within the model room almost
 - a. Full-Size Room
 - b. Half-Size Room
 - c. Quarter-Size Room
 - d. None of the above
- 25) Artificial Sky Measurement is done by
 - a. Artificial Sky
 - b. Sky- Simulator
 - c. Both (a) & (b)

- d. None of the above
- 26) Simplified Calculation Method
- a. Daylight Factor
 - b. Average Day light factor
 - c. Vertical day light factor
 - d. All the above
- 27) Day light Factor
- a. $DF = E_v/E_{vd} \times 110 \%$
 - b. $DF = E_v/E_{vd} \times 120 \%$
 - c. $DF = E_v/E_{vd} \times 100 \%$
 - d. $DF = E_v/E_{vd} \times 130 \%$
- 28) Sophisticated Computational Method
- a. Maxwell's Electromagnetic Wave
 - b. Radiosity
 - c. Ray Tracing
 - d. All the above
- 29) EMW Stands for.....
- a. Electro mono Wave
 - b. Electro Magnetic Wave
 - c. Electro Mass Wave
 - d. Elemented magnetic Wave
- 30) The following geometrics are available in Radiance....
- a. Polygon
 - b. Ring
 - c. Tube
 - d. All the above
- 31) Green Building Emphasies on
- a. Reduced Energy Use
 - b. Reduced Waste
 - c. Both (a) & (b)
 - d. None of the above
- 32) Green Building Material can also be called as
- a. Conventional Material
 - b. Renewable Material
 - c. Eco Friendly Material
 - d. Non- Renewable Material
- 33) Production of building materials leads to.....
- a. Environmental Impact
 - b. reversible Environmental Impact
 - c. Irreversible Environmental Impact
 - d. None of the above
- 34) Brick Kilns leads to.....
- a. Impact on water
 - b. Impact on air
 - c. No impact on Environment

- d. Environmental Impact
- 35. A material by itself can be eco-friendly
 - a. Steel
 - b. Brick
 - c. Bamboo
 - d. Wood
- 36. Conventional Material can become eco-friendly based on
 - a. Quality
 - b. Quantity
 - c. Construction Technique
 - d. None of the above
- 37.bond can be a Conventional eco-friendly
 - a. Header Bond
 - b. Stretcher Bond
 - c. English Bond
 - d. Rat Trap Bond
- 38. Sources of Green Building Materials are
 - a. Renewable Sources
 - b. Reuse of waste
 - c. Both (a) & (b)
 - d. None of these
- 39. Example for Renewable Source of Eco-Friendly Material
 - a. Wood
 - b. Steel
 - c. Concrete
 - d. Old Plumbing
- 40. Example for Reuse of Waste Eco-Friendly Material
 - a. Wood
 - b. Steel
 - c. Old Plumbing
 - d. Concrete
- 41. Bagasse Board is aEco-Friendly Material
 - a. Renewable Source
 - b. Non-Renewable Source
 - c. Reuse of Agricultural Waste
 - d. Reuse of Industrial Waste
- 42. Energy Conservation can be done by implementinglamps
 - a. EED
 - b. LFL
 - c. CFL
 - d. LED
- 43. Bagasse is aEco-Friendly Material
 - a. Conventional Eco-Friendly
 - b. Potential Eco-Friendly
 - c. Both Conventional & Potential Eco-Friendly

- d. None
- 44. Windows and openings can be replaced withgreen material
 - a. Insulated Glass
 - b. Aluminum Paneled
 - c. Plain Glasses
 - d. None of these
- 45. Lighting Fixtures can be replaced withgreen material
 - a. CFL Lights & Bulbs
 - b. High Watt LED Tube lights & bulbs
 - c. Low Watt LED Tube lights & bulbs
 - d. None of these
- 46. Plumbing Fixtures can be replaced withgreen material
 - a. Conventional Fixtures
 - b. Special Green Fixtures
 - c. Any Fixtures
 - d. None of these
- 47) Flooring can be replaced withgreen material
 - a. HDPC Flooring
 - b. PVC Flooring
 - c. Glazed Tiles
 - d. China Mosaic
- 48) Doors can be replaced withgreen material
 - a. Pine Wood
 - b. Engineering Wood
 - c. Bamboo
 - d. None of these
- 49. Paints can be replaced withgreen material
 - a. VOC
 - b. Plastic VOC
 - c. Plastic Non VOC
 - d. None of the above
- 50. Bricks can be replaced withgreen material
 - a. Clay Bricks
 - b. Flyash Bricks
 - c. Cement Bricks
 - d. None of the above
- 51. Cement can be replaced withgreen material
 - a. Pozzalone Portland Cement
 - b. Ordinary Portland Cement
 - c. Special Cements
 - d. None of the above
- 52. Green Globes is anCertification Tool

