

<b>Uka Tarsadia University (Diwaliba Polytechnic)</b>
<b>Diploma in Environmental Engineering</b>
<b>Objective Type Questions (Environmental Project Management)</b>

CHAPTER -1 INTRODUCTION

1	The full form of EPM is _____			
	A.	Environmental Project Management	B.	Ecological Project Management
	C.	Ecosystem Project Management	D.	None of the above

2	Which of the following is responsible for quality objective?			
	A.	Top level management	B.	Middle level management
	C.	Frontline management	D.	All of the above

3	Which of the following is for Environment management?			
	A.	ISO-9000	B.	ISO-14000
	C.	ISO-26000	D.	ISO-31000

4	Which is the role of environmental engineer in management?			
	A.	protect human health	B.	protect nature's beneficial ecosystems
	C.	improve environmental-related enhancement of the quality of human life	D.	All of the above

5	Which is include In the environmental organization?			
	A.	Internal environment	B.	External environment
	C.	A&B	D.	None of the above

6	_____ helps organization reduce employee turnover and absenteeism.			
	A.	Job design	B.	Training & development
	C.	Wage revision	D.	All of the above

7	Which is include in global environmental organization?			
	A.	Earth System Governance Project (ESGP)	B.	Fridays for Future & School strike for climate (FFF)
	C.	Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)	D.	All of the above
8	Which is the governmental environmental agencies?			
	A.	Environmental Protection Agency	B.	Fish and Wildlife Service
	C.	A&B	D.	None of the above
9	Which is the Non-governmental environmental organization?			
	A.	Agency for Non-conventional Energy and Rural Technology (ANERT)	B.	Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS)
	C.	Delhi Greens (NGO)	D.	All of the above

10	Environmental engineer provide solution for			
	A.	wastewater management	B.	water and air pollution control
	C.	recycling	D.	All of the above
11	Which is include in role of NGO in environmental protection?			
	A.	Stop Climate Change	B.	Protect Ancient Forests
	C.	Save the Oceans	D.	All of the above

12	Which activity involved in Greenpeace for preserving environment?			
	A.	A ban on toxic waste exports to less developed countries	B.	A moratorium on commercial whaling
	C.	For better management of world fisheries.	D.	All of the above

13	Which is include in types of management?			
	A.	Management of work	B.	Material management
	C.	A&B	D.	None of the above

14	Which is the quality of good manager?			
	A.	Risk management methods	B.	Audit/internal control methods
	C.	A&B	D.	None of the above

15	Which is include in global environmental organization?			
	A.	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)	B.	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
	C.	United Nations Environment Programmed (UNEP)	D.	All of the above

16	Which are the quality of good environmental engineer?			
	A.	Maintains and develops the quality and environmental management system	B.	Coordinates a network of correspondents spread over different sites
	C.	Coordinates the monitoring of indicators and the management system, recommending areas for improvement	D.	All of the above
17	What are the management skills?			
	A.	Fulfill specific tasks in an organization	B.	perform executive duties in an organization
	C.	avoiding crisis situations and promptly solving problems	D.	All of the above
18	Environmental engineer provide solution for			
	A.	municipal water supply	B.	industrial wastewater treatment systems
	C.	hazardous-waste management	D.	All of the above

19	How to develop management skills?			
	A.	learning	B.	practical experience as a manager
	C.	A&B	D.	None of the above

20	Which is include in types of management skills?			
	A.	Technical Skills	B.	Conceptual Skills
	C.	Human or Interpersonal Skills	D.	All of the above

21	Which is include in role of NGO in environmental protection?			
	A.	Stop Whaling	B.	Say No to Genetic Engineering
	C.	A&B	D.	None of the above

22	Which is include in types of management?			
	A.	Equipment management	B.	Personnel management
	C.	A&B	D.	None of the above

23	Environmental engineer provide solution for			
	A.	waste disposal	B.	implement environmental engineering law
	C.	A&B	D.	None of the above

24	Which is the governmental environmental agencies?			
	A.	National Park Service	B.	Inter-Tribal Environmental Council
	C.	A&B	D.	None of the above

25	Which is include in global environmental organization?			
	A.	European Environment Agency (EEA)	B.	Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA)
	C.	A&B	D.	None of the above
26	Which is the quality of good manager?			
	A.	Analytical skills and global vision	B.	Organization and tenacity
	C.	A&B	D.	None of the above

27	Which are type of management skills?			
	A.	Technical Skills	B.	Conceptual Skills
	C.	Human or Interpersonal Skills	D.	All of the above

