

**SAMPLE QUESTION BANK**

**SEMESTER: -VIII (R-2016)**

**Course Code: CEC 802: SUBJECT: - CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT**

**☞ Highlighted option is the correct answer Option.**

S.N	QUESTION
	<b>Module no.1 <u>Introduction to Construction Management</u></b>
1.1	The skill of getting things done through and with people to achieve common goals in an organization is called as
A	Organization
<b>B</b>	<b>Management</b>
C	Accounting
D	Scheduling
1.2	What is the correct sequence of five functions of management?
<b>A</b>	<b>Planning, Organizing, Scheduling, Staffing, Controlling</b>
B	Organizing, Planning, Staffing, Directing, Controlling
C	Staffing, Planning, Organizing, Leading, Controlling
D	Leading, Controlling, Planning, Coordinating, Staffing
1.3	The father of Scientific Management is
A	Henry Fayol
<b>B</b>	<b>Fredric Taylor</b>
C	Lillian Gilbreth
D	Elton mayo
1.4	With self- motivation if someone takes first step the what is it called?
<b>A</b>	<b>Initiative</b>
B	Unity of Direction
C	Scalar chain
D	Esprit De Corps
1.5	What was the profession of Mr. Henry Fayol?
A	Social Scientist
B	Production engineer
C	Civil Engineer
<b>D</b>	<b>Mining Engineer</b>
1.6	Which principle of Management states that 'Employee must be stable enough in his job to maintain organizational efficiency?
A	Authority & Responsibility
<b>B</b>	<b>Equity</b>

C	<b>Stability of Tenure</b>
D	Remuneration
1.7	In an organizational hierarchy, a manager has to spend maximum time in the management function of
A	Planning
B	Staffing
C	<b>Leading</b>
D	Controlling
1.8	Lillian Gilbreth focused on
A	Modern Management
B	Hospital Management
C	<b>Scientific Management</b>
D	Business Management
1.9	Amongst following, which is not an objective of Construction Management?
A	Timely Completion
B	<b>Partial Completion</b>
C	Economical Completion
D	Qualitative Completion
1.10	Framing objectives & policies is the function of which level of management?
A	<b>Top Level Management</b>
B	Middle Level Management
C	Lower Level Management
D	Middle & lower level Management
1.11	Amongst following Which is not a Principle of management told by F. W. Taylor?
A	Science, not rule of the Thumb
B	<b>Functional foremanship</b>
C	Maximum not restricted output
D	Harmony not discords
1.12	The process of setting standards for any industrial activity is called as
A	Productivity
B	Manufacturing
C	<b>Standardization</b>
D	Allocation
	<b>Module no.2                      <u>Construction Projects</u></b>
2.1	Amongst following Sectors In which sector, highest component of construction is required?
A	Irrigation Sector
B	Space and Scientific Research
C	<b>Housing and Building</b>
D	Education

2.2	Who amongst following is supposed to do tasks such as Project feasibility, Site survey, Soil investigation, design and drawing works, processing pre-qualification of construction agencies, developing detailed construction plans etc.?
<b>A</b>	<b>Construction Management Consultant</b>
B	Builder and Contractor
C	Structural Engineer
D	Architect
2.3	Construction work is classified as MINOR work when the cost of project is
A	Less than 50 thousand
B	More than 1 Lakh
C	More than 50 thousand
<b>D</b>	<b>Less than 1 Lakh</b>
2.4	Which out of the below options does not fall under classification of construction works?
A	Light Construction
B	Heavy Construction
C	Industrial Construction
<b>D</b>	<b>Permanent Construction</b>
2.5	At which stage of a project does we require the maximum skills from the project manager?
A	Tender and contract stage
B	Conceptual stage
C	Design stage
<b>D</b>	<b>Construction stage</b>
2.6	What is C I D C?
<b>A</b>	<b>Construction Industry Development Council</b>
B	Civil Industry Development Company
C	Construction Industry Development Company
D	Civil Industry Development Council
2.7	Which analysis consists of selection of available technology, method of construction, Specifications of raw materials, selection of equipment etc.
<b>A</b>	<b>Technical Analysis</b>
B	Financial Analysis
C	Economic Analysis
D	Ecological Analysis
2.8	The process of breaking the project into identifiable major system, their sub-systems and discrete activities is called as
A	Critical Path Method
<b>B</b>	<b>Work Breakdown Structure</b>
C	Feasibility Analysis
D	Line of Balance Technique
2.9	Which of the following is not a type of Organisation?
A	Line Organisation