- a. Offline Green Building Rating
 - b. Online Green Building Rating
 - c. Both (a) & (b)
 - d. None of the above
- 53.Green Globes New construction assessment can be used for
- a. Commercial Buildings
 - b. Institutional Buildings
 - c. Multi-residential Buildings
 - d. All the above
- 54.Green Globes is structures as a self-assessment to be done in-house using a
- a. Project Manager
 - b. Design Team
 - c. Both (a) & (b)
 - d. Planning Engineer
- 55.Green Globes is a -----Organization
- a. Profit
 - b. Non-Profit
 - c. Money saving
 - d. None of the above
- 56.A green building with majority of renewable sources utilization can be called as.....
- a. Sustainable Building
 - b. Green Construction
 - c. High Performance Building
 - d. All the above
- 57.A green building with 100 % of renewable sources utilization can be called as.....
- a. Sustainable Building
 - b. Zero-Energy Building
 - c. High Performance Building
 - d. All the above
- 58.High Performance Buildings involves with
- a. Sustainable
 - b. Cost Effective
 - c. Safe & secure
 - d. All the above
- 59.The key to a high-performance building is.....
- a. Optimization
 - b. Integration
 - c. Both (a) & (b)
 - d. None of the above
- 60.Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Hyderabad is rated ascertification
- a. Gold
 - b. Platinum
 - c. Silver
 - d. All the above
- 61.CII- Sohrabji Godrej Green Business Centre,, Hyderabad is rated as

- a. LEED silver
 - b. LEED Gold
 - c. LEED Platinum
 - d. None of these
62. Site Selection and Planning is concerned mainly on
- a. Soil Erosion
 - b. Sedimentation
 - c. Both (a) & (b)
 - d. None of the above
63. Water reduction and energy consumption can be monitored by
- a. Water Metering
 - b. Energy Metering
 - c. CO₂ Metering
 - d. All the above
64. To minimize the environmental impacts associated with the use of fossil fuel energy
- a. Use of electrical heaters
 - b. Use of solar panels
 - c. Use of coal
 - d. Use of thermal energy
65. ----- Type of irrigation is considered as green irrigation
- a. Rotary Irrigation
 - b. Trickle Irrigation
 - c. Drip Irrigation
 - d. All the above
66. Protect or restore habitat can be done by
- a. Limiting all Site disturbances
 - b. Walkways & Patios
 - c. Both (a) & (b)
 - d. None of the above
67. Concrete which allows water in to it is called.
- a. Conventional Concrete
 - b. Fresh Concrete
 - c. Hardened Concrete
 - d. Pervious Concrete
68. Waste Management can be done by methods
- a. Mixing all waste materials
 - b. Segregating all waste materials
 - c. Both (a) & (b)
 - d. None of the above
69. ----- materials should be used for green building construction
- a. 50 % of wood
 - b. 50 % of metals
 - c. 80 % of recycle materials
 - d. 100 % of non-renewable source materials
70. IAQ Stands for
- a. Indoor Air Quality

- b. Inside Air Quality
 - c. In between Air Quality
 - d. Indoor Ambience Quality
71. How is the air quality in your home be Affected
- a. By introducing Non VOC paints
 - b. Cigarette Smoke
 - c. Bamboo
 - d. PPC
72. Indoor Air quality can be improved by
- a. Ultra Violet Electronic Air Cleaners
 - b. HEFA Filtration
 - c. Humidifiers
 - d. All the above
73. Health effects due to bad Indoor Air Quality
- a. Sinusitis
 - b. Memory Lapse
 - c. Headaches
 - d. All the above
74. **BEE** Stand for
- a. Bureau of Engineering Efficient
 - b. Bureau of Energy Efficiency
 - c. Bureau of Energy Efficient
 - d. Bureau of Energy Ecosystem
75. **NBA** stands for
- a. Nation Building Code
 - b. National Building Code
 - c. National Body Code
 - d. National Building Circular
76. **SRI** Stands for
- a. Solar Reflective Index
 - b. Solar Relex Index
 - c. Solar Reflective Induction
 - d. Solar Reflection Index
77. **CFC** Stands for
- a. Chloro Fluoride Carbons
 - b. Chloro Fluoro Carbide
 - c. Chloro Fluoro Carbons
 - d. Chloro Fluoro Cardondioxide
78. **HVAC** Stands for
- a. Heater, Ventilation and Air-Conditioning
 - b. Heating, Volatile and Air-Conditioning
 - c. Humidity, Ventilation and Air-Conditioning
 - d. Heating, Ventilation and Air-Conditioning
79. **SHGC** Stands for
- a. Solar Humid Gain Coefficient
 - b. Simple Humid Gain Coefficient

- c. Simple Heat Gain Coefficient
- d. Solar Heat Gain Coefficient

80.**LPD** Stands for

- a. Lighting Power Duty
- b. Lighting Power Densities
- c. Lighting Powder Densities
- d. Lower Power Densities

81.**CPCB** Stands for

- a. Central polluting Control Board
- b. Central population Control Board
- c. Control polluting Control Board
- d. Central people Control Board

82.**EER** Stands for

- a. Energy Efficient Radiance
- b. Energy Efficient Ratio
- c. Economic Efficient Ratio
- d. Economic Efficient Radiance

83.**VOC** Stands for

- a. Volatile Organism Compound
- b. Volatile Organic Compound
- c. Valuable Organic Compound
- d. Volatile Organic Commence

84.**FSC** Stands for

- a. Forest Stewardship Council
- b. Forest Stewardship Centre
- c. Forensic Stewardship Centre
- d. Forensic Stewardship Council