28	When use software and production tools in organization is include in_____			
	A.	Technical Skills	B.	Conceptual Skills
	C.	Human or Interpersonal Skills	D.	All of the above

29	Which are the quality of good environmental engineer?			
	A.	Assesses and manages risks associated with activities within his or her scope of responsibility and implements preventive and curative solutions	B.	Ensures that regulations and government decrees related to operations are correctly applied
	C.	A&B	D.	None of the above

30	Which is include in management skills?			
	A.	Planning	B.	Communication
	C.	A&B	D.	None of the above

31	Which is the Non-governmental environmental organization?			
	A.	Environmental Foundation of India	B.	Himalayan Welfare Organization, Pahalgam
	C.	Pragya India	D.	All of the above

32	Which is include in role of NGO in environmental protection?			
	A.	Stop the Nuclear Threat	B.	Eliminate Toxic Chemicals
	C.	Encourage Sustainable Trade	D.	All of the above

33	Which is include in types of management?			
	A.	Labour management	B.	Management of finance and account
	C.	A&B	D.	None of the above

34	Which skills is include in analyze and diagnose a problem?			
	A.	Technical Skills	B.	Conceptual Skills
	C.	Human or Interpersonal Skills	D.	All of the above
35	_____ is the human or the interpersonal skills are the skills that present the managers' ability to interact, work or relate effectively with people			
	A.	Technical Skills	B.	Conceptual Skills
	C.	Human or Interpersonal Skills	D.	All of the above
36	Which is the quality of good manager?			
	A.	Technology watch	B.	Knowledge of ISO standards
	C.	Persuasive skills	D.	All of the above

37	Which is include in management skills?			
	A.	Problem solving	B.	Motiving
	C.	A&B	D.	None of the above

38	Which phase is identified goals?			
	A.	Planning	B.	Communication
	C.	Delegation	D.	Decision making

39	Which are the quality of good environmental engineer?			
	A.	Manages the preparation of applications for authorizations	B.	Checks that quality and environmental management requirements are established, implemented and monitored
	C.	A&B	D.	None of the above

40	Which is the Non-governmental environmental organization?			
	A.	The Energy and Resources Institute	B.	Vindhyan Ecology and Natural History Foundation
	C.	A&B	D.	None of the above

41	In which information shared thought a team?			
	A.	Planning	B.	Communication
	C.	Delegation	D.	Decision making

42	Which is include in management skills?			
	A.	Decision making	B.	Delegation
	C.	A&B	D.	None of the above

43	Numerous decisions takes place in under the			
	A.	Decision making	B.	Planning
	C.	Delegation	D.	None of the above
44	_____ is the act of passing on work-related tasks and/or authorities to other employees or subordinates			
	A.	Decision making	B.	Planning
	C.	Delegation	D.	None of the above
45	Which activity involved in Greenpeace for preserving environment?			
	A.	A Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary	B.	Ban on the dumping at sea of radioactive and industrial waste
	C.	A&B	D.	None of the above

46	_____ is the best way to handle the problem and get the best solution.			
	A.	Problem solving	B.	Motivating
	C.	Decision making	D.	None of the above

47	_____ helps bring forth a desired behavior or response from the employees or certain stakeholders.			
	A.	Decision making	B.	Motivating
	C.	Problem making	D.	None of the above

48	Which is include in motivation?			
	A.	intrinsic	B.	extrinsic
	C.	A&B	D.	None of the above

49	Which are the quality of good environmental engineer?			
	A.	Manages the preparation of applications for authorizations	B.	Coordinates a network of correspondents spread over different sites
	C.	Assists and advises branch managers and operators	D.	All of the above

50	Which activity involved in Greenpeace for preserving environment?			
	A.	An end to high-sea, large-scale driftnet fishing	B.	A ban on all nuclear weapons testing their first ever campaign
	C.	A&B	D.	None of the above

## CHAPTER -2 PLANNING OF PROJECTS

1	refers to everything you do to set up your project for success.		
	A.	Project Planning	B. Project Preparation
	C.	Project Protection	D. None of the above

2	Change control process include in which Project planning terms?		
	A.	Extreme project management (XPM) -	B. Graphical evaluation and review technique (GERT)
	C.	Change management plan	D. None of the above

3	Full form of XPM is _____		
	A.	Extra project management	B. Extreme project management
	C.	A&B	D. None of the above

4	Full from of GERT is _____		
	A.	Graphical evaluation and review technique	B. Graphical explanation and review technique
	C.	Graphical exchange and review technique	D. All of the above

