MALLA REDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

B.Tech– IV Year II Semester (MR15 : 2019-20)

I Mid Examination Question Paper January -2020

Subject : Design Patterns **Branch: CSE**
Subject Code: 50562 **Max. Marks: 20**
Sections: C& D **Faculty Name: Mr. P. SRINIVAS & Mr. Riyaz**

Q.No.	Question	Bloom's Taxonomy Level	CO
	MODULE -I		
1.	Outline of a design pattern with suitable example.	Understanding	2
	OR		
2.	Explain about a MVC structure in design patterns.	Understanding	2
3.	Apply about the catalog of design patterns	Applying	3
	OR		
4.	How to select the design pattern? Explain.	Applying	3
5.	How to classify a use design pattern? Explain.	Understanding	2
	OR		
6.	Summarize the design patterns explain with example.	Understanding	2
7.	Demonstrate the design patterns frame work with suitable example.	Understanding	2
	OR		
8.	How to solve design patterns problems? Explain.	Understanding	3
	MODULE -II		
1	Summarize Design Problems and Document Structure.	Understanding	4
	OR		
2	Explain about a Formatting and Embellishing the User Interface.	Understanding	2
3	How to apply a Designing a Document Editor? Explain.	Understanding	3
	OR		
4	Explain the Supporting Multiple Look-and-Feel.	Understanding	2

5.	Explain the Supporting Multiple Window Systems.	Understanding	2
	OR		
6.	Explain about the User Operations in design patterns	Understanding	2
7.	How to choose a Spelling Checking? Give an example.	Applying	3
	OR		
8.	Utilize the Hyphenation.	Applying	3
	MODULE -III		
1.	Demonstrate difference between abstract factory method and factory method	Understanding	2
	OR		
2	How can we classify builder in design patterns? Explain	Understanding	2
3.	How to apply for Prototype? Explain	Understanding	3
	OR		
4.	Illustrates singleton and creational patterns.	Understanding	2

Signature of Faculty **HOD-CSE**

MALLA REDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)
B.Tech– IV Year II Sem (MR-15)
I Mid Examination Multiple Choice Questions January-2020

Subject : Design Patterns **Branch & Section : CSE (C&D)**
Subject Code: 50562 **Max. Marks: 10**
Faculty Name : Mr. P. SRINIVAS & Mr. Riayz

1 . Creational design patterns are _____ [ ]

A) Factory Method, Abstract Factory B) Builder, Singleton C) Prototype D) All the above

2. These design patterns are all about class instantiation or object creation. [ ]

A) Creational patterns B) Structural patterns C) Behavioral patterns D) None

3. Structural design patterns are _____. [ ]

A) Adapter, Bridge B) Composite, Decorator C) Facade, Flyweight and Proxy D) All the above

4. Design patterns include _____. [ ]

A) Object oriented programming B) Structure oriented programming C) Procedure oriented programming D) None

5. Abstract Factory pattern is almost similar to _____. [ ]

A) Factory Pattern B) Prototype C) Singleton D) None

6. Creates an instance of several families of classes_____. [ ]

A) Factory B) Abstract Factory C) Singleton D) Bridge

7. Creates an instance of several derived classes _____. [ ]

A) Factory method B) Façade C) Command D) Composite

8. A fully initialized instance to be copied or cloned_____. [ ]

A) Decorator B) Façade C) Bridge D) Prototype

9. A class of which only a single instance can exist_____. [ ]

A) Factory method B) Bridge C) Prototype D) Singleton

10. Abstract Factory classes are often implemented with Factory Methods, but they can also be implemented using _____. [ ]

A) Prototype B) Decorator C) Façade D) Bridge

11. _____ doesn't require sub- classing, but it does require an Initialize operation. [ ]

A) Prototype B) Singleton C) Both D) None

12. _____ requires sub-classing, but doesn't require Initialize. [ ]

A) Factory Method B) Prototype C) Singleton D) None

13. Provide an interface for creating families of related or dependent objects without specifying their concrete classes_____. [ ]

A) Abstract Factory B) Singleton C) Both D) None

14. The new operator considered harmful is _____. [ ]

A) Factory B) Abstract Factory C) Adapter D) None

15. Abstract factory is also known as_____. [ ]

A) Kit B) Builder C) Virtual Constructor D) All

16. Factory Method is also known as_____. [ ]

A) Virtual Constructor B) Kit C) Builder D) None

17. A pattern may be _____. [ ]

A) class-scope B) object-scope C) both D) none

18. Sub type and Super type are the related to _____. [ ]

A) Inheritance B) Encapsulation C) Polymorphism D) All

19._____ class can be instantiated because it provides (or inherits) the implementation for all of its methods. [ ]

A) Concrete B) Parent C) Singleton D) All

20._____ class cannot be instantiated because at least one method has not been implemented. [ ]

A) Abstract B) Concrete C) Parent D) All

21. The two most common techniques for reusing functionally in object-oriented system are____ [ ]

A) Class inheritance B) Object composition C) Both D) None

22._____ refers to evaluating a member (property or method) of one object (the receiver) in the context of another original object (the sender). [ ]

A) Delegation B) Inheritance C) Both D) None

23. It is a relationship between two classes like association_____. [ ]

A) Aggregation B) Encapsulation C) Inheritance D) All

24. Design pattern have a tight scope_____. [ ]

A) class design patterns B) business design patterns C) Application design patterns D)All the above

25. Framework has a large scope: For instance, .NET is a framework composed of _____. [ ]

A) A language (C#) B) A runtime environment (CLR) C) A collection of libraries D) All of the above

26. All editing, formatting, displaying, and textual analysis will require traversing the representation. [ ]

A) Document Structure B) Formatting C) Both D) None

27. Lexi actually arrange text and graphics into lines and columns_____. [ ]

A) Formatting B) Document Structure C) User operations D) None

28. Lexi's user interface includes scroll bars, borders, and drop shadows that embellish the WYSIWYG document interface. [ ]

A) Embellishing the user interface. B) Formatting C) Document Structure D) User operations

29. Lexi should adapt easily to different look-and-feel standards such as Motif and Presentation Manager (PM) without major modification. [ ]

A) Embellishing the user interface B) Formatting C) Document Structure D) Supporting multiple look-and-feel standards.

30. Different look-and-feel standards are usually implemented on different window systems. [ ]

A) Supporting multiple window systems B) Formatting C) Document Structure D) Supporting multiple look-and-feel standards

31. Users control Lexi through various user interfaces, including buttons and pull-down menus. [ ]

A) Supporting multiple window systems B) Formatting C) User operations D) Supporting multiple look-and-feel standards

32. Why are Patterns important? [ ]

A) They capture expert design knowledge

B) They make captured design accessible to both novices and other experts

C) All of the mentioned

D) None of the mentioned

33. What benefits does a pattern provide? [ ]

A) Novice designers can benefit from learning solution patterns that

B) Experts use, without needing design experience

C) Expert designers can benefit from studying patterns

D) They can broaden their repertoire of patterns

34. Which of the following Choices and standardizes patterns for a problem domain promotes software reuse and, hence, quality and productivity? [ ]

A) Promoting Communication B) Streamlining Documentation

C) Increasing Development Efficiency D) Supporting Software Reuse

35. Which of these are the parts of 253 patterns in pattern book by Alexander? [ ]

A) Four-Story Limit B) South-Facing Outdoors C) Warm Colors D) All of the mentioned

36. What is a pattern? [ ]

A) It is a model proposed for imitation B) It solves a software design problem C) All of the mentioned D) None of the mentioned

37. Which among these are the design patterns? [ ]

A) Architectural Styles and Programming Idioms B) Mid-Level Design Patterns

C) Data Structures and Algorithms D) All of the mentioned

38. Which design pattern focus on the design patterns movement? [ ]

A) Architectural Styles B) Mid-Level Design Patterns

C) Data Structures and Algorithms D) Programming Idioms

39. Which design pattern focus on the design patterns movement? [ ]

A) Architectural Styles B) Mid-Level Design Patterns

C) Data Structures and Algorithms D) Programming Idioms

40. Which of the following are considered as Mid Level design patterns? [ ]

A) Iterator Pattern B) Collection Pattern C) All of the mentioned D) None of the mentioned

41. Which of the following can be included as the collection? [ ]

A) A Set B) List C) Array D) All of the mentioned

42. What does collection iteration means? [ ]

A) It is iteration over the collection B) Traversal and access of each element in a collection

C) All of the mentioned D) None of the mentioned

43. Which among these are the iteration control facilities? [ ]

A) Initialize B) Information Hiding C) Multiple iterations D) All of the mentioned

44. Which of these are necessary requirements for Iteration mechanism? [ ]

A) Initialize B) Completion Test C) Information Hiding D) Access Current

45. Which of these prepare iteration mechanism for next traversal? [ ]

A) Initialize B) Information Hiding C) Advance current Test D) Flexibility

46. Which of the possibilities for where an iteration mechanism resides? [ ]

A) Programming Language B) Collection C) Iterator D) All of the mentioned

47. Interface control mechanism can work in which of these ways? [ ]

A) Internal B) External C) Peripheral D) Internal & External

48. An iteration mechanism which provides collection element as directed by the client? [ ]

A) Internal B) External C) Collection D) None of the mentioned

49. Placing the iteration mechanism in iterators separate from collection must satisfy which of the following? [ ]

A) Multiple Simultaneous Iterations B) Collection Interface Simplicity

C) All of the mentioned D) None of the mentioned

50. An iteration mechanism is able to tolerate changes to its associated collection only when collection meets which of the following? [ ]

A) Fault Tolerance B) Iteration Termination C) Complete Traversal D) All of the mentioned

51. Which of the following does not belong to mid-level design patterns? [ ]

A) Broker B) Iterator C) Generator D) Reactor

52. Which of the following pattern features a client that needs a service from a supplier, providing the service directly to the client? [ ]

A) Broker B) Iterator C) Generator D) Reactor

53. Which of the following pattern includes client that generally creates a instance response to target events on behalf of the client? [ ]

A) Broker B) Iterator C) Generator D) Reactor

54. Which of the following is true with respect to generator pattern? [ ]

A) They have a broker that mediates interactions between a client and a supplier

B) They have a generator that creates instances of a product on behalf of a client

C) They have a reactor that registers with a target to respond to target events on behalf of a client

D) None of the above

55. Which of the following is true for broker pattern? [ ]

A) Broker patterns are the simplest mid-level design patterns B) All broker patterns

C) All of the mentioned D) None of the mentioned

56. Brokers patterns can be used for which of the following reasons? [ ]

A) Simplify the Supplier B) Decompose the supplier C) Facilitate Client/Server interface D) All of the above

57. Which of the following involves breaking of complex supplier into parts with a broker presenting a uniform interface to the client and deciding how to route client requests . [ ]

A) Simplify the Supplier B) Decompose the supplier C) Facilitate Client/Server interface D) All of the above

58. Which of the pattern all the classes coupling is reduced? [ ]

A) Iterator B) Facade C) Mediator D) Proxy

59. Which of the following is a type of broker pattern? [ ]

A) Mediator B) Façade C) None of the mentioned D) All of the mentioned

60. The Adapter patterns provide object-oriented adapters in which of these varieties. [ ]

A) One uses inheritance B) One uses delegation C) None of the mentioned D) All of the above

61. A class (the adapter class) may be given a new interface by an adapter class in which of these ways? [ ]

A) Class Adapter pattern B) Object Adapter pattern C) All of the above D) None of the above

62. Which of the following is true for proxy pattern? [ ]

A) Has exactly the same interface as the real object

B) Handles routine or illegitimate messages without accessing the real object

C) Delegates messages that it cannot handle to the real object

D) All of the above

63. Which of the following is not followed by proxy pattern? [ ]

A) Virtual proxies B) Remote proxies C) Access proxies D) None of the above

64. Most object-oriented languages and systems provide which of these ways to create new objects? [ ]

A) Instantiating a class using one of its constructors B) Cloning an existing object

C) All of the above D) None of the above

65. Which of the following truly describes the structure of Generator pattern? [ ]

A) A generator pattern has a Client that needs an instance of a Product class

B) A Generator that creates or obtains access to such an instance on behalf of the Client

C) All of the above D) None of the above

66. Which of the following is true about factory method? [ ]

A) A factory method is a non-constructor operation that creates and returns class instances

B) Factory methods are widely used in mid-level design patterns and in object-oriented programming in general

C) Factory methods create new instances using constructors or cloning, so they do not rely on any special technique for class instantiation D) All of the above

67. Which are the several reasons for using generator patterns? [ ]

A) Product Creation Control B) Product Configuration Control C) Client and Product Decoupling

D) All of the above

68. The Factory patterns decouple clients from products by taking advantage of interfaces in two ways? [ ]

A) Factory method implementations B) Great flexibility in results. C) All of the above

D) None of the above

69. What are the types of factory pattern? [ ]

A) Factory Method B) Abstract Method C) All of the above D) None of the above

70. Any class using the built-in cloning mechanism is supposed to do which of the following? [ ]

A) Implement the Closeable interface B) Define a concrete public or protected clone() operation

C) In the clone() operation D) All of the mentioned

71. Which of the following pattern has Step up phase as its activity? [ ]

A) Prototype pattern B) Reactor Pattern C) Command pattern D) None of the mentioned

72. The reactor patterns provide a good model for event-driven portions of a program for which of the following reasons? [ ]

A) Client and Target Decoupling B) Client Decomposition C) Operation Encapsulation D) All of the above

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79. Which of the following is correct about Abstract Factory design pattern. [ ]

A) This type of design pattern comes under creational pattern

B) Abstract Factory patterns work around a super-factory which creates other factories.