85.**LEED** Stands for

- a. Leadership in Energy and Environmental Duty
- b. Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
- c. Leadership in Eco and Environmental Design
- d. Leadership in Eco and Environmental Duty

86.Sustainable Sites comes under which indian ethos

- a. Prithvi (Earth)
- b. Jal (Water)
- c. Agni (Fire)
- d. Vayu (Air)

87.Water Efficiency comes under which indian ethos

- a. Prithvi (Earth)
- b. Jal (Water)
- c. Agni (Fire)
- d. Vayu (Air)

88.Energy & Atmosphere comes under which indian ethos

- a. Prithvi (Earth)
- b. Jal (Water)

- c. Agni (Fire)
 - d. Vayu (Air)
89. Indoor Environmental Quality comes under which indian ethos
- a. Prithvi (Earth)
 - b. Jal (Water)
 - c. Agni (Fire)
 - d. Vayu (Air)
90. Day light, Night Sky Pollution comes under which indian ethos
- a. Prithvi (Earth)
 - b. Jal (Water)
 - c. Agni (Fire)
 - d. Akash (Sky)
91. Flyash Blocks are
- a. Eco-friendly Material
 - b. Green Building Materials
 - c. Both (a) & (b)
 - d. None of the above
92. Green Building Consists of
- a. Waterless Urinals
 - b. High CoP Chillers
 - c. CO₂ Sensors
 - d. All the above
93. Indian Green Building Council Consists of
- a. Engineers
 - b. Architects
 - c. Financial Planners
 - d. Nonprofit Leaders
94. Impacts of Building Construction
- a. Electricity Consumption
 - b. Non CO₂ Emissions
 - c. Industrial Waste Generation
 - d. None of the above
95. Reduced urban heat island effect is a green building.....
- a. Long Term Advantage
 - b. Immediate Advantage
 - c. Dis-Advantage
 - d. None
96. LEED Categories are
- a. Site Planning
 - b. Water Efficiency
 - c. Energy Efficiency
 - d. All the above
97. Normal LEED Certification is points are
- a. 40 %
 - b. 50%

- c. 60%
- d. 80%

98. Silver LEED Certification is points are

- a. 40 %
- b. 50%
- c. 60%
- d. 80%

99 .Gold LEED Certification is points are

- a. 40 %
- b. 50%
- c. 60%
- d. 80%

100. Platinum LEED Certification is points are

- a. 40 %
- b. 50%
- c. 60%
- d. 80%

101. **IEQ** Refers to.....

- a. Quality
- b. Quantity
- c. Qualification
- d. Questioning

102. Indoor Air Quality involves with

- a. Odors
- b. Fresh Air
- c. Supply of Air
- d. All the above

103. Goals of IEQ

- a. Minimize the Risk of health of problem
- b. High quality indoor
- c. Both (a) & (b)
- d. None of the above

104. **SBS** Stands for

- a. Sick Building Sundrome
- b. Sick Built Sundrome
- c. Sick Building Syndrome
- d. Sick Building Sunshine

105. **SBS** Symptoms are.....

- a. Dry eyes
- b. Dry throat
- c. Dry Skin
- d. All the above

106. **PSV** Stands for.....

- a. Passive Stack Ventilator

- b. Passive Strong Ventilation
 - c. Passive Stack Ventilation
 - d. Password Stack Ventilation
- 107.**MEV** Stands for.....
- a. Mechanical Extract Ventilator
 - b. Mechanical Extract Ventilation
 - c. Machined Extract Ventilation
 - d. Mechanical Extreme Ventilation
- 108.**PIV** Stands for.....
- a. Positive indoor Ventilation
 - b. Positive input Ventilator
 - c. Positive input Ventilation
 - d. Passive input Ventilation
- 109.**MVHR** Stands for.....
- a. Mechanical Ventilation Heat Record
 - b. Mechanical Ventilator Heat Recovery
 - c. Mechanical Ventilation Hot Recovery
 - d. Mechanical Ventilation Heat Recovery
- 110.**HRV** Stands for.....
- a. Heat Recovery Ventilator
 - b. Heat Record Ventilation
 - c. Heat Recovery Ventilation
 - d. Hot Recovery Ventilation
- 111.A green building with majority of renewable sources utilization can be called as.....
- a. Sustainable Building
 - b. Green Construction
 - c. High Performance Building
 - d. All the above
- 112.Renewable Source of Energy is
- a. Mars
 - b. Jupiter
 - c. Moon
 - d. Sun
- 113.Non- Renewable Sources of Energy
- a. Sun
 - b. Fossil Fuels
 - c. Water
 - d. Tides
- 114.Green Building also known as
- a. Green Construction
 - b. Sustainable Building
 - c. Both (a) & (B)
 - d. Conventional Building
- 115.Green House Effect is mainly due to increase of
- a. CO