5	Full form of IMP _____		
	A.	Integrated management plan	B. Integrated master plan
	C.	Integrated major plan	D. None of the above

6	Full form of WBS is _____		
	A.	Work break structure	B. Working breakdown structure
	C.	Work breakdown structure	D. None of the above

7	XPM is designed for _____		
	A.	Where requirements are expected to change	B. Where Project are remain same
	C.	A&B both	D. None of the above

8	Which is include in XPM?		
	A.	Problem	B. Scope
	C.	Solution	D. All of the above

9	Which is an alternative technic of PERT?			
	A.	GERT	B.	GFRT
	C.	GHRT	D.	None of the above
10	Which project management tool is used for the break down project work?			
	A.	IMP	B.	GERT
	C.	XPM	D.	WBS
11	_____include in management.			
	A.	Planning	B.	Personnel
	C.	Resources	D.	All of the above
12	Management Process include _____			
	A.	Planning Project	B.	Executing Project
	C.	A&B both		None of the above
13	Project Management tringle include _____			
	A.	Scope	B.	Stage
	C.	System	D.	All of the above
14	Which is the longest phase of project management life cycle?			
	A.	Project preparation	B.	Project Planning
	C.	Project management	D.	None of the above
15	Project planning involve _____			
	A.	Determining cost	B.	Schedule
	C.	A&B	D.	None of the above
16	_____is a comprehensive, hierarchical model of the deliverables constituting the scope of a project.			
	A.	WBS	B.	Project Planning
	C.	Project management	D.	None of the above
17	_____ is a graphical, sequential representation of project activities.			
	A.	WBS	B.	Timeline
	C.	Project management	D.	None of the above
18	Principal of project management include			
	A.	Formal project management structure	B.	Invested and engaged project sponsor
	C.	A&B	D.	None of the above



19	Communication involve _____			
	A.	Keeping stakeholders engaged	B.	Coordinating tasks and schedules
	C.	Escalating risks and issues	D.	All of the above
20	In which Project management tool show the tasks and events in a hierarchical structure and shows relationships between them?			
	A.	IMP	B.	WBS
	C.	GERT	D.	None of the above
21	Project Management triangle include _____			
	A.	Cost	B.	Categories
	C.	A&B	D.	None of the above

22	Management processes may be carried out at			
	A.	Multiple levels within organizations,	B.	with the scale and scope of activities typically increasing up the organizational hierarchy
	C.	A&B	D.	None of the above

23	Project planning method involve _____			
	A.	Project scheduling & controlling	B.	Bar chart
	C.	CPM	D.	All of the above

24	Full form of CPM is _____			
	A.	Critical Path Method	B.	Critical Project Method
	C.	Critical Planning Method	D.	None of the above

25	What is project scheduling?			
	A.	Mechanism to communicate what tasks need to get done	B.	Which organizational resources will be allocated to complete those tasks in what timeframe
	C.	A&B	D.	None of the above

26	Which step are include in scheduling?			
	A.	Detailed control information is to be calculated	B.	Timings to events & activities are assigned
	C.	A&B	D.	None of the above

27	_____ is the Effective project control is used to deliver timely project information allowing managers.		
	A.	Project controlling	B. Project scheduling
	C.	Project management	D. Project planning
28	Principal of project management include _____		
	A.	Communication plan	B. Risk management
	C.	Strong change management	D. All of the above

29	Project controlling is_____		
	A.	This phase is carried during the execution of the project	B. The difference between the scheduled performance and actual performance are reviewed once the project starts
	C.	A&B	D. None of the above

30	_____ is a chart or graph that presents categorical data with rectangular bars with heights or lengths proportional to the values that they represent		
	A.	CPM	B. Bar chart
	C.	A&B	D. None of the above

31	Project Management tringle include		
	A.	Schedule	B. System
	C.	Stage	D. None of the above

32	Principal of project management include _____		
	A.	Mature value delivery capabilities	B. Performance management baseline
	C.	A&B	D. None of the above

33	A vertical bar chart is called _____		
	A.	Row chart	B. Column chart
	C.	Table chart	D. None of the above

34	Project controlling is_____		
	A.	The Deviations from the standard are identified	B. Controlling, the following steps are followed
	C.	A&B	D. None of the above