C) In Abstract Factory pattern an interface is responsible for creating a factory of related objects without explicitly specifying their classes

D) All of the above

80. Which of the following describes the Bridge pattern correctly? [ ]

A) This pattern builds a complex object using simple objects and using a step by step approach

B) This pattern refers to creating duplicate object while keeping performance in mind

C) This pattern is used when creation of object directly is costly

D) This pattern is used when we need to decouple an abstraction from its implementation so that the two can vary independently

81. Which of the following describes the Composite pattern correctly? [ ]

A) This pattern builds a complex object using simple objects and using a step by step approach

B) This pattern is used where we need to treat a group of objects in similar way as a single object

C) This pattern hides the complexities of the system and provides an interface to the client using which the client can access the system

D) This pattern is primarily used to reduce the number of objects created and to decrease memory footprint and increase performance

82. Which of the following pattern hides the complexities of the system and provides an interface to the client using which the client can access the system? [ ]

A) Composite Pattern B) Facade Pattern C) Flyweight Pattern D) Decorator Pattern

83. In which of the following pattern, a class behavior changes based on its state? [ ]

A) State Pattern B) Null Object Pattern C) Strategy Pattern D) Template Pattern

84. Which of the following pattern is used to separate low level data accessing API or operations from high level business services? [ ]

A) DAO Pattern B) Front Controller Pattern C) Intercepting Pattern D) Service Locator Pattern

85. Which of the following pattern is used to provide a centralized request handling mechanism so that all requests will be handled by a single handler? [ ]

A) DAO Pattern B) Front Controller Pattern C) Intercepting Pattern D) Service Locator Pattern

86. Which type of design patterns are specifically concerned with communication between objects? [ ]
A) Creational Design Patterns B) Structural Design Patterns C) Behavioral Design Pattern

D) J2EE Design Patterns

87. Which of the following is the correct list of entities of Transfer Object pattern? [ ]

A) Business Object, Transfer Object, Client B) Service, Context, Service Locator, Cache, Client

C) Business Object, Client D) Service, Service Locator, Client

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A) Business Object, Transfer Object, Client B) Service, Context, Service Locator, Cache, Client

C) Business Object, Client D) Service, Service Locator, Client

97. Which of the below is not a valid design pattern? [ ]

A) Singleton B) Factory C) Command D) Java

98. Which of the below author is not a part of GOF? [ ]

A) Erich Gamma B) Gang Pattern C) Richard HelmD) Ralph Johnson

99. Which of the below is not a valid classification of design pattern? [ ]

A) Creational patterns B) Structural patterns C) Behavioral patterns D) Java patterns

100. Which design pattern provides a single class which provides simplified methods required by client and delegates call to those methods? [ ]

A) Adapter pattern B) Builder pattern C) Facade pattern D) Prototype pattern

101. Which design pattern ensures that only one object of particular class gets created? [ ]

A) Singleton pattern B) Filter pattern C) State pattern D) Bridge pattern

102. Which design pattern suggest multiple classes through which request is passed and multiple but only relevant classes carry out operations on the request? [ ]

A) Singleton pattern B) Chain of responsibility pattern C) State pattern D) Bridge pattern

103. Which design pattern represents a way to access all the objects in a collection? [ ]

A) Iterator pattern B) Facade pattern C) Builder pattern D) Bridge pattern

104. What does MVC pattern stands for? [ ]

A) Mock View Control B) Model view Controller C) Mock View Class D) Model View Class

105. Which design pattern works on data and action taken based on data provided? [ ]

A) Command pattern B) Singleton pattern C) MVC pattern D) Facade pattern

106. Which of the below is not a valid design pattern? [ ]

A) Singleton B) Factory C) Command D) Java

107. Which of the below author is a part of GOF (Gang of Four)? [ ]

A) Erich Gamma, Gang Pattern, Object, Fascade

B) Gang Pattern, Erich Gamma, Gang Pattern

C) Erich Gamma, Object, Fascade

D) Ralph Johnson, Erich Gamma, Object, Fascade

108. A Pattern has_____ Essential elements. [ ]

A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

109. Set of signatures defined by an object operation is called_____. [ ]

A) Interface B) Subtype C) Abstract class D) Request

110. Creational Pattern concerns the process of_____ . [ ]

A) Object Creation B) Composing Class C) Flow Control D) None of the above

111. Adapter Design Pattern is _____. [ ]

A) Class Pattern B) Object Pattern C) Class and Object Pattern D) None of the above

112. Design patterns discovered by _____. [ ]

A) Christopher Alexander B)MR. James gasoling C) Dennish Riche D) MR.Banesh Stranstope

113. Abstract Factory is also known as _____ . [ ]

A) Proxy B) Kit C) Wrapper D) Virtual Constructor

114 _____ is the Creational Design Pattern. [ ]

A) Visitor B) Singleton C) Bridge D) All of the above

115. Abstract Factory Method is also known as_____. [ ]

A) Factory of factories B) Virtual Constructor C) Concrete Product D) Wrapper

116._____ Specifies an abstract interface for creating a parts of product object. [ ]

A) Abstract Factory B) Builder C) Factory Method D) Singleton

117. Creational pattern concerns the process of_____. [ ]

A) Object Creation B) Related Patterns C) Object Cooperation D) All of the above

118. Adapter Design Pattern Is also known as _____. [ ]

A) Wrapper B) Action C) Transaction D) None of the above

119. Bridge Design Pattern Is also known as _____. [ ]

A) Policy B) Handle C) Commit D) Action

120. _____ is the Structural Design Pattern. [ ]

A) Adapter B) Abstract factory C) Builder D) None of the above

121. Convert the interface of a class into another interface is called _____. [ ]

A) Builder B) Adapter C) Abstract factory D) Composite

122. _____are the participants of the Adapter Design Pattern. [ ]

A) Director B) Target C) Adoptee D) Both B&C

123. Decorator is also known as _____. [ ]

A) Wrapper B) Body C) Facade D) Composite

124. Decorator maintains reference to_____. [ ]

A) component object B) stroller decorator C) border decorator D) text view

125. Decorator pattern is _____. [ ]

A) Wrapper B) Body C) Facade D) Composite

Signature of Faculty **HOD - CSE**

Code: 50H15 | **MR 15**

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

IV B.TECH II SEMESTER

SUBJECT: ENTREPRENEURSHIP SKILLS

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

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

MODULE-I			
Q.No.	**Question**	**Bloom's Taxonomy Level**	**CO**
1.	Define entrepreneurship? What are the new trends you have noticed in entrepreneurship during 21 st century?	Remembering	1
	OR		
2.	Entrepreneurs can fail even if they are committed and have the characteristics needed to be successful. Why do you think this can happen?	Understanding	1
3.	Explain the evolution of entrepreneurship with suitable examples	Understanding	1
	OR		
4.	How can an organizational development be aided by having a good entrepreneurial mind set?	Remembering	1
5	Do you feel the service sector creates more job opportunities than the manufacturing sector — if yes, give reasons?	Creating	1
	OR		
6	List out the various barriers to entrepreneurship. Write some overcoming measures for such barriers.	Remembering	1
7	Discuss the various steps for setting up an enterprise.	Understanding	1
	OR		
8	Distinguish between entrepreneur and entrepreneurship?	Understanding	1
MODULE-II			
1.	What are the problems faced by Indian Women Entrepreneurs and what government support can they avail of?	Remembering	2
	OR		
2.	As a potential entrepreneur, how would you construct a business plan to satisfy your banker?	Remembering	2
3.	Why do entrepreneurs need a strategy for success? Discuss an integrated corporate entrepreneurial strategy?	Remembering	2
	OR		
4.	"Entrepreneurs are made not born". Comment and give reason for your views.	Understanding	2

Signature of Faculty **Signature of HOD**

Code: 50H15 **MR-15-16**

MALLA REDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

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

Subject: Entrepreneurship Skills
Common: CSE,CE,ECE,EEE,Mech,Mining
Name of the faculty : P.RAJITHA,B.KIRAN KUMAR REDDY,ABHINAV SWAROOP,DR.G.PRAVEEN KUMAR(MBA DEPARTMENT)

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

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

36. An entrepreneur doing business within the national border is called: [ ]
a) International entrepreneurship b) Intrapreneurship
c) Domestic entrepreneurship d) None of the above
37. A firm with five or fewer employees, initial capitalization requirements of under $50,000, and the regular operational involvement of the owner [ ]
a) Mentor b) Franchise c) Service d) Microenterprise
38. Business activities that avoid harm to the environment or help to protect it in some way is [ ]
a) Free enterprise system b) Entrepreneur
c) Green Entrepreneurship d) Social Entrepreneurship
39. A_____ is a for-profit enterprise with the dual goals of achieving profitability and attaining social returns [ ]
a) Social business b) Green Entrepreneurship
c) Entrepreneur d) Social Entrepreneurship
40. Evaluation of your strengths and weaknesses [ ]
a) Self Assessment b) Employee c) Entrepreneurship d) Entrepreneur
41. Which one is NOT a disadvantage of Entrepreneurship? [ ]
a) Risky b) Uncertain Income c) You are the boss d) Work long hours
42. What type of entrepreneurial business actually produces the products they sell? [ ]
a) Manufacturing b) Wholesaling c) Retailing d) Service
43. What type of entrepreneurial business sells products directly to the people who use or consume them? [ ]
a) Manufacturing b) Wholesaling c) Retailing d) Service
44. Which one is NOT an advantage of Entrepreneurship? [ ]
a) Can choose a business of interest b) You can be creative
c) Make a lot of money d) You will make decisions alone
45. The ability to learn a particular kind of job [ ]
a) Aptitude b) Employee c) Entrepreneurship d) Entrepreneur
46. Entrepreneurs who start a series of companies are known as: [ ]
a) Macropreneurs b) Intrapreneurs c) Multipreneurs d) None of the above
47. The opposite of "opportunity thinking" is: [ ]
a) Obstacle thinking b) Thought self-leadership.
c) Self-efficiency d) Adaptive response behavior.
48. The startups which rarely go public are called: [ ]
a) Life style b) Foundation company c) Small company d) High potential venture
49. Venture capital firms are usually organized as [ ]
a) Closed-end mutual funds b) Limited partnerships
c) Corporations d) nonprofit businesses
50. The entrepreneur who is committed to the entrepreneurial effort because it makes good business sense is classed as a/an_____ [ ]
a) Inventor b) Craftsman c) Hacker d) Opportunist
51 Today, inspired by the growth of companies such as Amazon.com, entrepreneurs are flocking to the to start new businesses [ ]
a) Bookstore b) Small Business Administration c) Internet d) None of the above
52. A group of companies or individuals that invests money in new or expanding businesses for ownership and potential profits is known as [ ]
a) An equity financing firm b) Franchising c) A venture capital firm d) A corporation
53 .For Internet start-ups, one typical source of first funds is through [ ]

a) Angel financing b) Government funds. C) Stock financing d) Community development financing

54. Felix is an entrepreneur. At this stage of his company, his main concerns are do we have enough customers and money. What stage of growth is Felix's company in? [ ]
a) Survival b) Start-up c) Resource maturity d) None of the above