- b. CO₂
 - c. CFC
 - d. All the above
- 116.-----produced as waste decomposes may cause pollution
- a. cosmosis
 - b. Leeder
 - c. Leachate
 - d. Voltaic
- 117.**SRI** Stands for
- a. Solar Reflective Index
 - b. Solar Relex Index
 - c. Solar Reflective Induction
 - d. Solar Reflection Index
- 118.The major gas that emits by the industry is.....
- a. CO
 - b. CO₂
 - c. CFC
 - d. All the above
- 119.Green Building also known as
- a. Green Construction
 - b. Sustainable Building
 - c. Both (a) & (B)
 - d. Conventional Building
- 120.**WGBC** Stands for.....
- a. World Gas Building Council
 - b. Wool Green Building Council
 - c. World Garden Building Council
 - d. World Green Building Council
- 121.Improve Quality of life comes under which benefit of green buildings
- a. Environmental
 - b. Economic
 - c. Social
 - d. None of these
- 122.Green Building Emphasies on
- a. Reduced Energy Use
 - b. Reduced Waste
 - c. Both (a) & (b)
 - d. None of the above
- 123.Green Building can be accomplished when certain requirements are fulfilled
- a. Reuse
 - b. Reduce
 - c. Recycle
 - d. All the above
- 124.**USGBC** Stands for
- a. United States of Green Building Council

- b. United States of Gas Building Council
 - c. United States of Go Building Council
 - d. United States of Green Building Counter
125. Concrete which allows water in to it is called.....
- a. Conventional Concrete
 - b. Fresh Concrete
 - c. Hardened Concrete
 - d. Pervious Concrete

Signature of the faculty

HoD,ME

MALLA REDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

B.Tech–ECE- VIII Sem (MR 15-2016-17 Admitted Students)

I Mid Examination Subjective Question Bank

Subject: Radar Systems

Branch: ECE

Subject Code: 50443

Name of the faculty: M.Kranthi Kumar, T.Surender Reddy, C. Rama Krishna

Instructions:

1. All the questions carry equal marks

2. Solve all the questions

MODULE I

Q.No	Question	Bloom's Taxonomy Level	CO
1.	Discuss the parameters on which maximum detectable range of a radar system depends.	Understanding	1
OR			
2.	What are the different range frequencies that radar can operate and give their applications?	Understanding	1
OR			
3.	Derive fundamental radar range equation governed by minimum receivable echo power S_{min} .	Remembering	1
OR			
4.	Draw the functional block diagram of simple pulse radar and explain the purpose and functioning of each block in it.	Remembering	1
OR			
5.	Describe the effect of pulse repetition frequency on the estimated unambiguous range of radar.	Remembering	1
OR			
6.	Estimate the radar cross-section of a spherical target if the wavelength of transmitting signal with reference to the target size is in Rayleigh region.	Remembering	1
OR			
7.	Discuss various applications of radar	Understanding	1
OR			
8.	Explain the detection of target based on threshold level at radar	Understanding	1

MODULE II

Q.No	Question	Bloom's Taxonomy Level	CO
1.	Discuss the need for providing isolation between transmitter and receiver sections of radar.	Understanding	2
OR			
2.	Discuss the operation of CW Doppler radar with non-zero IF receiver with the help of a neat block diagram.	Understanding	2
3.	Find the Doppler shift caused by a vehicle moving towards radar at 96 km/h, if the radar operates at 10GHz.	Understanding	2
OR			
4.	Outline the need for FM-CW altimeter and discuss its functionality with neat block diagram.	Understanding	2
5.	Identify how multiple frequencies FM CW Radar is useful in radar range measurement.	Applying	2
OR			
6.	Make use of the range and Doppler measurement in FM CW Radar.	Applying	2
7.	Illustrate applications of CW Radar	Understanding	2
OR			
8.	Explain Doppler frequency shift. Discuss the effect of receiver bandwidth on the efficiency of detection and performance of CW Doppler radar.	Understanding	2

MODULE III

Q.No	Question	Bloom's Taxonomy Level	CO
1.	Explain in detail about the functionality of MTI Radar with power amplifier with neat block diagram.	Understanding	3
OR			
2.	Explain Delay line cancellers.	Understanding	3

3.	Build the MTI Radar parameters.	Applying	3
OR			
4.	Develop the factors limiting the performance of an MTI system.	Applying	3

Signature of the Faculty

Signature of HOD

MALLA REDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

IV-B.Tech II-Semester (MR-15) I-Mid Question Bank 2018-19

Subject: RADAR SYSTEMS (50443)

Branch: ECE-A,B,C

Name of the Faculty: Mr.M.Kranthi Kumar, Mr.C.Rama Krishna Reddy, Mr.T.Surender Reddy