B	Line & Staff Organisation
<b>C</b>	<b>Line &amp; Scale Organisation</b>
D	Matrix Organisation
2.10	Amongst following, which type of organisation is based on Specialisation?
A	Line Organisation
B	Line & Staff Organisation
<b>C</b>	<b>Functional Organisation</b>
D	Matrix Organisation
2.11	Which is the first phase involved in life cycle of Project?
A	Planning & Organizing Phase
B	Definition Phase
<b>C</b>	<b>Conception Phase</b>
D	Project Clean up Phase
2.12	How many working people in India are engaged in Construction Industry?
A	Around 5 %
<b>B</b>	<b>Around 20 %</b>
C	Around 40 %
D	Around 45 %
	<b>Module no. 3      <u>Construction Project Planning &amp; Scheduling</u></b>
3.1	On bar Chart, activity is indicated by
A	Curved line
B	Inclined line
<b>C</b>	<b>Horizontal line</b>
D	Dotted line
3.2	Which is of following is an improved version of bar chart?
A	Garry Chart
B	Mild Stone Chart
C	Standard Chart
<b>D</b>	<b>Mile Stone Chart</b>
3.3	A dummy activity
A	has no tail event but has only a head event
B	has only head event but no tail event
<b>C</b>	<b>does not require any resources and nor any time</b>
D	has no sequence and be fitted any where
3.4	Milestone chart is invented in the year
A	1910
B	1920
<b>C</b>	<b>1940</b>
D	1930

3.5	When the EFT and LFT are equal in a operation, the operation is called as
<b>A</b>	<b>Critical</b>
B	Parallel
C	Non- critical
D	Concurrent
3.6	What is Variance?
<b>A</b>	<b>mean of squared deviation</b>
B	difference between time under consideration and mean time
C	square root of mean of standard deviation
D	sum of time duration of various job / no of jobs
3.7	What is Critical path?
A	Shortest Path in Network
<b>B</b>	<b>Longest Path in Network</b>
C	Medium Path in Network
D	Parallel Path in Network
3.8	Total float in a planning network is
<b>A</b>	<b>late start time - early start time</b>
B	early start time - late start time
C	late start time - late finish time
D	early finish time - late finish time
3.9	Negative float can occur when the activity is
A	sub-critical activity
B	critical activity
<b>C</b>	<b>super-critical activity</b>
D	normal activity
3.10	Positive float can occur when the activity is
A	critical activity
<b>B</b>	<b>sub-critical activity</b>
C	normal activity
D	super-critical activity
3.11	What is Slack?
<b>A</b>	<b>a difference between latest allowable time and earliest expected time of event</b>
B	difference between least allowable time and earliest expected time
C	difference between earliest start time and latest allowable time of activity
D	time gained by an activity
3.12	If a is the optimistic time, b is the pessimistic time and m is most likely time of an activity, the expected time of the activity is
A	$(a + m + b) / 6$
B	$(a + 2m + b) / 6$
<b>C</b>	<b><math>(a + 4m + b) / 6</math></b>
D	$(a + 5m + b) / 6$

3.13	Direct cost of a project is due to
A	salaries of administrative staff
B	loss or gain of revenue
C	penalty imposed
D	<b>cost of material and labour wages</b>
3.14	In PERT analysis, the time estimate of activities and probability of their occurrence follow
A	normal distribution curve
B	Poisson's curve
C	binomial distribution curve
D	<b>beta distribution curve</b>
3.15	In a CPM network the activity is non - critical if
A	$EST = LST$ & $EFT = LFT$
B	<b><math>EST &lt; LST</math> &amp; <math>EFT &lt; LFT</math></b>
C	$EST > LST$ & $EFT > LFT$
D	$EST < LST$ & $EFT > LFT$
3.16	For a given activity, the optimistic time, pessimistic time and the most probable estimates are 5, 17 and 8 days respectively, what will be the expected time of this activity?
A	8 days
B	10days
C	<b>9 days</b>
D	15 days
3.17	Interfering float is the difference between
A	Total float and independent float
B	<b>Total float and free float</b>
C	Free float and independent float
D	Total float and activity duration
3.18	Slack time refers to
A	an activity
B	<b>Event</b>
C	both event and activity
D	Dummy
3.19	If the total float and duration of an activity are 3 and 9 days respectively, the particular activity can be
A	<b>started 3 days later</b>
B	completed 6 days before
C	activity cannot be completed
D	completed in 12 days
3.20	When scheduled duration of activity is more than that of expected duration then how much will be the probability?
A	50%

B	less than 50%
<b>C</b>	<b>more than 50%</b>
D	100 %
3.21	Cost optimization of bar charts
A	minimum duration can be found
<b>B</b>	<b>cannot be done</b>
C	can be done
D	optimization of event is possible
3.22	If a project has scheduled duration of 45 days and standard deviation of 2.5 then value of probability factor for completion of the job expecting in 41 days is
A	1.9
<b>B</b>	<b>1.6</b>
C	2.1
D	2.4
3.23	What is crashing?
<b>A</b>	<b>reduction in duration</b>
B	reduction of resources
C	reduction of cost
D	reduction in project size
3.24	Which of the following is not a type of float?
A	Total Float
<b>B</b>	<b>Partial Float</b>
C	Independent Float
D	Interfering Float
3.25	Critical activity has
<b>A</b>	<b>zero float value</b>
B	positive float value
C	negative float value
D	unity float value
3.26	What Positive slack indicates?
A	Project work is on time.
B	Project is lagging behind the Schedule.
<b>C</b>	<b>Project is ahead of Schedule</b>
D	Project work is yet to start.
	<b>Module no. 4    <u>Resource Management &amp; Allocation</u></b>
4.1	EOQ stands for
A	Earnest Order Quantity
<b>B</b>	<b>Economic Order Quantity</b>
C	Ergonomic Order Quality
D	Economic Order Quality