55. The primary concerns when first3 starting your business are: [ ]
a) Marketing and accounting b) Planning and human resources
c) Financing and marketing d) Financing and planning

56. What are the primary sources of funding for entrepreneurs? [ ]
a) Personal savings and individual investors
b) Finance companies and banks
c) Small Business Administration and banks
d) None of the above

57. Which one of the following is a barrier to new product creation and development? [ ]
a) Trial and error b) Opportunity cost c) Opportunity parameter
d) Intrapreneurship culture

58. Which one of the factors should be considered while assessing the location for business? [ ]
a) Parking b) Access from roadways to facility
c) Delivery rates d) All of the given options

59. Which one of the following is a sound strategic option for an entrepreneur when synergy is present? [ ]
a) Merger b) Joint venture c) Minority interest d) Majority interest

60. The _____ plan shows whether the business is economically feasible or not. [ ]
a) Financial b) Business c) Economic d) None of the above

61. The point at which a venture is neither making profits nor losses is described by the term [ ]
a) Start-up b) Buck-up c) Cash strap d) Break even

62. An entrepreneur's failure to adhere to sound business practices can be considered as [ ]
a) Behaving unethically b) Ignoring indigenous customs
c) Not observing local regulations d) None of the above

63. Every business venture starts with [ ]
a) Capital b) An idea c) A market d) An opportunity

64. Which of the following is NOT a method of generating a venture idea [ ]
a) Training b) Checklist c) Notebook d) Brainstorming

65. Which of the following is NOT a push force of motivation? [ ]
a) Security needs b) Career advancement goals
c) Attitude about the supervisor d) Amount and timing of feedback

66. Which of the following is NOT an internal motivating force? [ ]
a) Goals b) Feedback c) Needs d) None of the above

67. Which is one of the most important leadership qualities among managers and employees in the organization? [ ]
a) Entrepreneurship b) Motivation c) Communication d) Staffing

68. An individual's search for a new venture creation and the desire to sustain that venture is called _____ [ ]
a) Entrepreneurial Communication b) Entrepreneurial motivation
c) Entrepreneurial skills d) None of the above

69. If expected outcomes are _____ than achieved results, the entrepreneurs are motivated to continue the same behaviour [ ]
a) Less b) More c) Constant d) None

70. Most of the successful entrepreneurs say that they are motivated by [ ]

a) Desire for money b) Desire to make their vision come true
c) Both A & B d) None of the above

71. Who was the first lady governor of an Indian state? [ ]
a) Miss padmaja Naidu b) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu
c) Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani d) Mrs. Tarakeshwari Sinha

72. Who among the following is the world's first woman cosmonaut? [ ]
a) Bachendri Pal b) Junko Tabeic) 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: 50H08 **2019-20**

MALLA REDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

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

Subject: Interpretation of Literature and Analytical Writing **Branch: CE & CSE**
Name of the Faculty: Dr.Anjaiah

Instructions:

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

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

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

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

Signature of faculty **Signature of HOD**

Code: 50H08 **2019-20**

MALLA REDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

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

Subject: Interpretation of Literature and Analytical Writing **Branch: CE & CSE**
Name of the Faculty: Dr.Anjaiah

1. Who said "Literature is one of the most interesting and significant expressions of humanity"? ( )

A. Milton B. Shakespeare C. PT Barnum D. Wordsworth

2. Who is considered as 'the father of English literature'? ( )

A. Spencer B. Geoffrey Chaucer C. James Joyce D. Elliot

3. ——— is the reflection of an age ( )

A. Literature B. Cinema C. Life style ` D. Tele Serial

4. Animal Farm is a/an..... ( )

A. Drama B. Fiction C. Non-fiction D. Autobiography

5. The word 'poetry' is derived from a Greek word which means..... ( )

A. To give B. To love C. To make D. To enjoy

6. Who said 'Poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings'? ( )

A. Wordsworth B. Milton C. Shelly D. Sydney

7. It is song like and suitable for singing. ( )

A. Sonnet B. ballad C. Satire D. Lyric

8. Vocabulary is a set of..... ( )

A. Sentences B. Grammar rules C. Words D. Ideas

9. Who is the author of Animal farm ( )

A. George Orwell B. John Bunyan C. Ruskin bond D. Rudyard Kipling

10. The action of explaining the meaning of something. ( )

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

15. Setting of the Animal farm novel. ( )

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

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

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

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

A. The Industrial Revolution B. The French Revolution

C. The American Revolution D. The Russian Revolution

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

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

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

A. His experience B. His dreams C. What he has witnessed on other farms

D. A philosophical book that he has recently read

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

A. Let's beat England B. Beats of England

C. Animals will prevail D. Tyrant man shall be overthrown

21. The pigs expound a philosophical system the animals should live by. What is it called? ( )

A. Animal rebellion B. Animal laws C. Sugar Candy Mountain `D. Animalism

22. Jones, the owner of animal farm, has taken to drinking because…. ( )

A. He was forced to be a farmer by his parents

B. He did not earn enough money for his family to lead a proper life

C. He lost a lot of money in a lawsuit D. His wife left him

23. In the course of the story, nine puppies are delivered. What happens to them? ( )

A. The farm animals decide they should be sold

B. All the farm animals decide they should be raised us watch dogs

C. Napoleon takes them away and they are soon forgotten.

D. They become active opponents of animalism

24. Who helps spread the song “Beats of England “across the country? ( )

A. Pigeons B. Cows C. Horses D. Sheep

25. The news of Jones planning to attack Animal Farm reaches the animals. What is snowball’s defense plan based on? ( )

A. Napoleon Bonaparte’s defense strategies B. Julius Caesar’s defence strategies

C. Stalin’s defence strategies D. His own wit and resourcefulness

26. Mollie the beautiful mare is caught …. ( )

A. Being stroked by a man B. Stealing sugar from Jones pantry

C. Wearing ribbons in the stall D. Admiring her on reflection in the pond

27. Immediately after Snowball is banished from the farm, Napoleon announces that …. ( )

A. The meetings will continue to take place as usual B. He will take up residence in Jones house

C. A Special committee of pigs will decide on all animal farm policy

D. It is not allowed to publicly sing Beats of England

28. The farm is no longer self sufficient and needs to enter trade with humans. Who is their human intermediary? ( )

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

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

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

B. Something that benefits their new social status

C. Something Napoleon decided on and Napoleon is always right

D. Something pigs need to survive

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

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

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

A. Napoleon B. Old Major C. Mr. Jones D. Hitler

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

A. No animal shall drink alcohol B. No animal shall kill any other animal.

C. All humans and animals are equal D. All animals are equal.

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

A. All animals are equal B. All humans and animals are equal C. All are the same

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

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

A. To hoist B. To abolish C. To decree D. To muzzle

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

A. desperation B. indignant C. awful D. enmity

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

A. superannuated B. quarry C. pretext D. To ensconce

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

A. Song B. Narrative poem C. Lyric poem D. Descriptive poem

38. Continuing forever in the same way ( )

A. To achieve B. dynamic C. To flourish D. To collaborate

39. It is the repetition of similar sounds in a poem. ( )

A. Rhyme B. Meter C. Stanza D. Rhythm

40. The systematic regularity in rhythm; this systematic rhythm (or sound pattern) is usually identified by examining the type of "foot" and the number of feet. ( )

A. Rhyme B. Meter C. Stanza D. Rhythm

41. It is any poem with one speaker (not necessarily the poet) who expresses strong thoughts and feelings. ` ( )

A. Song B. Narrative poem C. Lyric poetry D. Descriptive poem

42. Attractively full of energy and enthusiasm ( )

A. dignity B. vivacious C. generous D. tyrant

43. Narrative poem of great scope; dealing with the founding of a nation or some other heroic theme requires a dignified theme requires an organic unity requires orderly progress of the action always has a heroic figure or figures involves supernatural forces. ( )

A. Sonnet B. Elegy C. Ode D. Epic

44. Done or said without earlier planning or preparation ( )

A. prophecy B. perpetually C. impromptu D. shrewd

45. It is a narrative poem that has a musical rhythm and can be sung. It is usually organized into quatrains has a simple rhythm structure, and tells the tales of ordinary people. ( )

A. Sonnet B. Ballad C. Elegy D. Epic

46. It gives human characteristics to inanimate objects, animals, or ideas. This can really affect the way the reader imagines things. ` ( )

A. Metaphor B. Simile C. Personification D. Hyperbole

47. It is usually a lyric poem of moderate length, with a serious subject, an elevated style, and an elaborate stanza pattern. ( )

A. Sonnet B. Ballad C. Elegy D. Ode

48. To destroy something by twisting it with force or tearing it into pieces so that its original form is completely changed ( )

A. mangle B. annoy C. manifest D. ruthless

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

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

50. Kind and helpful ( )

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

( )

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

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

( )

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

` ( )

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

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

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

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

` ( )

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

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

` ( )

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

( )

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

( )

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

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

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

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

( )

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

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

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

92. There are _____ kinds of conflict. ( )

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

93. The angle from which the story is told. ` ( )

A. Camera view B. Character view C. Point of view D. None of the above

94. The central, main character of a story is called the _____. ( )

A. antagonist B. protagonist C. antagonize D. instigator

95. The opposition of forces, essential to the plot is called_____? ( )

A. setting B. conflict C. character D. climax

96. The most exciting part of the story is called the _____. ` ( )

A. setting B. exposition C. climax D. Rising action

97. What is a person or animal which takes part in the action of a story called? ( )

A. plot B. narrator C. character D. setting

98. What is the sequence of events involving characters and a central conflict called? ( )

A. setting B. plot C. character D. conflict

99. The character who opposes the main character is called the _____. ( )

A. protagonist B. antagonist C. Dynamic character D. Static character

100. The great work of George Orwell's Animal Farm is ..... ( )

A. A poem B. A novel C. A play D. A short story

101. It is commonly required in academic writing to show relationships between pieces of information. ( )

A. Article writing B. Analytical writing C. Story writing D. Hand writing

102. It involves considering evidence to make reasoned conclusions. ( )

A. Critical writing B. Speaking C. Critical reading D. Narrating

103. It is a medium of human communication that represents language and emotion with signs and symbols. ( )

A. Reading B. Speaking C. Writing D. Language

104. Writing skill is a..... ( )

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. Product-oriented approach B. Process-oriented approach

C. Neither process nor product D. None of the above

116. Which of the following is not a characteristic of effective writing? ( )

A. Clarity B. Specific purpose `C. Accuracy D. Pronunciation

117. Which of the following is not a part of punctuation? ( )

A. Full stop B. Comma C. Spelling D. Question mark

118. Which of the following is a part of paragraph? ( )

A. Topic sentence B. Supporting sentences C. Concluding sentence

D. All of the above

119. It is a complete sentence that contains the main idea. This main idea controls the content of entire essay. ( )

A. Thesis statement B. Topic sentence C. Controlling idea D. Concluding idea

120. It refers transitional words or phrases that tie together logical ideas in a written work. ( )

A. Cohesive devices B. Coherence C. Punctuation D. Mechanics of writing

121. All the ideas in a paragraph flow smoothly from once sentence to the next sentence. ( )

A. Cohesiveness B. Coherence C. Linkers D. Logical connections

122. The marks, such as full stop, comma, and brackets, used in writing to separate sentences and their elements and to clarify meaning. ( )

A. Paragraph B. Writing C. Punctuation D. None of the above

123. Which of the following will not help the writer to grab the attention of a reader? ( )

A. A rhetorical question B. An interesting fact C. A confusing statement

A relevant quote

124. The first paragraph in an essay should have the following aspect. ( )

A. Conclusion B. Body of the essay C. Supporting details D. Attention grabbers or hooks

125. A sentence that expresses the main idea of the paragraph in which it occurs. ( )

A. Supporting sentence B. Concluding sentence

C. Topic sentence D. Thesis statement

MALLA REDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

Maisammaguda, Dhulapally (Post via Kompally), Secunderabad – 500 100.
Department of Computer Science and Engineering
IV B.Tech II Sem I Mid Examination (MR15 – 2016-17 Batch)

Subject : Storage Area Networks **Subject Code: 50538**
Name of the Faculty: B V RAMUDU, M PRAVEEN **Branch: CSE**
Section: C & D