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

- 1 The radar in which both transmission and reception is done using the same antenna are called
[]
 - A. Monostatic radar
 - B. Bistatic radar
 - C. Monopole radar
 - D. Dipole radar
- 2 When a power P_t is transmitted by an antenna, amount of energy incident on the target is
given by the expression []
 - A. $P_t \times G / 4\pi R^2$
 - B. $P_t / 4\pi R^2$
 - C. $P_t \times 4\pi R^2 / G$
 - D. None of the mentioned
- 3 The term radar cross section defines the []
 - A. Scattering ability of the target
 - B. Power radiating ability of the radar
 - C. Amount of energy scattered by unwanted objects
 - D. Cross section of radar area through which energy is emitted
- 4 A _____ determines the target range by measuring the round trip time of a pulsed
microwave signal. []
 - A. Pulse radar
 - B. Doppler radar
 - C. Cross section radar
 - D. None of the mentioned
- 5 Pulse radar operating at 10GHz frequency has an antenna with a gain of 28 dB and a
transmitted power of 2kW. If it is desired to detect a target of cross section 12m^2 , and the minimum
detectable signal is -90 dBm, the maximum range of the radar is: []
 - A. 2348 m
 - B. 8114 m
 - C. 1256 m
 - D. 4563 m
- 6 Radar stands for []
 - A. Radio Data & Region
 - B. Range Design Rate
 - C. Radio Detection & Ranging
 - D. Radio Detection & Rate
- 7 Conventional radars operate in []
 - A. Microwave Region
 - B. K band region
 - C. Milli wave Region
 - D. KU band region
- 8 Radar can detect the color of the object []

- A. Yes
B. Partially
C. No
D. None
- 9 COHO in MTI radar operates []
A. at supply frequency
B. pulse repetition frequency
C. at intermediate frequency
D. station frequency
- 10 The Doppler effect is used in []
A. Moving target plotting on PPI
B. The MTI system
C. FM radar
D. CW radar
- 11 Space craft which mapped surface on Venus with radar waves was []
A. Schiaparelli
B. Viking1
C. Twin Rover
D. Magellan
- 12 Radar is used to find []
A. Location
B. Movement
C. Precipitation
D. All of the above
- 13 Doppler radar is used for weather report in a []
A. Local TV
B. GPS
C. Radio
D. Internet
- 14 If the peak transmitted power in a radar system is increased by a factor of 16, the maximum range will be increased by a factor []
A. 2
B. 4
C. 8
D. 16
- 15 If the antenna diameter in a radar system is increased by a factor of 4, the maximum range will be increased by a factor of []
A. $\sqrt{2}$
B. 2
C. 4
D. 8
- 16 If the ratio of the antenna diameter to the wavelength in a radar system is high this will result in (indicate the false statement) []
A. Large maximum range
B. Good target discrimination
C. Difficult target acquisition
D. Increased capture area
- 17 The radar cross section of a target (indicate the false statement) []

- A. Depends on the frequency used
 B. May be reduced by special coating of the target
 C. Depends on the aspect of a target, if this non-spherical
 D. Is equal to the actual cross-sectional area for small targets
- 18 Flat-topped rectangular pulses must be transmitted in radar to (indicate the false statement) []
- A. Allow a good minimum range
 B. Make the returned echoes easier to distinguish from noise
 C. Prevent frequency changes in the magnetron
 D. Allow accurate range measurements
- 19 A high PRF will (indicate the false statement) []
- A. Make the returned echoes easier to distinguish from noise
 B. Make target tracking easier with conical scanning
 C. Increase the maximum range
 D. Have no effect on the range resolution
- 20 The IF bandwidth of a radar receiver is inversely proportional to the []
- A. Pulse width
 B. Pulse repetition frequency
 C. Pulse interval
 D. Square root of the peak transmitted power
- 21 If a return echo arrives after the allocated pulse interval, []
- A. It will interfere with the operation of the transmitter
 B. The receiver might be overloaded
 C. It will not be received
 D. The target will appear closer than it really is
- 22 After a target has been acquired, the best scanning system for tracking is []
- A. Nodding
 B. Spiral
 C. Conical
 D. Helical
- 23 If the target cross section is changing, the best system for accurate tracking is []
- A. Lobe switching
 B. Sequential lobing
 C. Conical scanning
 D. Monopulse
- 24 The biggest disadvantage of CW Doppler radar is that []
- A. It does not give the target velocity
 B. It does not give the target range
 C. A transponder is required at the target
 D. It does not give the target position
- 25 The A scope displays []
- A. The target position and range
 B. The target range, but not position
 C. The target position, but not range
 D. Neither range nor position, but not only velocity
- 26 Radar is []
- A. A mechanical device
 B. Electromagnetic device

- 27 C. Pneumatic device
D. Electrical device
Duplexer isolates []
- 28 A. Transmitter while transmitting
B. Receiver while receiving
C. Receiver while transmitting
D. Display unit
Receiver power depends on []
- 29 A. Medium losses
B. Medium, transmission and polarization losses
C. Transmitter losses
D. Polarization process
Duplexer is called []
- 30 A. A switch
B. Coupler
C. TR switch
D. Amplifier
In search radars []
- 31 A. The beam is scanned continuously
B. The beam is not scanned continuously
C. Angular position cannot better
D. Three antennas must be used
Pulse radar gives the radar's []
- 32 A. Radar and velocity
B. Range only
C. Color
D. Size
Radar is useful to see objects []
- 33 A. Hidden behind conductors
B. Having different colors but made of conductor
C. In rain and fog
D. Which are shielded
Matched filter []
- 34 A. Optimizes SNR
B. Removes AF signals
C. Filters RF signals
D. Is used as amplifier
HRPF pulse of the Doppler radar []
- 35 A. Reduces main beam clutter
B. Increases main beam clutter
C. Increases range accuracy
D. Increases resolution of the target
Received radar power is []
- 36 A. Proportional to λ
B. Proportional to $\lambda/2$
C. Inversely Proportional to λ
D. Inversely Proportional to d
SNR of search radar []