35	A bar graph shows comparisons among _____		
	A.	One axis of the chart shows the specific categories being compared	B. other axis represents a measured value
	C.	A&B	D. None of the above

36	Which step are include in scheduling?		
	A.	technical and supervisory manpower and capital investment	B. Resource Allocation
	C.	A&B	D. None of the above
37	The limitation of bar chart is _____		
	A.	bar chart cannot indicate clearly the interdependencies among the various activities	B. The bar chart does not indicate the progress of work
	C.	it cannot reflect the uncertainty, or tolerances in the duration of times	D. All of the above
38	Principal of project management include		
	A.	Strong change management	B. Risk management
	C.	A&B	D. None of the above

39	Critical path method is also known as		
	A.	Critical path analysis	B. Critical path assumption
	C.	A&B	D. None of the above

40	Project planning involve _____		
	A.	Determining cost	B. Schedule
	C.	Scope baselines	D. All of the above

41	Project Management tringle include _____		
	A.	Scope	B. Cost
	C.	Schedule	D. All of the above

42	The full form of PERT is _____		
	A.	Program evaluation and review technique	B. Program exchange and review technique
	C.	Program examination and review technique	D. None of the above

43	Project controlling is_____		
	A.	The Standards and targets are established and targets are generally exposed in terms of time	B. Performance is measured against the standards set down in the first step
	C.	A&B	D. None of the above

44	Benefits of critical path method is _____		
	A.	It demonstrates the graphical view of any project.	B. It helps to identify the most important tasks that you have to manage
	C.	A&B	D. None of the above

45	Project management triangle include			
	A.	The quality of work is constrained by the project's budget, deadlines and scope	B.	The project manager can trade between constraints
	C.	Changes in one constraint necessitate changes in others to compensate or quality will suffer	D.	All of the above

46	Project time management process include _____			
	A.	Define Activities	B.	Estimate Activity Resources
	C.	Develop Schedule	D.	All of the above

47	Benefits of critical path method is _____			
	A.	It helps to save your time and reduce timelines	B.	It helps to compare planned and actual progress
	C.	A&B	D.	None of the above

48	Principal of project management include			
	A.	Clear and objective goals and outcomes	B.	Documented roles and responsibilities
	C.	A&B	D.	None of the above

49	Project controlling is _____			
	A.	Project control is established to determine deviations from the basic plan, to determine the precise effect of these deviations on the plan, and to replant and reschedule to compensate for the deviations	B.	Controlling, the following steps are followed
	C.	A&B	D.	None of the above

50	Benefits of critical path method is _____			
	A.	It helps to save your time and reduce timelines	B.	It helps to compare planned and actual progress
	C.	It demonstrates the graphical view of any project.	D.	All of the above

### CHAPTER -3 LABOUR, MATERIAL QUALITY AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

1	Objective of Wage Incentive Schemes is			
	A.	To use wage incentives as a useful tool for securing a better utilization of manpower	B.	To improve the profit of a firm through a reduction in the unit costs of labor and materials or both
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

2	Which is include in advantages of Incisive Plans?			
	A.	Wage incentive plans provide an opportunity for hardworking and ambitious workers to earn more	B.	It encourages employees to be innovative
	C.	Help to improve discipline and industrial relations	D.	All of the above

3	Disadvantage of Incentive Plans is			
	A.	Jealousy and conflicts among workers may arise when some workers earn more than others	B.	Unless strict check and inspections are maintained, quality may come under stake in the enthusiasm among workers to increase productivity
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

4	Which is include in the types of motivation?			
	A.	Middle motivation	B.	Intrinsic motivation
	C.	Extrinsic motivation	D.	B&C both

5	Characteristics of labors is _____			
	A.	it is found that only 20% of the Indian labor has got the technical knowledge	B.	The economic condition of construction labor is worst in our country due to their illiterate, lack of bargaining power, lack of unions and temporary nature of their employment.
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

6	Motivated employees ensure that _____			
	A.	There is a positive atmosphere within the organization	B.	Co-workers are happy and feel safe at work
	C.	Make sure clients are happy	D.	All of the above

7	Which is help to motivate employees?			
	A.	Employee motivation surveys	B.	Employee satisfaction surveys
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above
8	The primary purpose of employee safety programme is to preserve the employees.			
	A.	Physical health	B.	Mental health
	C.	Emotional health	D.	All of the above
9	Advantage of material management is _____			
	A.	Wastage of material due to long storage can be avoided	B.	Work is not stopped due to lack of material
	C.	Requirements of different material and their quantities for different jobs can be known in advance	D.	All of the above