Q.No.	Question	Bloom's Taxonomy Level	CO
	MODULE I		
1.	Outline some challenges in data storage and management	Understanding	1
	OR		
2.	Explain solutions available for data storage	Understanding	1
3.	Explain about core elements of a data centre infrastructure	Understanding	1
	OR		
4.	Summarize key requirements for data centre elements	Understanding	1
5.	Explain the role of each element in supporting business activities	Understanding	1
	OR		
6.	Explain briefly about data and information with example	Understanding	1
7.	Demonstrate on information lifecycle management	Understanding	1
	OR		
8.	Outline the benefits of implementing ILM.	Understanding	1
	MODULE II		
1	Explain hardware and software components of the host environment	Understanding	2
	OR		
2	Summarize physical and logical components of a connectivity environment	Understanding	2
3	Demonstrate on physical components of a disk drive	Understanding	2
	OR		

4	Explain access characteristics and performance implications of a disk drive	Understanding	2
5.	Compare RAID 0 and RAID 1	Analyzing	2
	OR		
6.	Distinguish between RAID 3 and RAID 4	Analyzing	2
7.	Compare and contrast integrated and modular storage systems	Analyzing	2
	OR		
8	Distinguish between RAID 5 and RAID 6	Analyzing	2
	MODULE III		
1.	Explain about FC-SAN evolution	Understanding	3
	OR		
2	Demonstrate on architecture of SAN	Understanding	3
3.	Summarize components and topologies of NAS and IP- SAN	Understanding	3
	OR		
4	Explain about integrated NAS and its connectivity	Understanding	3

Signature of Faculty **HOD - CSE**

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Department of Computer Science and Engineering
IV B.Tech II Sem I Mid Examination (MR15 – 2016-17 Batch)

Subject: Storage Area Networks (50538) **Branch: CSE**
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Objective Questions

1. A SAN network can have [ ]
a. 1 FC switch b. 2 FC switch c. There can be many FC switches d. No FC switch
2. What will be used by SAN to provide connectivity between hosts and storage? [ ]

a. FC b. iSCSI c. FC or iSCSI d. SCSI
3. What are the major benefits of SAN? [ ]
a. Centralized backup b. Storage consolidation c. LAN-less backup d. All of the above
4. Which data storage technology offers the best performance? [ ]

a. SAN b. NAS c. DAS d. None of the above
5. Hosts provides connectivity outlets called _____ [ ]

a. Modems b. Ports c. Both d. None
6. Which protocols are used for Storage management [ ]

a. SNMP b. LDAP c. POP3 d. All of the above
7. Identify the storage devices [ ]
a. HDD b. RAID Arrays c. Tape drives d. All of the above
8. Which of the following is not a non volatile storage device? [ ]
a. Memory Stick b. Hard Disk c. Random Access Memory d. NVRAM
9. Identify the data storage technology used in the below data center [ ]
a. NAS b. SAN c. DAS d. None of the above
10. Each FC HBA has a [ ]
a. Mac Address b. IP Address c. World Wide Name d. None of the above
11.Which one will be used by SAN to provide connectivity between hosts and storage. [ ]
a. FC or Iscsi b. Mac Address c. DAS d. None of the above
12. A tape library does not contain [ ]
a. RFID array b. RAID array c. RS arrary d. None of the above
13. Which one off the stranded Company manufactures Tape Library? [ ]
a. Quantum b. CMM c. MNC d. None of the above
14. _____, _____are some of the file sharing protocols. [ ]
a. BSF , CSF b. CISF BSF c. NFS, CISF d. None of the above
15. Using file access protocols, data residing on_____ can be accessed. [ ]
a. HDD b. REMOTE DISK c. LOCAL DISK d. None of the above
16. NFS stands for [ ]
a. Network folder System b. Network file service c. Network File System d. None of the above
17. Which is the typical I/O Data rate supported by Q-logic 24-xx series of FC HBA. [ ]
a. 2gb b.3gb c. 4gb d. 5gb
18. Fiber Optic Cable uses _____ to transmit Information down fiber lines [ ]
a. light pulses b. Mac Address c. DAS d. RAID array
19. Which of the following is a non volatile storage device? [ ]
a. Memory Stick b. Hard Disk c. ROM d. NVRAM

20. NAS stands for_____ [ ]

a. National agreement service b. Network Attached storage
c. Network agency storage d. None of the above

21. Businesses depend on fast and reliable access to _____ critical to their success [ ]
a. information b. Data c. result d. memory
22. The increasing dependence of businesses on information has amplified the challenges in storing, protecting, and managing _____ [ ]
a. information b. Data c. result d. memory
23. Organizations usually maintain one or more _____ to store and manage information. [ ]
a. RAID's b. HDD's c. Data centers d. RAM's
24. _____ optimizes resource utilization and eases resource management [ ]

a. Data centers b. Virtualization c. Data d. RAID
25. Organizations process _____ to derive the information required for their day-today operations [ ]
a. memory b. values c. data d. information
26. ____ is a collection of raw facts from which conclusions might be drawn. [ ]
a. Memory b. Values c. Data d. Information
27. The importance and value of data vary with _____ [ ]
a. money b. time c. information d. data
28. Which has higher usage is stored on faster and more expensive storage? [ ]
a. past data b. memory c. information d. recent data
29. Data can be classified as _____ ways [ ]
a. 3 b. 2 c. 4 d. 5
30. Data is _____ if its elements cannot be stored in rows and columns. [ ]
a. unstructured b. structured c. undefined d. defined
31. Data is _____ if its elements are stored in rows and columns. [ ]
unstructured b. structured c. undefined d. defined
32. data about is _____ data [ ]
a. raw b. structured c. KDD d. meta
33. Who gather data from devices and users? [ ]
a. Data centers b. ISS c. Data collector's d. RAID
34. Who benefit from the information collected and aggregated by others? [ ]
a. data users b. buyers c. owners d. data users and buyers
35. _____ is the intelligence and knowledge derived from data [ ]
a. Memory b. Values c. Data d. Information
36. _____ created by individuals or businesses must be stored [ ]
a. Memory b. Values c. Data d. Information
37. Businesses analyze raw data to identify meaningful _____ [ ]
a. data b. trends c. information d.raw facts
38. _____ core elements are essential for the functionality of a data center [ ]
a. 3 b. 2 c. 4 d. 5
39. A computer program that provides the logic for computing operations is _____ [ ]
a. application b. host c. DBMS d. Network
40. ____provides a structured way to store data in logically organized tables that are interrelated [ ]
a. application b. host c. DBMS d. Network
41. A computing platform that runs applications and databases is _____ [ ]
a. application b. host c. DBMS d. Network
42. _____ is a data path that facilitates communication among various networked devices [ ]
a. application b. host c. DBMS d. Network

43. A device that stores data persistently for subsequent use is _____ [ ]
a. storage b. host c. DBMS d. Network
44. Managing a data center ____ tasks [ ]
a. Monitoring b. Reporting c. Provisioning d. All

45. VDC Stands for _____ [ ]
a. virtualized data center b. virtualized data cell c. virtualized design center d. virtualized design cell
46. Applications can be layered on the _____ [ ]
a. dataset b. database c. data d. information
47. A DBMS controls the creation, maintenance, and use of a database [ ]
a. application b. host c. DBMS d. Network
48. A ___enables the operating system to recognize the device and to access and control devices [ ]
a. device driver b. host c. DBMS d. Network
49. ____ is an intermediate layer between the file system and the physical disk [ ]
a. ISS b. LVM c. DSS d.RAM
50. _____ was introduced to improve the flexibility and utilization of disk drives [ ]
a. Disk partitioning b. Disk Management c. DBMS d. OS
51. Pick the false statement [ ]

a. RAID Level 1 provides disk mirroring
b. RAID Level 2 provides bit level striping with Hamming code ECC
c. RAID Level 4 provides block level striping
d. RAID Level 5 provides block level striping and error correction information

52. Which of the following provides byte level striping? [ ]
a. RAID 6 b. RAID 4 c. RAID 2 d. RAID 3.
53. Which of the following Company manufactures RAID devices? [ ]
a. Qlogic b. LSI c. Falconstor d. Quantum.
54. Which one of these is characteristic of RAID 5. [ ]
a. Distributed parity b. No Parity c. All parity in a single disk d. Double Parity
55. What is the unique characteristic of RAID 6 . [ ]
a. Distributed Parity b. Striping c. Two independent distributed parity d. Mirroring
56. What is the minimum number of disks required for RAID1. [ ]
a. 1 b. 2 c. 4 d. 5
57. Which of the following raid levels provides maximum usable disk space? [ ]
a. RAID 1 b. RAID 0 c. RAID 5 d. RAID 6
58. Which of the following RAID levels guarantees double disk failure protection? [ ]
a. Raid 5 b. Raid 6 c. Raid 0+1 d. Raid 1
59. Which of the following combinations can support RAID 5? [ ]
a. 2 sets with 3 disks each b. 3 sets with 2 disks each
c. 4 sets with 3 disks each d. 4 sets with 1 disk each
60. Which one of the following is an invalid RAID level? [ ]

a. Raid 1 b. Raid 5 c. Raid 3 d. Raid 8

61. Which can be done at file level. [ ]
a. Stripping b . Storing c. copying d. None of the above
62.In byte-level stripping, the file is broken into? [ ]
a. Bit sized pieces b. Byte-sized pieces c. Nible d. None of the above
63 Which type of level is called as disk mirroring. [ ]
a. RAID 0 b. RAID 1 c. RAID 2 d. None of the above
64 Which one called parity RAID. [ ]
a. RAID-R b. RAID-S c. RAID –N d. None of the above

65 Which is called stripped volume. [ ]
a.RAID-0 b. RAID-1 c. RAID-2 d. RAID-3
66 RAID 01 is a combination of _____. [ ]
a. RAID-0 AND RAID-1 b. RAID-2 AND RAID-3 c.RAID-N, S d. none of the above
67 Which one is not using distributed parity. [ ]
a.RAID-5 b. RAID-6 c RAID 1 d. RAID-4
68 _____ uses distributed parity across all the disks. [ ]
a. RAID-6 b. RAID-3 c. RAID-4 d. None of the above
69 What is measured in terms of hit rate. [ ]
a. Read Performance b. Write Performance c. no Performance d. None of the above
70 RAID stands for . [ ]
a. Redundant array of Independent Disks b. Random Array of independency Disks
b. Read array of Independent Disks d. None of the above
71 Software RAID uses _____ based software to provide RAID functions [ ]
a. Host b. component c. port d. software
72. _____RAID implementations offer cost and simplicity benefits [ ]
a. Software b. Hardware c. Nested d. Mirroring
73. _____ RAID is a host-based hardware RAID implementation [ ]
a. Software b. Hardware c. Nested d. Controller card
74 _____is a technique to spread data across multiple drives to use the drives in parallel [ ]
a. Striping b. Mirroring c. Parity d. Error code
75 _____ is a technique whereby the same data is stored on two different disk drives [ ]
a. Striping b. Mirroring c. Parity d. Error code
76 _____ is a method to protect striped data from disk drive failure without the cost of mirroring [ ]
a. Striping b. Mirroring c. Parity d. Error code
77 RAID 0 used for _____ [ ]
a. Striping b. Mirroring c. Parity d. Error code
78 A dedicated parity disk is available in _____ level [ ]
a. RAID 3 b. RAID 4 c. RAID 1 d. RAID 0
79 A distributed parity is available in _____ level [ ]
a. RAID 5 b. RAID 3 c. RAID 6 d. RAID 0
80 A double distributed parity is available in _____ level [ ]
a RAID 5 b. RAID 3 c. RAID 6 d. RAID 0
81 _____ level stripes data for performance and uses parity for fault tolerance [ ]
a RAID 3 b. RAID 4 c. RAID 1 d. RAID 0
82 Minimum disks required for RAID 0 is _____ [ ]
a 3 b 2 c 4 d 5
83 Minimum disks required for RAID 1 is _____ [ ]
a 3 b 2 c 4 d 5
84 Minimum disks required for RAID 3 is _____ [ ]
a 3 b 2 c 4 d 5
85 Minimum disks required for RAID 4 is _____ [ ]
a 3 b 2 c 4 d 5
86 Minimum disks required for RAID 5 is _____ [ ]
a 3 b 2 c 4 d 5
87 Minimum disks required for RAID 6 is _____ [ ]
a 3 b 2 c 4 d 5
88 Minimum disks required for RAID 0+1/ 1+0 is _____ [ ]
a 3 b 2 c 4 d 5
89 An intelligent storage system consists of _____ key components [ ]
a two b three c five d four