- A. Depends on search
B. Does not depend on scan time
C. Does not depend on noise figure
D. Does not depend on radar cross-section
- 37 Radar receiver contains []
A. Matched filters
B. Magnetrons
C. On PPI
D. On display unit
- 38 The transmitter of pulsed radar has []
A. Modulator
B. Synchronizer
C. Both
D. None of the above
- 39 High power radar transmitter uses []
A. Magnetrons
B. Transistors
C. MOSFETS
D. Tunnel diodes
- 40 The receiver of pulsed radar has []
A. A mixer and a local oscillator
B. A local oscillator
C. A mixer
D. An AF amplifier
- 41 In modulated PRF pulse radar []
A. Range resolution is poor
B. Range accuracy is poor
C. Range resolution is better
D. Altitude returns are not eliminated
- 42 CW radar gives []
A. Radar to target
B. Radial velocity of target
C. Size of the target
D. Color of the target
- 43 Bistatic radar has []
A. A single antenna
B. Has two antennas at the same place
C. Has two antennas at different locations
D. Has no antennas
- 44 In a radio receiver, the noise is generally developed at []
A. IF stage
B. Receiving antenna
C. Audio stage
D. RF stage
- 45 The signal voltage induced in the aerial of a radio receiver is of the order of []
A. Milli Volts
B. Micro volts
C. Volts

- 46 high D. None of the above
If a radio receiver amplifies all the signal frequencies equally well, it is said to have
[]
- A. Sensitivity
B. Selectivity
C. Distortion
D. Fidelity
- 47 Modulation refers to a low-frequency signal controlling the []
A. Amplitude of the carrier
B. Frequency of the carrier
C. Phase of the carrier
D. May be any of the above
- 48 In a TRF radio receiver, the RF and detection stages are tuned to []
A. Radio frequency
B. IF
C. Audio frequency
D. None of the above
- 49 As the modulation level is increased, the carrier power []
A. Is increased
B. Remains the same
C. Is decreased
D. None of the above
- 50 In radio transmission, the medium of transmission is []
A. Space
B. An antenna
C. Cable
D. None of the above
- 51 in Separation of the echo signal and transmitted signal is made on the basis of differences
[]
A. Frequency
B. Time
C. Phase
D. Distance
- 52 The received echo signal power is considerably _____ the transmitted power []
A. Larger than
B. Equal to
C. Smaller than
D. Not related to
- 53 _____ antennas for transmission and reception help segregate the weak echo from the
strong leakage signal []
A. Same
B. Separate
C. Transmitted
D. Received
- 54 When there is a relative motion between radar and target is based on recognizing the
change in the echo-signal frequency caused by the _____ []
A. Transmitted signal
B. Received signal

- C. Echo-signal
 - D. Doppler Effect
- 55 If either the source of oscillation or the observer of the motion an apparent shift in ____ will result []
- A. Time
 - B. Frequency
 - C. Phase
 - D. Distance
- 56 The basis of CW RADAR is ____ []
- A. Continuous Wave
 - B. Pulse Wave
 - C. Doppler effect
 - D. Detection
- 57 If 'R' is the distance from the RADAR to target, the total number of wavelengths ' λ ' contained in the two- way path between the RADAR and the target is []
- A. $2R$
 - B. 2λ
 - C. $2R/\lambda$
 - D. $2\lambda/R$
- 58 The distance 'R' and the wavelength ' λ ' are measured to be in ____ units []
- A. Different
 - B. Same
 - C. No
 - D. None of the above
- 59 In CW RADAR the transmitter generates a ____ oscillation of frequency f_0 . []
- A. Modulated
 - B. Unmodulated
 - C. Continuous modulated
 - D. Continuous unmodulated
- 60 The purpose of the Doppler amplifier is to []
- A. Eliminate echoes from stationary targets
 - B. Amplify the Doppler echo signal
 - C. Both A & B
 - D. None of the above
- 61 In the simple CW RADAR a single antenna serves the purpose of []
- A. Transmission
 - B. Reception
 - C. Both transmission and reception
 - D. Radiation
- 62 The amount of isolation required depends on the []
- A. Transmitted power
 - B. Transmitted noise
 - C. Receiver sensitivity
 - D. All the above
- 63 The chief use of the simple unmodulated CW RADAR is for the measurement of the ____ []
- A. Range of the stationery object
 - B. Range of the moving target