10	The responsibility for maintenance of employee health and safety is with _____			
	A.	Employees	B.	Employers
	C.	Government	D.	All of the above

11	Function of material management involve			
	A.	Material estimation , budgeting, planning and programming	B.	Estimating the type of material , their actual quantities and the time at which it is required
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

12	Which is include in advantages of Incisive Plans?			
	A.	improve performance so as to earn monetary rewards will reduce the cost of supervision	B.	incentive plans helps in improving work flow, work methods etc.
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

13	Payment of wage act passed in _____ year			
	A.	1936	B.	1948
	C.	1947	D.	1950

14	Minimum wage act passed in _____ year			
	A.	1936	B.	1948
	C.	1947	D.	1950

15	Characteristics of labors is _____			
	A.	Indian labour is the cheapest in the world	B.	Construction labour in India is the cheapest in world, but his output is very low due to illiteracy and improper training of work
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

16	Workman's compensation act passed in year.			
	A.	1923	B.	1933
	C.	1913	D.	1947

17	Which is help to motivate employees?			
	A.	Job well done	B.	Focus on intrinsic rewards
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

18	Objective of material management include			
	A.	To reduce inventory cost of materials	B.	To maintain good relation with suppliers
	C.	To reduce transportation costs of materials	D.	All of the above

19	In which year Payment of wage act amended?			
	A.	1957	B.	1962
	C.	1975	D.	All of the above

20	Which is involved in the importance provisions of payment wage act?			
	A.	This act is applicable to employees whose salary is less than Rs.1000 per month	B.	In case a worker is terminated the wages must be paid within 48 hours of his termination
	C.	This act prescribes the maximum wage period as one month	D.	All of the above

21	Function of material management involve			
	A.	Arranging transportation in the most economical way for incoming and outgoing materials	B.	Inspection of the materials
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

22	In which year government of Gujarat passed minimum wage act?			
	A.	1961	B.	1947
	C.	1951	D.	1957

23	Disadvantage of Incentive Plans is			
	A.	In the absence of a ceiling on incentive earnings, some workers may spoil their health	B.	Strict vigilance becomes necessary to ensure that workers do not disregard safety regulation
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

24	Which is include in the types of incentive plan?			
	A.	Profit-sharing and co-ownership	B.	Group incentives
	C.	Indirect incentive plans	D.	All of the above
25	Characteristics of labors is _____			
	A.	Construction labour is hired on a temporary basis and leads a migratory life, working on different sites	B.	Due to temporary nature of their job, they remain idle till they find work at new construction site
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above
26	The important provision of the minimum wage act are			
	A.	The main of this act is to fix the minimum wage for workers based on time rate	B.	To fix the minimum wage, a board consisting of representation of government, employer and employees may be formed
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

27	Which is help to motivate employees?			
	A.	Autonomy not bureaucracy	B.	Create an amazing work environment
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

28	Objective of material management include _____			
	A.	To reduce transportation costs of materials	B.	To provide for proper storage and distribution of materials so as to reduce wastage
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

29	The important provision of the minimum wage act are			
	A.	Under this act daily working hours ,holiday and over time payment can be fixed	B.	For a adult laborer 9 hr per day
	C.	For a child laborer 5 hr per day	D.	All of the above

30	WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT change in _____ year			
	A.	1959	B.	1976
	C.	A&B	D.	None of the above

31	Function of material management involve _____			
	A.	Type of material to be purchased	B.	Providing proper storage and distribution so as to reduce wastage and determination of materials
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above



32	Which is include in advantages of Incisive Plans?			
	A.	The employees are encouraged to work as a team with mutual cooperation as their activities are interdependent, and any obstruction on the part of a worker can affect the output and rewards	B.	According to the National Commission on Labour, “wage incentive is the cheapest, quickest and surest means of increasing productivity
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above
33	Employer is liable to pay compensation to a worker under the _____ condition			
	A.	personal injuries resulting in temporary or permanent disabilities or death	B.	injuries took place by while on duty
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above
34	_____ conditions under compensation is not payable.			
	A.	injuries due to negligence or disdedience	B.	Worker being under the influence of liquor
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

35	Characteristics of labors is _____			
	A.	There are large number of labours and hence there is perfect condition in the labour market	B.	They do not enjoy the facilities which their counter parts in other industries enjoyed
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

36	Step involved in the inspection is _____			
	A.	Inspection of various construction activity	B.	Laboratory testing
	C.	Inspection of plans and equipment	D.	All of the above