90 The _____ provides the interface between the storage system and the host. [ ]
a front end b back end c cache d physical disks
91 _____ is a semiconductor memory [ ]
a front end b back end c cache d physical disks

92 _____ is a finite and expensive resource that needs proper management [ ]
a front end b back end c cache d physical disks
93 The _____ provides an interface between cache and the physical disks [ ]
a front end b back end c cache d physical disks
94 _____ are connected to the back-end storage controller and provide persistent data storage [ ]
a front end b back end c cache d physical disks
95 Virtual machines can also access a _____ directly on the storage system [ ]
a SAN b LUN c LRU d MRU
96 _____ -end storage systems, referred to as active-active arrays [ ]
a Front b Back c High d Top
97 A typical HDD consists of one or more flat circular disks called _____ [ ]
a platters b HDA c spindle d arm
98 _____ connects all the platters [ ]
a platters b HDA c spindle d arm
99 _____ is a core component in a data center. [ ]
a Storage b HDA c spindle d arm
100 A _____ enables communication between the host and storage [ ]
a protocol b LUN c LRU d physical disks
101. Which topology is best suited for medium sized enterprise? [ ]
a. NAS b. SAN c. DAS d. ALL
102. I/O requests to disk storage on a SAN are called. [ ]
a. File I/Os b. SAN I/Os c. Block I/Os d. Disk I/Os
103. A NAS solution is most appropriate for what type of data environment. [ ]
a. Secured Access b. Shared access c. Remote access d. Parallel access
104. Identify a network file protocol in the below mentioned set. [ ]
a. FC b. CIFS c. SCSI d. NAS
105. Which topology is best suited for medium sized enterprise? [ ]
a. NAS b. SAN c. IP-SAN d. ALL
106. Storage management comprises of_____ [ ]
a. SAN Management b. Data protection c. Disk operation d. All of the above
107. Identify the difficulties the SAN administrator incur while dealing with diverse vendors. [ ]
a. Proprietary management interfaces b. Multiple applications to manage storage in the data center.
c. No single view. d. All of the above
108. How do Storage administrators ensure secure access to storage devices? [ ]
a. By using Zoning b. By putting a physical lock on the storage device
c. By keeping devices shutdown when not in use d. All of the above
109. What are the major benefits of SAN? [ ]
a. Centralized backup b. Storage consolidation c. LAN-less backup d. All of the above
110. In FC structure which layer maps block I/O SCSI commands into FC frames? [ ]
a. FC-4 b. FC-1 c. FC-0 d. None of the above
111. SAN stands for_____. [ ]
a. Storage Area Network b. Sensor Area Network c. Secure Area Network d. Storage And Network
112 Port zoning is also referred as _____. [ ]
a. Soft Zoning b. Hard zoning c. Full Zone d. Normal Zone
113 CAS stands for_____. [ ]

a. Common addressed Storage b. Control addressed Storage
c. Content addressed Storage d. Connection addressed Storage

114. WWN zoning is also referred as _____. [ ]
a. Soft Zoning b. Hard zoning c. Full Zone d. Normal Zone
115. HBA stands for_____. [ ]
a. Host bus adapter b. Host based adapter c. Host bus address d. Host based address
116. FC Switched Fabric Technology is called as _____ connect. [ ]
a. Switch b. fabric c. Remote d. local
117. RPC stands for_____. [ ]
a. Remote Process Call b. Random Process Call c. Random Procedure Call d. Remote Procedure Call
118. NFS file sharing protocol used for_____. [ ]
a. Windows b. Linux c. UNIX d.IOS
119. DAS stands for_____. [ ]
a. Direct Attached Storage b. Direct Access Storage c. DOS Attached Storage d. DOS Access Storage
120. FCIP is the type of _____ network. [ ]
a. IP-SAN b. NAS c. DAS d. CAS
121. A _____ carries data between servers and storage devices through Fibre Channel network [ ]
a. SAN b. NAS c. DAS d. CAS
122. Ports in a switched fabric can be one of the _____ type [ ]
a. M_Port b. A_Port c. B_Port d. N_Port
123. _____ zoning: Uses World Wide Names to define zones [ ]
a. WWn b.Mixed c. Port d. Fabric
124. _____ storage virtualization aggregates block storage devices [ ]
a. Bit-level b. Block-level c. file-level d. Byte-level
125. PDU stands for_____ [ ]
a. protocol design unit b. prototype data unit c. protocol data unit d. prototype design unit

Signature of Faculty **HOD - CSE**

MALLA REDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

IV B.Tech– II Sem (MR15 -2019-20)
I Mid Examination Question Bank

Subject : Software Metrics **Branch: CSE**

Subject Code: 505561 **Section: A & B**

Time Duration: 90 Minutes

Instructions:

1. All the questions carry equal marks

2. Answer all the questions

Q.No.	Question	Bloom's Taxonomy Level	CO
	MODULE -I		
1.	Explain Measurement in everyday life.	Understanding	1
	OR		
2.	Illustrate the Measurement in software engineering.	Understanding	1
3.	Discuss the scope of software metrics.	Creating	1
	OR		
4.	Elaborate on the representational theory of measurement	Creating	1
5	Explain the Measurement and models.	Understanding	1
	OR		
6	Outline the Measurement scales and scale types.	Understanding	1
7	Summary of Meaning filialness in measurement.	Understanding	1
	OR		
8	Outline the fundamental measurement in software metrics	Understanding	1

MODULE -II			
1	Classifying software measures and discuss with an example.	Understanding	2
OR			
2	Explain software measures and applying the framework of software with an example.	Understanding	2
3	Discuss software measurement and validation.	Creating	2
OR			
4	Discuss the software measurement validation in practice with a case study	Creating	2
5.	Outline the four principles of investigation in software metrics	Understanding	2
OR			
6.	Explain planning formal experiments	Understanding	2
7.	Explain measurement and validations in practical applications of software metrics	Understanding	2
OR			
8	Explain planning case studies with a suitable example	Understanding	2

MODULE -III			
1.	Summarize the software metrics in data collection.	Understanding	3
OR			
2	Explain good data in software metrics	Understanding	3
3.	Explain the sources of information for the collection of data in software metrics	Understanding	3
OR			
4.	Illustrate the extraction and storage of data in software metrics	Understanding	3

Signature of Faculty **HOD - CSE**

MALLA REDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

IV B.Tech– II Sem (MR15 -2019-20)
I Mid Examination Question Bank January, 2020

Subject : Software Metrics **Branch: CSE**
Subject Code: 50561 **Section: A & B**

1. A _____ is an indication of the size, quantity, amount or dimension of a particular attribute of a product or process. [ ]
A) measurement B) Indication C) Metric D) None
2. A Metric is a measurement of the degree that any attribute belongs to a system, product or process [ ]
A) measurement B) Indication C) Metric D) None
3. The number of errors in a system is a _____ [ ]
A) measurement B) Indication C) Metric D) None
4. _____is a standard of measure that contains many activities which involve some degree of measurement. [ ]
a) Software metrics b) software engineering c) software product d) None
5. Software metrics can be classified into _____ [ ]
a) product metrics, process metrics, and project metrics.
b) people , project , sources
c) product metrics, development , team
d)None
6_____ describe the characteristics of the product such as size, complexity, design features, performance, and quality level. [ ]
a) Product metrics b) Process metrics c)Project metrics d)None
7.Project metrics describe the project characteristics and execution. [ ]
a) Product metrics b) Process metrics c)Project metrics d)None
8. Cost and schedule are a part of _____ [ ]
a) Product Metrics b) Process Metrics
c) Project Metrics d) All of the mentioned
9. What is related to the overall functionality of the delivered software? [ ]
a) Function-related metrics b) Product-related metrics
c) Size-related metrics d) None of the mentioned
10. A _____ is developed using historical cost information that relates some software metric to the project cost. [ ]
a) Algorithmic cost modeling b) Expert judgement
c) Estimation by analogy d) Parkinson's Law
11. . Which of the following is an indirect measure of product? [ ]
a) Quality b) Complexity c) Reliability d) All of the Mentioned
12. In size oriented metrics, metrics are developed based on the _____ [ ]
a) number of Functions b) number of user inputs
c) number of lines of code d) amount of memory usage
13. Structural complexity of a module i is given as S(i) = f*f (i). What does f symbolizes here? [ ]
a) "fan check-out" of module I b) "fan check-in" of module i
c) "fan in" of module I d) "fan out" of module i
14. 6. Which of the following is not categorized under Component-Level Design Metrics? [ ]
a) Complexity Metrics b) Cohesion Metrics c) Morphology Metrics d) Coupling Metrics

15. How is the complexity of a web page related to link count ? [ ]
a) Directly b) Indirectly c) No relation d) All of the mentioned
15. Which of the following is not categorized under Component-Level Design Metrics? [ ]
a) Complexity Metrics b) Cohesion Metrics
c) Morphology Metrics d) Coupling Metrics
16. Percentage of modules that were inspected is a part of [ ]
a) Product Metrics b) Process Metrics c) Project Metrics d) All of the mentioned
17. Which of the following is the task of project indicators: [ ]
a) help in assessment of status of ongoing project
b) track potential risk
c) help in assessment of status of ongoing project & track potential risk
d) none of the mentioned
18. Which of the following does not affect the software quality and organizational performance? [ ]
a) Market b) Product c) Technology d) People
19. The intent of project metrics is: [ ]
a) minimization of development schedule b) for strategic purposes
c) assessing project quality on ongoing basis d) minimization of development schedule and assessing
20. Which of the following is not a direct measure of SE process? [ ]
a) Efficiency b) Cost c) Effort Applied d) All of the mentioned
21. Which of the following is not an information domain required for determining function point in FPA ? [ ]
a) Number of user Input b) Number of user Inquiries
c) Number of external Interfaces d) Number of errors
22. Usability can be measured in terms of: [ ]
a) Intellectual skill to learn the system b) Time required to become moderately efficient in system usage
c) Net increase in productivity d) All of the mentioned
23. A graphical technique for finding if changes and variation in metrics data are meaningful is known as [ ]
a) DRE (Defect Removal Efficiency) b) Function points analysis
c) Control Chart d) All of the mentioned
24. Defects removal efficiency (DRE)depends on: [ ]
a) E – errors found before software delivery b) D – defects found after delivery to user
c) Both E and D d) Varies with project
25. Which of the following is not a metric for design model? [ ]
a) Interface design metrics b) Component-level metrics
c) Architectural metrics d) Complexity metrics
26. Statement and branch coverage metrics are part of [ ]
a) Analysis Model b) Testing
c) Design Model d) Source Code
27. Function Points in software engineering was first proposed by [ ]
a) Booch b) Boehm
c) Albrecht d) Jacobson
28. How many Information Domain Values are used for Function Point Computation? [ ]
a) three b) four
c) five d) six
29. Function Point Computation is given by the formula [ ]
a) FP = [count total * 0.65] + 0.01 * sum(Fi)
b) FP = count total * [0.65 + 0.01 * sum(Fi)].
c) FP = count total * [0.65 + 0.01] * sum(Fi)