- C. Relative velocity of the moving target
D. All of the above
- 64 The inability of the simple CW RADAR to measure []
A. Velocity
B. Range
C. Both A & B
D. none
- 65 The spectrum of CW transmission can be broadened by the application of []
A. Detection
B. Transmission
C. Reception
D. Modulation
- 66 A widely used technique to broaden the spectrum of CW RADAR is to____ []
A. Frequency modulate the baseband signal
B. Frequency modulate the carrier
C. Frequency modulate the transmitted signal
D. Frequency modulate the echo signal
- 67 The echo signal from an isolated target varies____ []
A. Inversely as the fourth power of the range
B. Directly as the fourth power of the range
C. Inversely as the square of the range
D. Directly as the square of the range
- 68 The absolute accuracy of radar altimeters is usually of more importance at____ []
A. High altitudes
B. Low altitudes than at high altitudes
C. Both A& B
D. None
- 69 The sensitivity of FM-CW RADAR is limited by the []
A. Receiver
B. Transmitter
C. Noise accompanying the transmitter signal which leaks in to the receiver
D. Limiter
- 70 If the ratio of the antenna diameter to the wavelength in a radar system is high this will
result in (indicate the false statement) []
A. Large Maximum Range
B. Good Target Discrimination
C. Difficult Target Acquisition
D. Increased Capture Area
- 71 The radar cross section of a target (indicate the false statement) []
A. Depends on the frequency used
B. May be reduced by special coating of the target
C. Depends on the aspect of a target, if this non-spherical
D. Is equal to the actual cross-sectional area for small targets
- 72 The IF bandwidth of a radar receiver is inversely proportional to the []
A. Pulse width
B. Pulse repetition frequency
C. Pulse interval
D. Square root of the peak transmitted power

- 73 If a return echo arrives after the allocated pulse interval, []
- It will interfere with the operation of the transmitter
 - The receiver might be overloaded
 - It will not be received
 - The target will appear closer than it really is
- 74 The biggest disadvantage of CW Doppler radar is that []
- It does not give the target velocity
 - It does not give the target range
 - A transponder is required at the target
 - It does not give the target position
- 75 The Doppler effect is used in (indicate the false statement) []
- Moving-target plotting on the PPI
 - The MTI system
 - FM radar
 - CW radar
- 76 What is the primary function of the Doppler radar? []
- Determining true airspeed
 - Determining ground speed
 - Determining altitude
 - Detecting stealth aircraft
- 77 If the target is in motion 'R' and the phase ϕ are changing, a change in ϕ with respect to time is equal to a []
- Range
 - Power
 - Echo signal
 - Frequency
- 78 The Doppler angular frequency ω_d is given by []
- A. $\frac{d\phi}{dt}$
- B. $2\pi f_d$
- C. , v is relative velocity of target
- D. All of the above
- 79 The Doppler frequency shift f_d is []
- $2v_r$
 - v_r
 - v_r/λ
 - $2v_r/\lambda$
- 80 The relative velocity $v_r = v \cos \theta$, when $\theta = 0$, the Doppler frequency is []
- Zero
 - Minimum
 - Infinity
 - Maximum
- 81 The practical effects which limits the amount of transmitted leakage power which can be tolerated at the receiver are []
- The maximum amount of power

- B. The amount of transmitter noise
 C. Both A & B
 D. None of the above
- 82 The amount of transmitter noise is due to []
 A. Hum
 B. Micro phonics
 C. Stray pick-up and instability
 D. All of the above
- 83 The amount of isolation needed in a long-range CW RADAR is more often determined by []
 A. Noise that accompanies the transmitter leakage signal
 B. Any damage caused by high power
 C. Both A & B
 D. None of the above
- 84 Turnoff the receiver during transmission with a duplexer is not possible in a CW RADAR since []
 A. Transmitter is operated continuously
 B. Transmitter is not operated continuously
 C. Receiver is operated continuously
 D. Receiver is not operated continuously
- 85 Isolation between transmitter and receiver might be obtained with a []
 A. Single antenna
 B. Separate antenna
 C. Either one
 D. None of the above
- 86 The transmitted signal is []
 A. Pure CW
 B. Never a pure CW
 C. Either one
 D. None of the above
- 87 The transmitter noise that enters the radar receiver via backscatter from the clutter is sometimes called []
 A. Transmitter clutter
 B. Receiver clutter
 C. Scatter clutter
 D. None of the above
- 88 Increased noise at the lower intermediate frequencies caused by []
 A. Low frequencies
 B. High frequencies
 C. Flicker effect
 D. Bandwidth
- 89 One of the requirements of the Doppler frequency amplifier in the simple CW RADAR is []
 A. It be wide enough to pass the expected range of Doppler frequencies.
 B. Amplification
 C. Filtering
 D. Continuous wave

- 90 The use of a wideband amplifier covering the expected Doppler range will result in an []
- A. Increase in noise
 - B. Lowering of the receiver sensitivity
 - C. Both A & B
 - D. None of the above
- 91 Advantages of CW RADAR []
- A. Simple to design and manufacture
 - B. No maximum or minimum range
 - C. Used to determine velocity
 - D. All the above
- 92 Disadvantages of CW RADAR []
- A. If only one antenna is used for transmission and reception then isolation is must
 - B. Maximum distance of the target cannot be found
 - C. Stationary objects cannot be determined
 - D. All the above
- 93 Applications of CW RADAR []
- A. Police speed monitor
 - B. Rate of climb meter for vertical take-off aircraft
 - C. Both A & B
 - D. None of the above
- 94 The principle advantage of a CW Doppler RADAR over non radar methods of measuring speed is []
- A. No need to have physical contact with the object whose speed is being measured.
 - B. Need to have physical contact with the object whose speed is being measured.
 - C. Either one
 - D. None of the above
- 95 The CW RADAR when used for short or moderate ranges is characterized by____ than a pulsed radar. []
- A. Complex equipment
 - B. Simpler equipment
 - C. Moderate equipment
 - D. All the above
- 96 The amount of power that can be used with a CW RADAR is____ on the isolation that can be achieved between the transmitter and receiver. []
- A. Dependent
 - B. Independent
 - C. Either one
 - D. None of the above
- 97 Limitation of CW RADAR is its inability to obtain a measurement of range can be overcome by []
- A. Modulating the CW carrier
 - B. Frequency modulating the CW carrier
 - C. Amplitude modulating the CW carrier
 - D. None of the above
- 98 In any practical CW RADAR the frequency cannot be____ in one direction only []
- A. Changed
 - B. No change