37	Which is help to motivate employees?			
	A.	Be a visionary	B.	Solicit ideas and suggestions, act on them
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

38	Objective of material management include			
	A.	To purchase, receive ,transport and store material efficiently and reduced the related costs	B.	To ensure avability of required quantity of material as and when required so that construction work is not hampered
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

39	Types of inspection include _____			
	A.	Performance testing	B.	Statistical methods
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

40	Objective of inspection involved _____			
	A.	To find the defects in the production material	B.	To see the clients does not receive inferior quality material
	C.	To verify the quality of material	D.	All of the above

41	Objective of Wage Incentive Schemes is _____			
	A.	To increase a worker's earning without dragging the firm into a higher wage rate structure regardless of productivity	B.	To avoid additional capital investment for the expansions of production capacity
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

42	Step involved in the inspection is _____			
	A.	Collection of sample	B.	Taking dimensions and standards of material
	C.	Inspection of layout ,foundation	D.	All of the above

43	Disadvantage of Incentive Plans is _____			
	A.	The cost and time of clerical work increases in introducing and administrating the incentive plans	B.	Whenever production flow is disrupted due to the fault of management, workers insist on compensation
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

44	Which is include in the types of incentive plan?			
	A.	Premium bonus plan	B.	Profit-sharing and co-ownership
	C.	Group incentives	D.	All of the above

45	Characteristics of labors is _____			
	A.	Basic amenities like shelter, drinking water, sanitary facilities are not provided at small construction site	B.	Construction labour being temporary has no organization
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

46	Motivated employees ensure that _____			
	A.	There is a positive atmosphere within the organization	B.	Make sure clients are happy
	C.	They always achieve better results than their counterparts	D.	All of the above

47	Which is help to motivate employees?			
	A.	Career-pathing	B.	Provide flexibility
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

48	Objective of material management include			
	A.	To minimize material cost	B.	To procure and provide material of desired quality when required
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above
49	_____ conditions under compensation is not payable.			
	A.	Willful removal of safety guards of willful non observance of safety measures.	B.	Due to disease with which the worker was suffering before joining the employment
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above
50	Types of inspection include _____			
	A.	Dimensional inspection	B.	inspection for physical and mechanical properties
	C.	Superficial inspection	D.	All of the above

#### CHAPTER -4 MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

1	The full form of MIS is _____			
	A.	Management Information System	B.	Material Information System
	C.	Manpower Information System	D.	None of the above

2	The meaning of 'M' in MIS is _____			
	A.	Material	B.	Manpower
	C.	Management	D.	All of the above

3	Information is necessary for _____			
	A.	Taking decision	B.	Execution of work
	C.	Control	D.	All of the above

4	Which component include in system?			
	A.	Input	B.	Output
	C.	Processing Device	D.	All of the above

5	Which is the purpose of MIS?			
	A.	To provide necessary information in suitable form at suitable time.	B.	To bring new matter to the knowledge of the management
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

6	Which characteristics involved in good MIS?			
	A.	Completeness	B.	Clarity and conciseness
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above
7	Application of MIS is _____			
	A.	To carry out market survey to collect the information about competitors so that decision regarding product quality, quantity and sale can be easily taken	B.	To provide knowledge about new process and technologies
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above
8	Which step are involved in implementation of MIS?			
	A.	Input data	B.	Information stored and retrieved
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

9	Advantages of MIS is _____			
	A.	It Facilitates planning	B.	Minimizes information overload
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

10	Which is include in MIS?			
	A.	Management	B.	Information
	C.	System	D.	All of the above

11	The meaning of 'I' in MIS is _____			
	A.	Information	B.	Implementation
	C.	Interaction	D.	Image

12	Advantages of MIS is _____			
	A.	MIS Encourages Decentralization	B.	It brings Co-ordination
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

13	Disadvantages of MIS is _____			
	A.	Highly sensitive requires constant monitoring	B.	Budgeting of MIS is extremely difficult
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

14	Application of MIS is _____			
	A.	Forecasting	B.	For inventory management
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

15	Which is the purpose of MIS?			
	A.	To make available the necessary information at minimum cost	B.	To update the information with addition – deletion
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above
16	Which step are involved in implementation of MIS?			
	A.	Analysis	B.	Output
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above
17	Need of MIS is _____			
	A.	Meeting global challenges	B.	Capturing opportunities in marketplace
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