d) FP = [count total * 0.65 + 0.01] * sum(Fi)
Explanation: Option b is the correct formula for Function Point Computation.
30. Architectural Design Metrics are _____ in nature. [ ]
a) Black Box b) White Box
c) Gray Box d) Green Box
31. SMI stands for___ [ ]
a) Software Mature Indicator b) Software Maturity Index
c) Software Mature Index d) Software Maturity Indicator
32. SMI = [Mt – (Fa + Fc + Fd)]/Mt. Here Mt is the number of modules [ ]
a) in the current release
b) in the current release that have been changed
c) from the preceding release that were deleted in the current release
d) none of the mentioned
33. Size and Complexity are a part of [ ]
a) Product Metrics
b) Process Metrics
c) Project Metrics
d) All of the mentioned
34. Number of errors found per person hours expended is an example of a [ ]
a) measurement b) measure c) metric d) all of the mentioned
35. Which of the following is not categorized under Product Operation of McCall's Software Quality Factors? [ ]
a) Flexibility b) Reliability
c) Usability d) Integrity
36. The arc-to-node ratio is given as r = a/n. What does 'a' represent in the ratio? [ ]
a) maximum number of nodes at any level b) longest path from the root to a leaf
c) number of modules d) lines of control
37. MTTC falls the the category of [ ]
a) correctness b) integrity
c) maintainability d) all of the mentioned
38. Identify the correct option with reference to Software Quality Metrics. [ ]
a) Integrity = [Sigma(1 – threat)] * (1 – security)
b) Integrity = [1 – Sigma(threat)] * (1 – security)
c) Integrity = [1 – threat * Sigma(1 – security)].
d) Integrity = Sigma[1 – threat * (1 – security)].
39. Which of the following is not project management goal? [ ]
a) Keeping overall costs within budget
b) Delivering the software to the customer at the agreed time
c) Maintaining a happy and well-functioning development team
d) Avoiding customer complaints
40. Which of the following is not considered as a risk in project management? [ ]
a) Specification delays b) Product competition c) Testing d) Staff turnover
41. The process each manager follows during the life of a project is known as [ ]
a) Project Management
b) Manager life cycle
c) Project Management Life Cycle
d) All of the mentioned
42. A 66.6% risk is considered as [ ]
a) very low b) low c) moderate d) high
43. Which of the following is/are main parameters that you should use when computing the costs of a software development project? [ ]

a) travel and training costs b) hardware and software costs
c) effort costs (the costs of paying software engineers and managers)
d) all of the mentioned
44. Quality planning is the process of developing a quality plan for [ ]
a) team b) project c) customers d) project manager
45. Which of the following is incorrect activity for the configuration management of a software system? [ ]
a) Internship management b) Change management
c) Version management d) System management
49. Identify the sub-process of process improvement [ ]
a) Process introduction b) Process analysis
c) De-processification d) Process distribution
50. Which of the following is an important factor that can affect the accuracy and efficacy of estimates? [ ]
a) Project size b) Planning process
c) Project complexity d) Degree of structural uncertainty
51. What describes the data and control to be processed? [ ]
a) Planning process b) Software scope
c) External hardware d) Project complexity
52. A number of independent investigators have developed a team-oriented approach to requirements gathering that can be applied to establish the scope of a project called [ ]
a) JAD b) CLASS c) FAST d) None of the mentioned
53. CLSS stands for [ ]
a) conveyor line sorting system b) conveyor line sorting software
c) conveyor line sorting speed d) conveyor line sorting specification
54. The project planner examines the statement of scope and extracts all important software functions which is known as [ ]
a) Association b) Decomposition
c) Planning process d) All of the mentioned
55. The environment that supports the software project is called [ ]
a) CLSS b) SEE c) FAST d) CBSE
56. Which of the following is not an option to achieve reliable cost and effort estimate? [ ]
a) Base estimates on similar projects that have already been completed
b) Use one or more empirical models for software cost and effort estimation
c) Use relatively simple decomposition techniques to generate project cost and effort estimates
d) The ability to translate the size estimate into human effort, calendar time, and dollars
57. What can be used to complement decomposition techniques and offer a potentially valuable estimation approach in their own right? [ ]
a) Automated estimation tools b) Empirical estimation models
c) Decomposition techniques d) Both Automated estimation tools and Empirical estimation models
58. Which of the following is not achieved by an automated estimation tools? [ ]
a) Predicting staffing levels b) Predicting software cost
c) Predicting software schedules d) Predicting clients demands
59. Which of the following are parameters involved in computing the total cost of a software development project? [ ]
a) Hardware and software costs b) Effort costs
c) Travel and training costs d) All of the mentioned
60. Which of the following costs is not part of the total effort cost? [ ]
a) Costs of networking and communications
b) Costs of providing heating and lighting office space

c) Costs of lunch time food
d) Costs of support staff
61. Which technique is applicable when other projects in the same analogy application domain have been completed? [ ]
a) Algorithmic cost modeling b) Expert judgement
c) Estimation by analogy d) Parkinson's Law
62. Which model assumes that systems are created from reusable components, scripting or database programming? [ ]
a) An application-composition model b) A post-architecture model
c) A reuse model d) An early design model
63. Which of the following states that work expands to fill the time available. [ ]
a) CASE tools b) Pricing to win c) Parkinson's Law d) Expert judgment
64. Which model is used during early stages of the system design after the requirements have been established? [ ]
a) An application-composition model b) A post-architecture model
c) A reuse model d) An early design model
65. Which model is used to compute the effort required to integrate reusable components or program code that is automatically generated by design or program translation tools? [ ]
a) An application-composition model b) A post-architecture model
c) A reuse model d) An early design model
66._____ are those that can be measured purely in terms of the process, product, or resources itself. For example: Size, complexity, dependency among modules. [ ]
A) Internal attributes B) External attributes C) a and b D) none
67._____ are those that can be measured only with respect to its relation with the environment. [ ]
A) Internal attributes B) External attributes C) a and b D) none
68.Processes are collections of software-related activities and some of the internal attributes that can be measured directly for a process is /are _____ [ ]
a) Duration b) effort c) number of incidents d) all
69. A clear understanding of _____ can be used to generate suggested metrics for a given project in the context of a process maturity framework. [ ]
a) Goals b) inputs c) specifications d) None
70.The GQM stands for _____ [ ]
a) Goal–Question–Metric b) Goal Query Metric
c)Goal Question Mark d) None
71. The GQM approach provides a framework steps is/are_____ [ ]
a)Listing the major goals of the development or maintenance project
b)Deriving the questions from each goal that must be answered to determine if the goals are being met
c)Decide what must be measured in order to be able to answer the questions adequately
d) All the above
72.Typical goals are expressed in terms of_____ [ ]
a) productivity b) quality c) risk, customer satisfaction d) all
73.Measurement and Process Improvement. Normally measurement is useful for _____ [ ]
a)Understanding the process and products b)Establishing a baseline
c)Accessing and predicting the outcome d) All
74. Software metrics is a standard of measure that contains many activities which involve some _____ [ ]
a) degree of measurement b) degree of cost
c) degree of metric d) None

75. Effort is expressed as a function of one or more variables such as the size of the program [ ]

a) effort b) work c) task d) None

76. _____can be considered as a function of the value and the cost [ ]

a) Productivity b) Process c) task d) none

77. The quality of any measurement program is clearly dependent on careful _____ [ ]

a) data collection b) data retrieval c) data extraction d) None

78. The success in the software measurement lies in the _____collected and analyzed. [ ]

a) data b) quality of the data c) graph d) None

79. The data collected can be considered as a good data, if it can produce these ___ [ ]

a) Are they correct , Are they accurate

b)Are they appropriately precise, Are they consistent

c)Are they associated with a particular activity or time period

and Can they be replicated.

d) all

80. Data that is collected for measurement purpose that has ____ [ ]

a) raw data b) refined data c) a and b c) None

81.Planning of data collection involves _____ [ ]

a) GQM analysis b) configuration control, measure attributes

c) each activity in measurement process

d) all

82. Data collection planning must begin when project planning begins. [ ]

a) data collection b) data retrieval c) data extraction d) None

83. Actual data collection takes place during many phases of development is /are ___ [ ]

a) data collection b)Project starting c)SDLC d) All

84. Once the database is designed and populated with data, we can make use of the data manipulation languages to extract the data for _____ [ ]

a) analysis. B) design c) Implementation d)None

85. After collecting relevant data, the data to be _____ it in an appropriate way. [ ]

a) analyze. B) design c) Implementation d)None

86. There are _____major items to consider for choosing the analysis technique. [ ]

a)The nature of data b) The purpose of the experiment

c)Design considerations d) All

87.The _____To analyze the data, we must also look at the larger population represented by the data as well as the distribution of that data. [ ]

a) Nature of Data b) The purpose of the experiment

c)Design considerations d) All

88._____ is the process of selecting a set of data from a large population. [ ]

a) Sampling b) raw data c) description d) None

89. The _____ must be designed to explore the truth of a theory. [ ]

a) investigation b) rectification c) collection d) None

90. The main internal product attributes include size and structure. [ ]

a) internal b) external c) both d) None

91. Measuring the Size Software size can be described with ___ attributes [ ]

a)Length b) Functionality c) Complexity d) all

92. _____development products whose size measurement is useful for predicting the effort needed for prediction [ ]

a)specification b) design c)code d) all
93. Specification measurement can be used to predict the length of the design, which in turn is a predictor of code length. [ ]
a)specification b) design c)code d) None
94. _____can be produced in different ways such as procedural language, object orientation, and visual programming. [A]
a) code b) pseudo code c) data d) None
95.The most commonly used traditional measure of source code program length is the _____ [ ]
a) Lines of code (LOC). B) line of data c) source data d) none
96. Defining a program P as a collection of tokens, classified by operators or operands. The basic metrics for these tokens were, N1 = Total Occurrences of operators, N2 = Number of unique operators The length P can be defined as_____ [ ]
a)N=N1+N2N=N1+N2 b) N=N1+N2N c) N= N=N1+N2 d) None

97.For measuring the length of code is defined as_____ [ ]
a)In terms of the number of bytes of computer storage required for the program text
b)In terms of the number of characters in the program text
c) a and b
d) None
98. _____is the amount of functionality inherent in a product gives the measure of product size. [ ]
a) Functionality b) Specification c) Requirement d) none

99. Empirical investigation mainly contains the ____ principles. [ ]
a)Choosing an investigation technique b)Stating the hypothesis
c)Maintaining the control over the variable, Making the investigation meaningful d) all
100. Empirical Investigations involve the _____investigation of any tool, technique, or method [ ]
a) scientific b) formal c) experimental d) None
101. The key components of Empirical investigation in software engineering are___ [ ]
a) Survey b)Case study c) Formal experiment d) all
102. The _____ is the retrospective study of a situation to document relationships and outcomes. It is always done after an event has occurred. [ ]
a) survey b) data analysis c) pull data d) None
103. _____ polls can be performed to determine how the users reacted to a particular method, tool, or technique to determine trends or relationships. [ ]
A) software engineering b) software metrics c) software data d) None
104. _____ is a research technique where you identify the key factors that may affect the outcome of an activity and then document the activity: its inputs, constraints, resources, and outputs. [ ]
a) case study b) survey c) formal experiment d) none
105._____ is a rigorous controlled investigation of an activity, where the key factors are identified and manipulated to document their effects on the outcome [ ]
a) case study b) survey c) formal experiment d) none
106. The _____among various attributes of resources and software products can be suggested by a case study or survey [ ]
a) relationship b) data c) association d) None

107. _____are usually used to predict the outcome of an activity or to guide the use of a method or tool [ ]
a) Models b) Database c) design d) none
108. Software metrics contains many activities which including _____ [ ]
a) Cost and effort estimation b)Productivity measures and model
c)Data collection d) All
108. Software metrics contains many activities which including _____ [ ]
a)Quantity models and measures b)Reliability models
c)Performance and evaluation models d) all
109. _____ is Most quality models include reliability as a component factor [ ]
a) reliability Model b) Non conceptual c) Design d) None
110._____, we measure the structural attributes of representations of the software, which are available in advance of execution [ ]
a) Structural and Complexity Metrics b) data c) input d) None
111. _____model can assess many different attributes of development including the use of tools, standard practices and more [ ]
a) Capability Maturity Assessment b) Structural and Complexity Metrics
c) Management by Metrics d) None
112. _____for managing the software project, measurement has a vital role. [ ]
a) Management by Metrics b) Capability Maturity Assessment
C) Structural and Complexity Metrics d) None
113. _____depends on the experimental design, proper identification of factors likely to affect the outcome and appropriate measurement of factor attributes [ ]
a) Management by Metrics b) Capability Maturity Assessment
C) Structural and Complexity Metrics d) Evaluation of Methods and Tools
114. software quality model, and which metrics can help quantify _____ [ ]
a) Reliability b) Performance c) security , maintainability , code Quality d) All
115. Metrics in the Software Development Process used for _____ [ ]
a) team b) coversation c) Investigation and experiments d) all
116. Software Development Metrics Examples is /are _____ [ ]
a) customer satisfaction b) software performance, planning work items C) measuring productivity, and many other uses d) All
117. Benefits of software metrics _____ [ ]
a)Identify areas of improvement b) Manage workloads
c)Reduce overtime, Reduce costs d) All
118. _____can use software metrics to identify, prioritize, track and communicate any issues to foster better team productivity. [ ]
a) Managers b) Team member c) data d) none
119. _____ enables effective management and allows assessment and prioritization of problems within software development projects. [ ]
a) Software metrics b) Software engineering c) software quality d) None
120.Software development teams can use _____to communicate the status of software development projects, improve on, and better manage their workflow. [ ]
a) software metrics b) Software engineering c) software quality d) None
121. _____offer an assessment of the impact of decisions made during software development projects. This helps managers assess and prioritize objectives and performance goals. [ ]
a) software metrics b) Software engineering c) software quality d) None

122. _____is a common measure of software development. [ ]
a) Lines of code (LOC) b) Psuedo code c) algorithm d) none
123 Software metrics are great for _____because they offer a quick way to track software development, set goals and measure performance. [ ]
a) Employees b) management teams c) industry d) None
124. software metrics to goals and software metrics are communicated to software development teams as goals focus _____ [ ]
a)Reducing the lines of codes b)Reducing the number of bugs reported
c)Increasing the number of software iterations, and Speeding up the completion of tasks
b) All
125. _____ include information collected and processed directly by the researcher, such as observations, surveys, interviews, and focus groups. [ ]
a) Primary data sources b) secondary data sources
C) other sources d) None

Signature of Faculty **HOD - CSE**

MALLA REDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

Maisammaguda, Dhulapally (Post via Kompally), Secunderabad – 500 100.