- C. Continuously changed
D. None of the above
- 99 The modulation need not necessarily be____ []
A. Triangular
B. Saw tooth
C. Sinusoidal
D. All the above
- 100 The frequency band from____ has been allocated for airborne Doppler navigation radar.
[]
A. 13.25GHz to 13.4GHz
B. 8.75 MHz to 8.85 MHz
C. Both A & B
D. None of the above
- 101 Radar range primarily depends upon []
A. Peak transmitted power
B. Average transmitted power
C. transmitted power
D. none
- 102 In radar system which of the following is used for transmitter output tubes []
A. Parameter amplifier
B. RC coupled amplifier
C. Klystron only
D. Magnetron or travelling wave tube
- 103 An MTI radar operates at 10 GHz with PRF of 3000pps.The lowest blind speed will be
90km/hr []
A. 40km/hr
B. 66km/hr
C. 81km/hr
D. 162km/hr
- 104 In which of the following case the lowest blind speed will be 90km/hr []
A. Frequency 1 GHz an PRF 300 pps
B. Frequency 3 GHz an PRF 500 pps
C. Frequency 5GHz an PRF 700 pps
D. Frequency 7GHz an PRF 1000 pps
- 105 MTI Stands for []
A. Moving transmitter indicator
B. Moving transmitter interval
C. Moving target indication
D. Modulation transmitting interval
- 106 A simple MTI delay line canceller is an example of a-----filter []
A. Time domain filter
B. Frequency domain filter
C. both
D. none
- 107 In pulse MTI radar ,Doppler is measured by []
A. Continuous samples
B. Discrete samples
C. both

- 108 D. none
The antenna used for radar is []
A. Isotropic antenna
B. Resonant antenna
C. Paraboloidal antenna
D. none
- 109 What is the primary function of the Doppler radar []
A. Determining true airspeed
B. Determining ground speed
C. Determining altitude
D. Determining stealth aircraft
- 110 The Doppler radar works by measuring the --- of the reflected radio wave []
A. intensity
B. frequency
C. Doppler amplitude
D. Doppler shift
- 111 Doppler radar can be used in---- []
A. helicopters
B. bikes
C. both
D. none
- 112 What is the change in the observed frequency called---- []
A. Doppler shift
B. Differential frequency
C. Delta frequency
D. Delta shift
- 113 What is the number of beams that a Doppler radar uses []
A. 2
B. 4
C. 1
D. 3
- 114 The configuration in which the Doppler radar beams are both forward and backward looking is called as []
A. Janus
B. Dual
C. Redundant
D. Wide beam
- 115 The trigger circuit is a ----- device of the radar []
A. Slave timing
B. Master timing
C. Both
D. none
- 116 Sea clutter returns occurs at []
A. At HIGH ranges
B. At LOW ranges
C. At short ranges
D. NONE

- 117 A radar is to have maximum range of 60km.the maximum allowable pulse repetition frequency for unambiguous reception should be []
- A. 25pps
 - B. 250pps
 - C. 2500pps
 - D. 25000pps
- 118 The local oscillators frequency is --- MHz below the echo frequency []
- A. 20
 - B. 40
 - C. 80
 - D. 60
- 119 MTI radar primarily designed for the detection of aircraft must usually operate []
- A. Unambiguous Doppler
 - B. Unambiguous blind speed
 - C. Ambiguous Doppler
 - D. Unambiguous RANGE
- 120 STALO Stands for--- []
- A. Standard local oscillator
 - B. Stable local oscillator
 - C. Static local oscillator
 - D. none
- 121 COHO Stands for--- []
- A. Coherent oscillator
 - B. Cohariant oscillator
 - C. Both
 - D. none
- 122 The delay line canceller---- []
- A. Rejects the dc component of clutter
 - B. Rejects the ac component of clutter
 - C. Rejects the dc & ac component of clutter
 - D. none
- 123 CPI Stands for--- []
- A. Coherent processing interval
 - B. Coherent processor interval
 - C. Covariant processing interval
 - D. none
- 124 To operate MTI radar at low frequencies []
- A. F_p must be small
 - B. F_p must be zero
 - C. F_p must be large
 - D. F_p must be unity
- 125 Echoes from fixed targets []
- A. Vary in amplitude
 - B. Vary in frequency
 - C. Vary in pulse interval
 - D. Remains constant