18	What are the various function of information system?			
	A.	Production	B.	Marketing
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

19	Which is involved in classification of MIS _____			
	A.	Transaction processing system	B.	Management information system
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

20	Which characteristics involved in good MIS?			
	A.	Consistency	B.	Predictive ability
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

21	The meaning of ‘S’ in MIS is _____			
	A.	Standard	B.	Strength
	C.	Supply	D.	System

22	Advantages of MIS is _____			
	A.	It makes control easier	B.	MIS assembles, process, stores, Retrieves, evaluates and disseminates the information
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

23	Disadvantages of MIS is _____			
	A.	Quality of outputs governed by quality of inputs	B.	Lack of flexibility to update itself
	C.	Effectiveness decreases due to frequent changes in top management	D.	All of the above

24	Which step are involved in implementation of MIS?			
	A.	Decision making	B.	Actions
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

25	Which is the purpose of MIS?			
	A.	To preserve important data which is useful in decision making.	B.	To emphasis on such decision involving higher benefit / cost ratio
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

26	Elements of MIS is _____			
	A.	hardware	B.	software
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

27	Need of MIS is _____			
	A.	Supporting corporate strategy	B.	Linking departments whose functions are different
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

28	Application of MIS is _____			
	A.	For long term planning	B.	For scheduling of problem
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

29	What are the various function of information system?			
	A.	Finance accounting Materials	B.	Personnel systems
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

30	Which characteristics involved in good MIS?			
	A.	Relevant	B.	Timeliness
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

31	Hardware consists _____			
	A.	central processing unit (CPU)	B.	input devices
	C.	storage and communication devices	D.	All of the above

32	Which is involved in classification of MIS _____			
	A.	Office automation system	B.	Business expert system
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

33	Which software includes operating system?			
	A.	System software	B.	Application software
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

34	Application of MIS is _____			
	A.	To search new opportunities	B.	For reservation system in airlines
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

35	Which is the purpose of MIS?			
	A.	To interpret past decision /experience clearly	B.	To supply necessary data for big task of the management
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

36	Elements of MIS is _____			
	A.	database	B.	personnel and procedures
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

37	Need of MIS is _____			
	A.	Enhancing worker productivity	B.	Increase in quality of goods and services
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

38	Which elements is used for the store data?			
	A.	Hardware	B.	Software
	C.	Procedures	D.	Database

39	Application of MIS is _____			
	A.	For appropriation of financial resources	B.	For controlling daily activates
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

40	Which characteristics involved in good MIS?			
	A.	Simple	B.	Effectiveness
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

41	Procedures consist of various instructions like			
	A.	user instructions	B.	instructions for input preparation
	C.	operating instructions	D.	All of the above

42	Application of MIS is _____			
	A.	To know government policy related to the organization	B.	For inventory management
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

43	Which is involved in classification of MIS			
	A.	Decision support system	B.	Executive support system
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above
44	Who is required for implementation of MIS?			
	A.	computer operators	B.	programmers
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above
45	Which is the purpose of MIS?			
	A.	To supply trustworthy and logical data	B.	To control various project activates
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

46	Management system involved _____			
	A.	Coordination	B.	Control
	C.	Analysis	D.	All of the above

47	The study of management information system involve			
	A.	People	B.	Process
	C.	Technologies	D.	All of the above

48	Managerial function involved _____			
	A.	Planning	B.	Organizing
	C.	Directing	D.	All of the above

49	Who is required for implementation of MIS?			
	A.	systems analysts	B.	managers
	C.	A&B both	D.	None of the above

50	Which characteristics involved in good MIS?			
	A.	It should be possible to present the data collected at lower level to higher level	B.	Relevant
	C.	Consistency	D.	All of the above



## CHAPTER -5 TENDER AND CONTRACTS

1	_____ is an undertaking by person to do any work certain terms and condition.		
	A.	Contract	B. Tender
	C.	Proposal	D. All of the above

2	The contact document must contain		
	A.	Title page	B. Index page
	C.	Tender notice	D. All of the above

3	Classification tender include _____		
	A.	Open	B. Sealed
	C.	Limited	D. All of the above

4	In which tender only a selected contractor are invited?		
	A.	Limited tender	B. Sealed tender
	C.	Open tender	D. All of the above

5	Which tender is required for supply of machine and tool?		
	A.	Limited tender	B. Rate tender
	C.	Open tender	D. None of these