IV B.TECH - I Semester (MR15)

Subject: Software Project Management

Branch**: IV CSE** Name of the Faculty:**Mr.Y.Rokesh Kumar**

Ms. K.Apurva

Subjective Questions

Module I

Q No	Question	Bloom's Taxonomy Level	CO
1	Explain about waterfall model in theory level.	**Understanding**	**1**
	OR		
2	Summarize top 10 Industrial software metrics by Bary Boehms	**Understanding**	**1**
3	Illustrate the effectiveness of team improvement.	**Understanding**	1
	OR		
4	Write a short note on 'Stepwise project planning'.	**Understanding**	1
5	Develop the steps involved in Reducing software product size.	**Applying**	1
	OR		
6	Examine how to improve software process.	**Applying**	1
7	Outline the steps involved in achieving required quality of a process.	**Understanding**	1
	OR		
8	Explain about Peer inspection.	**Understanding**	1

Module II

Q No	Question	Bloom's Taxonomy Level	CO
1	List the principles of conventional software Engineering.	**Analyzing**	2
	OR		
2	List the principles of modern software management.	**Analyzing**	2
3	Explain in detail about the inception phase.	**Understanding**	2
	OR		
4	Explain about Transitioning to an iterative process.	**Understanding**	2
5	Summarize the Top 10 principles of a modern process.	**Understanding**	2
	OR		
6	Explain Elaboration phase of life cycle.	**Understanding**	2
7	Demonstrate the concept of Management artifacts	**Understanding**	2
	OR		
8	What do you understand by Engineering artifacts.	**Understanding**	2

Module-III

Q No	Question	Bloom's Taxonomy Level	CO
1	Explain software process workflows?	**Understanding**	3
	OR		

2	Explain about major milestones that occur at transition points between life cycle phases.	**Understanding**	3
3	Illustrate about Iteration workflow.	**Understanding**	3
OR			
4	Explain all 3 types of checkpoints of process.	**Understanding**	3

Signature of the Faculty **Signature of HOD**

MALLA REDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

Maisammaguda, Dhulapally (Post via Kompally), Secunderabad – 500 100.

IV B.TECH - I Semester (MR15) I MID EXAMNATIONS

Subject: **Software Project Management**

Branch**: IV CSE** Name of the Faculty:**Mr.Y.Rokesh Kumar**

Ms. K.Apurva

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1. Which of the following is not project management goal? [ ]

a) Keeping overall costs within budget.
b) Delivering the software to the customer at the agreed time.
c) Maintaining a happy and well-functioning development team.
d) Avoiding costumer complaints.

2. Which of the following is not considered as a risk in project management? [ ]

a) Specification delays b) Product competition c) Testing d) Staff turnover

3. The process each manager follows during the life of a project is known as [ ]

a) Project Management b) Manager life cycle c) Project Management Life Cycle d) All of the mentioned

4. A 66.6% risk is considered a [ ]

a) very low b) low c) moderate d) high
e) very high

5. Which of the following is/are main parameters that you should use when computing the costs of a software development project?

[ ]

a) travel and training costs b) hardware and software costs
c) effort costs (the costs of paying software engineers and managers) d) All of the mentioned

6. Quality planning is the process of developing a quality plan for [ ]

a) team b) project c) customers d) project manager

7. Which of the following is incorrect activity for the configuration management of a software system?

[ ]

a) Internship management b) Change management c) Version management d) System management

8. Identify the sub-process of process improvement [ ]

a) Process introduction b) Process analysis c) De-processification d) Process distribution

9. Choose an internal software quality from given below: [ ]
a) scalability b) usability c) reusability d) reliability

10. RUP stands for_____ created by a division of _____. [ ]
a) Rational Unified Program, IBM b) Rational Unified Process, Infosys
c) Rational Unified Process, Microsoft d) Rational Unified Process, IBM

11. The RUP is normally described from three perspectives-dynamic, static & practice.What does static perspective do ?
[ ]
a) It shows the process activities that are enacted. b) It suggests good practices to be used during the process.
c) It shows the phases of the model over time. D)none

12. Which phase of the RUP is used to establish a business case for the system ? [ ]
a) Transition b) Elaboration c) Constructiond) Inception

13. Which one of the following is not a fundamental activity for software processes in software engineering ? [ ]
a) Software Verification b) Software Validation c) Software design and implementation d) Software evolution

14. The longer a fault exists in software [ ]
a) the more tedious its removal becomes b) the more costly it is to detect and correct
c) the less likely it is to be properly corrected d) All of the mentioned

15. Arrange the following steps to form a basic/general Engineering Process Model. [ ]
i. Test
ii. Design
iii. Install
iv. Specification
v. Manufacture
vi. Maintain
a) 2, 4, 5, 1, 6, 3 b) 4, 2, 5, 1, 3, 6 c) 2, 4, 5, 1, 3, 6 d) 4, 2, 5, 1, 6, 3

16. Which of the following categories is part of the output of software process? [ ]
a) computer programs b) documents that describe the computer programs
c) data d) All of the mentioned

17. Which is a software configuration management concept that helps us to control change without seriously impeding justifiable change?
[ ]

a) Baselines b) Source code c) Data model d) None of the mentioned

18. Software Configuration Management can be administered in several ways. These include [ ]
a) A single software configuration management team for the whole organization
b) A separate configuration management team for each project
c) Software Configuration Management distributed among the project members
d) All of the mentioned

19. What combines procedures and tools to manage different versions of configuration objects that are created during the software process?
[ ]
a) Change control b) Version control c) SCIs d) None of the mentioned

20. What complements the formal technical review by assessing a configuration object for characteristics that are generally not considered during review?
[ ]
a) Software configuration audit b) Software configuration management
c) Baseline d) None of the mentioned

21. Which of the following is the process of assembling program components, data, and libraries, and then compiling and linking these to create an executable system?
[ ]
a) System building b) Release management c) Change management d) Version management

22. Which of the following option is not tracked by configuration management tools? [ ]
a) Tracking of change proposals b) Storing versions of system components
c) Tracking the releases of system versions to customers d) None of the mentioned

23. Which of the following is not a Software Configuration Management Activity? [ ]
a) Configuration item identification b) Risk management c) Release management d) Branch management

24. The definition and use of configuration management standards is essential for quality certification in[ ]
a) ISO 9000 b) CMM c) CMMI d) All of the mentioned

25. What involves preparing software for external release and keeping track of the system versions that have been released for customer use?
[ ]
a) System building b) Release management c) Change management d) Version management

26. Which two requirements are given priority during Requirement Management of a product ? [ ]
a) User and Developer b) Functional and Non-functional c) Enduring and Volatile d)All the above

27. Considering the example of issue/return of a book, cataloging etc. in a library management.What type of management requirement is being depicted here?
[ ]
a) Enduring b) Volatile c) Functional d)Non-functional

28. Why is Requirements Management Important ? It is due to the changes [ ]
a) to the environment b) in technology c) in customer's expectations d) in all of the mentioned.

29.Which of the following is not a Requirement Management workbench tool ? [ ]
a) RTM b) DOORS c) Rational Suite d) RDD 100

30. Which of the following is a requirement management activity ? [ ]
a) Investigation b) Design c) Construction and Test d) All of the mentioned

31. What functionality of Requirement Management Tool (RMT) is depicted by the statement: "the tool should be able to automatically detect relations between artifacts. For example information retrieval techniques, monitoring of change history, naming schemas or model transformations."
[ ]
a) Automatic Link Detection b) Documentation Support
c) Graphical Representation d) Automatic Link Creation and Change

32. According to a statistical report: "over 30% of all software projects are cancelled before completion and over 70% of the remainder fail to deliver expected features". What must be the reason for such a situation ? [ ]
a) Poor change management b) Poor requirements management
c) Poor quality control d) All of the mentioned

33. Which of the following are parameters involved in computing the total cost of a software development project?
[ ]
a) Hardware and software costs b) Effort costs c) Travel and training costs d) All of the mentioned

34. Which of the following costs is not part of the total effort cost? [ ]
a) Costs of networking and communications b) Costs of providing heating and lighting office space
c) Costs of lunch time food d) Costs of support staff

35. What is related to the overall functionality of the delivered software? [ ]
a) Function-related metrics b) Product-related metrics c) Size-related metrics d) None of the mentioned

36. A _____ is developed using historical cost information that relates some software metric to the project cost.

[ ]
a) Algorithmic cost modeling b) Expert judgement c) Estimation by analogy d) Parkinson's Law

37. Which technique is applicable when other projects in the same analogy application domain have been completed?
[ ]
a) Algorithmic cost modeling b) Expert judgement c) Estimation by analogy d) Parkinson's Law

38. Which model assumes that systems are created from reusable components, scripting or database programming?[ ]
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a) An application-composition model b) A post-architecture model
c) A reuse model d) An early design model

41. Which model is used to compute the effort required to integrate reusable components or program code that is automatically generated by design or program translation tools?
[ ]
a) An application-composition model b) A post-architecture model
c) A reuse model d) An early design model

42.Identify, from among the following, the correct statement. [ ]
a) One of the main challenges Software Engineering facing today is the requirement of most software systems to work with a multitude of homogenous systems
b) 'Legacy systems' are custom developed software systems for the legal domain
c) Software does not wear-out in the traditional sense of the term, but software does tend to deteriorate as it evolves
d) Since software is essentially 'intangible' it is relatively easy to manage software projects

43.Software Engineering: [ ]
a) Is a set of rules about developing software products
b) Has been around as a discipline since the early 50's
c) Started as a response to the so-called 'Software Crisis' of the late 90's
d) Is an engineering discipline concerned with all the aspects of software production

44.Read the following paragraph and identify the correct statement.
"Imagine that you were recently hired as a software engineer to a company that specializes in aircraft navigation control software. While orientating yourselves to the company's work practices, you observe that they in fact do not conduct a few tests that they should in order to comply with the relevant safety standard. When you inquire about this from the project manager, he dismisses it saying

that those tests are really unnecessary (and takes an unreasonably long time to conduct, as well as being superfluous) and that they have managed with the other tests for so long, without any problems."

[ ]

a) You should immediately resign from the company and file a complaint with the relevant standard institution
b) You should do nothing and let the matter slide
c) Although you are new to the company, and you hardly know anything about the internal processes and politics, you should insist on the company changing its work practices immediately; failing which you threaten to report the matter
d) Since you are new to the company, and you are unfamiliar with the internal processes and politics, you should first find-out more about the issue and its background
e) None of the above statements are correct.

45.With regard to Evolutionary development, identify the correct statement. [ ]

a) Evolutionary development usually comes in two flavors; exploratory development, and throw-away prototyping
b) Very large projects are natural candidates for an evolutionary development based approach
c) Exploratory development is used in situations where most of the requirements are well understood in advance
d) One of the strong points of evolutionary development is that it facilitates easy project management, through the high volume of documentation it generates

46.What is the fundamental reason that software cannot be considered to be engineered? [ ]

a) It is designed by humans and therefore flawed
b) Software engineering (as opposed to other forms of engineering, such as Civil) is an art – not a science
c) The discipline is relatively new, say in comparison to bridge building that is an activity that has millennia of practice
d) The complexity of systems and their interaction continues faster than we can understand it.

47.The software life cycle can be said to consist of a series of phases. The classical model is referred to as the waterfall model. Which phase may be defined as "The concept is explored and refined, and the client's requirements are elicited?"

[ ]

a) Requirements (b) Specification (c) Design d) Implementation

48.The individual or organisation who wants a product to be developed is known as the: [ ]

a) Developer (b) User (c) Contractor (d) Client.

49.Which of the following items should not be included in the software project management plan?

[ ]

a) The techniques and case tools to be used b) Detailed schedules, budgets and resource allocations
c) The life cycle model to be used d) None of the above.

50.The final form of testing COTS software is _____ testing. [ ]

a) Unit (b) Integration (c) Alpha (d) Beta.

51.In the maintenance phase the product must be tested against previous test cases. This is known as _____ testing.
[ ]
a) Unit (b) Integration (c) Regression (d) Module

52.Which property of the rapid prototype is not important? [ ]
a) The speed with which it can be developed
b) The speed with which it can be modified
c) Its ability to determine the client's real needs
d) The insights that the design team can gain from it, even if they are of the 'how not to do it' variety

53.An example of the risk involved in software development is [ ]
a) Key personnel may resign before the product is complete
b) The manufacturer of critical components (e.g. the hardware associated with a real-time system) may go bankrupt
c) Technology changes may render the product obsolete
d) All of these are risks involved in software development.

54.A simple way of looking at the spiral software life-cycle model is as a waterfall model with each phase proceeded by
[ ]
a) Build-and-fix b) Freezing c) Synchronization d) Risk analysis.

55.The degree of interaction between two modules is known as [ ]
a) Cohesion b) Strength c) Inheritance d) Coupling

56.The relationship between a derived class (or subclass) and base class is referred to as [ ]
a) Association b) Inheritance c) Polymorphism d) Instantiation

57.Myers (1978) identifies seven levels of cohesion. Which level of cohesion may be defined as followed; "the output from one element in the component serves as input for some other element"?
[ ]
a) Communicational cohesion b) Functional cohesion
c) Communicational cohesion d) Temporal cohesion

58.A design is said to be a good design if the components are [ ]
a) Strongly coupled b) Weakly cohesive
c) Strongly coupled and Weakly cohesive d) Strongly cohesive and weakly coupled.

59.If a control switch is passed as an argument this is an example of _____ coupling. [ ]
a) Content b) Common c) Control d) Stamp

60.Which of the following is a type of abstraction? [ ]

a) Data b) Procedural c) Iteration d) All of the above

61.In the classical chief programmer team approach, the team member responsible for maintaining the detailed design and coding is [ ]

a) The chief programmer b) The programming secretary
c) A specialized function that exists outside 'the team' d) The individual coder (i.e. programmer)

62.Internal costs include [ ]

a) Developers salaries
b) Managers and support personnel salaries
c) The cost of overheads such as utilities, rent and senior managers
d) Materials (such as manuals) and services such as travel

63.Problems with using Lines of Code to measure the size of a product include(s) [ ]

a) The creation of source code is only part of the development effort
b) The Lines of Code (LOC) will differ between languages and cannot be measured for some languages
c) Should comments, data definitions etc (i.e. non-executable LOC) be included as well?
d) All of the above.

64.Software Science bases its estimation of the size of a product on [ ]

a) Files (Fi), Flows (Fl) and Processes (Pr) b) Lines of Code (kLOC)
c) Function Points (FP) d) operands and operators

65.In Intermediate COCOMO the mode that represents complex products is referred to as [ ]

a) Embedded b) Semidetached c) Organic d) Multiplicative

66.Work that continues throughout the project and does not relate to any specific phase of software development is termed a(n) [ ]

a) Milestone b) Project function c) Activity d) Task

67.The advantage of following the IEEE Standard for drawing up a Software Project Management Plan (SPMP) – see IEEE Standard 1059.1 1987 – is [ ]

a) It is drawn up by representatives from major software development organizations
b) It is designed for all types of software products
c) It is a framework that can be used irrespective of process model or specific techniques
d) All of the above.

68.The best way to test the Software Project Management Plan (SPMP) is by [ ]

a) Prototyping b) Inspection c) Simulation d) Compilation

69.Algorithmic cost estimation in different organisations may be different for the same application development, because [ ]

a) Different organisations consider complexity factors differently
b) Different organisations may use different programming languages
c) Developers' skills may vary
d) All of the above may be true.

70.The aim of software engineering is to produce software that is [ ]

a) Fault-free b) Delivered on time
c) Delivered within budget d) All of these are the aims of software engineering.

71.Object-oriented concepts are not new. The first OO language was considered to be [ ]

a) ALGOL-68 B) FORTRAN 77 c) C d) SIMULA 67.

72.Which of the following are essential steps for development of computer programs? [ ]

a) coding & testing b)analysis & coding c) analysis & testing d) Coding & testing

73.What is the cost percentage of integration and test in total cost? [ ]

a)10% b) 20% c) 30% d)40%

74. The best as well as worst thing about software is [ ]

a)Development b)maintainability c)processing d)flexibility

75. Modularity means_____ [ ]

a)The average breakage trend overtime b)The average breakage trend over flexibility

c)The average breakage trend over development d)The average breakage trend over maintenance

76. How many analysis are required to study the performance of software engineering Industry? [ ]

a)One b)two c)three d)four

77. The level of software scrap and rework is indication of [ ]

a)mature process b)immature process c) development cycle d) process cycle

78. The software development analysis was started in [ ]

a)in the begin of 1990s b)in the mid of 1990s c)in the end of 1990s d)in 1990

79. What is the truth about conventional software process management?
[ ]

a) Theoretically bad but not practically b)good in theoretically & practically
c) Theoretically good but not practically d)can be measured only theoretically

80. Conventional software economics provides a bench mark of performance for [ ]

a)s/w management process b)s/w management principles
c)s/w development principles d) s/w development process

81.Risk exploration period can be related to _____phase
[ ]

a)requirements b)design coding c)integration d)testing

82.Risk elaboration period can be related to _____phase
[ ]

a) requirements b)design – coding c)integration d)testing

83.Risk resolution period can be related to _____phase
[ ]

a)requirementsb)design – coding c)integration d)testing

84.Which of the following is not a basic step of the waterfall model?
[ ]

a)analysis b)coding c) developing d) testing

85.Which of the following is not a necessary improvement for the waterfall model**?**
[ ]

a)involve the developer b)involve the customer
c)plan, control, and monitor testing d)do the job twice, if necessary

86.The program designer assures that the software will not fail because of [ ]

a)storage b)timing c)data flux d)storage, timing, data flux

87.Artifacts can be generally accessed by
[ ]

a)stakeholders b)teams c)both stakeholders and teams d)developers

88.What is the next phase of analysis phase?
[ ]

a) coding b)program design c) testing d) modeling

89.Which of the following is the major essential for software development?
[ ]

a)people b)method c)function d)cost

90.CCPDS-R is an example of
[ ]

a) small scale project b)large scale project c) medium scale project d) a software model

91.Only about _____% of software development effort is developed to Programming.
[ ]

a)15 b)20 c)25 d)30

92.The ratio of hardware to software in 1955 & in 1985 are [ ]

a)85:15, 15:85b) 50:50, 60:50 c) 80:20, 20:80 d) 90:10, 10:90

93.The contribution comes from contributors should always
[ ]

a) less b)more c) equal d) depends upon the situation

94. In software process the statement " 80% of the progress is made by 20% of the people" is [ ]

a)true b)false c)depends on the problem d)can't say

95.Software systems and products typically cost ___times as much per SLOC as individual software programs[ ]

a. one b)two c)three d)four

96.ROI stands for
[ ]

a) ready for investment b)return on investment c) ready for improvement d)return on improvement

97.The ordinate of the graph refers to _____unit cost
[ ]

a) hardware b)software c) firmware d) product

98.Successive iteration of the software can be maximum in _____iteration
[ ]

a)First b)Second c)Third d)Nth

99.The cost of successive release of the software can be maximum in ____ iteration
[ ]

a)First b)Second c)Third d)Nth

100.Good software cost estimates are difficult to attain, so decision makers must deal with highly [ ]

a)premise estimation b)functionalized estimation c)developed system d)performance system

101Which of the following is not a quality of the product?

[ ]

a)adaptability b)reliability c)scalability d)performance

102.Which of the following is a correct statement?

[ ]

a)Effort=(personal)(environment)(qu ality)(size-process) b)Effort=(personal)(environment)(qua lity)(sizeprocess)
c) Effort=(personal)(environment)(qu ality)(size-process) d) Effort=(personal)(environment)(qu ality)(size% process)

103.Most real world use of cost model is

[ ]

a)Top-up b)Bottom-up c) Top-down d) Bottom- down

104.Independent of the development team cost estimates are usually

[ ]

a)accurate b)inaccurate c)low d)high

105.Accuracy of conventional cost model has been described as

[ ]

a)20% actual, 70% of the time b)20% actual, 80% of the time
c)30% actual, 70% of the time d)30% actual, 60% of the time

106.Which of the following is a correct statement of cost estimation process?

[ ]

a)cost modelers - risk option cost estimation software development manager
b)cost modelers - cost estimation risk option software development manager
c)cost modelers - risk option cost estimation software development manager
d) cost modelers - cost estimation software development manager - risk option

107.One critical problem in software cost estimation is a lack of well documented case Studies of projects that used an development approach.

[ ]

a. Integrated b)inverted c)iterative d)evaluated

108.Which of the following is not a cost estimation model?

[ ]

a) COCOMO b)Price-t c) CHECKPOINT d) ESTIMACS

109.Which of the following is not a successor of the COCOMO?

[ ]

a)Ada COCOMO b)COCOMO II c)COCOMO I d)Both Ada COCOMO &COCOMO II

110.The measurement of software size has been the subject of [ ]

a) type of product b)rhetoric c) complexity d) flexibility

111._____is the advantage of commercial components [ ]

a) Hardware/ software independence b) functionality constraints

c)frequent upgrades d)run- time efficiency sacrifices

112._____is the disadvantage of custom development [ ]

a)complete change freedom b)dependency on vendor c)frequent upgrades d)drain on expert resources

113.____language is very expressive and powerful in building simple interactive Applications [ ]

a)java b)c c)c++ d)Visual size

114.can be used to indicate the relative program sizes required to implement a given functionality[]

a)SLOC b)SFP's c)UFP's d)MFP's

115.Which of the following is a cost model parameter in improving software [ ]

a)process b)product c)quality d)length

116.Higher- order languages, object- oriented, reuse and commercial components are trends in to improving software economics [ ]

a)process b)size c) environment d)quality

117._____are useful estimators for language- independent, life- cycle estimates [ ]

a)UFP's (Universal function points) b)UFP's (Universal fundamental points)

c)s (Metrics function points) d)SFP;s (Software function points)

118.What are the basic units of function points? [ ]

a)external user inputs, external outputs b)internal logical data groups, internal user inputs

c)internal user inputs, internal outputs d) external user inputs/outputs, internal user inputs/outputs

119. metrics are useful estimations for software after a candidate solution is formulated and an implementation language is known

[ ]

a)LOC b)DLOC c)PLOC d)SLOC

120. The principle of top talent_____

[ ]

a)fit the tasks to the skills and motivation of the people available

b)keeping a misfit on the team doesn't benefit any one

c)an organization does best in the long run by helping its people to self- actualize

d)use better and fewer people

121. _____includes leader and followers , risk takers of conservatives, visionaries

[ ]

a) raw skills b)psychological make up c) objectives d) customer-interface skill

122.The following are the primary objectives of software development____

[ ]

a) team balance, career progression b)team balance, job matching

c. career progression, job matching d. team balance, phase out

123.____are needed to the software project managers to enhance team effectiveness.

[ ]

a)technical skills b)management skills c)communication skills d)leadership qualities

124. _____avoiding adversarial relationships among stake holders is a prerequisite for Success [ ]

a) Hiring skills b)customer- interface skills c) team- building skills d) decision making skills

125. _____is on organizational economics, long- term strategies, and a software ROI

[ ]

a) micro process b)meta process c) macro process d) mini process