6	Full form of EMD is		
	A.	Earnest Money Deposit	B. Early Money Deposit
	C.	Early Money Debit	D. None of the above

7	Which information involved in tender notice?		
	A.	Name of the department	B. Name of work and location
	C.	Cost of tender document	D. All of the above

8	In which contract various item is not measured?		
	A.	Cost plus contract	B. Cost plus fixed contract
	C.	Lump sum contract	D. All of the above

9	In which contract fixed fees is given to contactors?			
	A.	Cost plus contract	B.	Cost plus fixed contract
	C.	Lump sum contract	D.	All of the above
10	Which contract is generally adopted in small cities?			
	A.	Labor Contact	B.	Lump sum contract
	C.	Cost plus contract	D.	None of the above
11	Procedure of invited tender involved _____			
	A.	Preparation of tender document	B.	Issues of tender notice
	C.	Submission and opening of tender	D.	All of the above

12	Step 1 for inviting tender is _____			
	A.	Preparation of tender document	B.	Issues of tender notice
	C.	Submission and opening of tender	D.	None of the above

13	Classification tender include _____			
	A.	Single	B.	Rated
	C.	A&B	D.	None of the above

14	Step 2 for inviting tender is _____			
	A.	Preparation of tender document	B.	Issues of notice of inviting tender notice
	C.	Submission and opening of tender	D.	None of the above

15	Step 3 for inviting tender is _____			
	A.	Preparation of tender document	B.	Submission and opening of tender
	C.	Submission and opening of tender	D.	Acceptance of tender

16	Step 4 for inviting tender is _____			
	A.	Preparation of tender document	B.	Submission and opening of tender
	C.	Submission and opening of tender	D.	Acceptance of tender

17	The basic elements in quality are _____			
	A.	Quality characteristic	B.	Quality of design
	C.	Quality of conformance	D.	All of the above

18	Information give in tender notice is _____			
	A.	Layout plan	B.	Working drawing
	C.	A&B	D.	None of the above

19	is the amount of compensation payable when contract is broken.			
	A.	Liquidated Damage	B.	Unliquidated Damage
	C.	Fire price	D.	All of the above
20	Condition of contract include _____ -			
	A.	Time of completion of work	B.	Extension time of completion of work
	C.	Termination of contract	D.	All of the above

#### CHAPTER -6 INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL QUALITY SYSTEMS

1	How many step involved in ISO Registration Process?			
	A.	2	B.	3
	C.	4	D.	5

2	Which ISO series provide guideline foe Environment Management System?			
	A.	ISO 14000	B.	ISO 9000
	C.	ISO 21301	D.	ALL OF THE ABOVE

3	Environment management System guideline provide in ISO _____			
	A.	14001	B.	14004
	C.	14010	D.	14011

4	Guideline for environmental auditing provide in ISO			
	A.	14001	B.	14004
	C.	14010	D.	14011

5	Qualification Criteria for auditors include in ISO			
	A.	14001	B.	14012
	C.	14010	D.	14011

6	Environmental Site assessments include in ISO _____			
	A.	14011	B.	14012
	C.	14014	D.	14015

7	In which series provide information about software development?			
	A.	ISO 9000	B.	ISO 9001
	C.	ISO 9002	D.	ISO 9004

8	In which series provide information about Engineering and construction firm?			
	A.	ISO 9000	B.	ISO 9001
	C.	ISO 9002	D.	ISO 9003
9	In which series provide guideline quality management and Quality control for all industries?			
	A.	ISO 9000	B.	ISO 9002
	C.	ISO 9004	D.	ISO 9001
10	Which is the first step of ISO registration process?			
	A.	Choosing the right standard	B.	Selecting an ISO registrar
	C.	Creating an ISO application	D.	None of the above

11	Which is second step of ISO registration process?			
	A.	Choosing the right standard	B.	Selecting an ISO registrar
	C.	Creating an ISO application	D.	None of the above

12	Third step of ISO registration process is _____			
	A.	Creating an ISO application	B.	Choosing the right standard
	C.	Selecting ISO registrar	D.	None of the above

13	Fourth step of ISO registration process is _____ -			
	A.	Considerations in planning	B.	Choosing the right standard
	C.	Selecting ISO registrar	D.	None of the above

14	Fifth step of ISO registration process is			
	A.	Selecting ISO registrar	B.	Strong return
	C.	Choosing the right standard	D.	None of the above

15	Advantages of ISO registration is _____			
	A.	Benefits of Business	B.	Common understanding
	C.	Technical Agreement	D.	All of the above