4.2	Which of the following cannot be termed as function of material management?
<b>A</b>	<b>Indenting</b>
B	Inventory Control
C	Material Planning
D	Disposal of Scrap material
4.3	To whom Inventory control is more beneficial?
A	Workers
B	Consumers
C	Labour
<b>D</b>	<b>Manager</b>
4.4	What is ABC analysis?
A	Optimization Process
B	Manufacturing Process
C	Quality Control Technique
<b>D</b>	<b>Inventory Control Technique</b>
4.5	EOQ is related with which parameter?
A	Quality
B	Time
<b>C</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
D	Space
4.6	In which decade did HRM originate?
A	1970
B	1980
<b>C</b>	<b>1950</b>
D	1990
4.7	In Resource levelling, the resources are
A	unlimited
B	rationed
C	abundant
<b>D</b>	<b>Limited</b>
4.8	In Resource Smoothing, the resources are considered to be
A	rationed
B	limited
<b>C</b>	<b>unlimited</b>
D	Short
4.9	Graphical representation of resource requirements over the entire project duration is called as
<b>A</b>	<b>Resource Histogram.</b>
B	Pie Chart
C	AOA Network
D	AON Network



4.10	Recruitment is a function of
A	controlling
B	directing
<b>C</b>	<b>staffing</b>
D	Planning
4.11	E-recruitment is an example of
A	direct recruitment
B	indirect recruitment
C	external recruitment
<b>D</b>	<b>third party recruitment</b>
4.12	In total cost of Construction Project, approximately how much is the contribution of materials?
<b>A</b>	<b>60 % - 62 % cost</b>
B	10 % - 20 % cost
C	30 % - 40 % cost
D	25% - 30 % cost
4.13	What is correct sequence of the the functions of human resource management?
A	Manpower Planning - Training -Recruitment - Selection - Performance Evaluation
B	Performance Evaluation - Manpower Planning - Training - Recruitment- Selection
<b>C</b>	<b>Manpower Planning-Recruitment- Selection - Training - Performance Evaluation</b>
D	Performance Evaluation - Manpower Planning - Training – Recruitment - Selection
4.14	Which of the following costs is the sub cost considered in EOQ analysis?
A	Indirect Cost
<b>B</b>	<b>Inventory Carrying Cost</b>
C	Project Cost
D	Direct Cost
4.15	Safety Stock level of materials is dependent upon what?
A	Time of Usage
<b>B</b>	<b>Rate of usage &amp; Probability of Shortage</b>
C	Cost of materials
D	Material Supplier
	<b>Module no.5      <u>Project Monitoring &amp; Control</u></b>
5.1	What is the process of incorporating changes and rescheduling or replanning the Project plan called?
A	Resource allocation
B	Resource smoothing
C	Resource levelling
<b>D</b>	<b>Updating</b>
5.2	Which one of the following is the objective in crashing?
A	Reduction in cost

B	Reduction in resources
<b>C</b>	<b>Reduction in duration</b>
D	Reduction in project size
5.3	In Time- Cost optimization, while crashing which activity is to be crashed first?
A	longest duration activity
B	Critical activity with highest cost slope
<b>C</b>	<b>Critical activity with least cost slope</b>
D	shortest duration activity
5.4	What is the formula for determining cost slope of an activity?
A	$(\text{crash cost} - \text{Normal cost}) / (\text{crash time} - \text{Normal time})$
B	$(\text{crash Time} - \text{Normal Time}) / (\text{crash cost} - \text{Normal cost})$
<b>C</b>	<b><math>(\text{crash cost} - \text{Normal cost}) / (\text{Normal time} - \text{Crash time})</math></b>
D	$(\text{Normal cost} - \text{crash cost}) / (\text{Normal time} - \text{Crash time})$
5.5	In a construction project, the extra cost slope of an activity is an indication of
A	extra time needed
<b>B</b>	<b>extra cost needed</b>
C	reduction of duration of critical activity
D	crashing of an activity
5.6	Site order book is used for recording
<b>A</b>	<b>Instructions by the executive engineers</b>
B	Construction measurements
C	Issue of store equipments
D	Names of the casual labour
5.7	Which of the following is not a step to control the project cost?
A	elimination of wastages
B	cost planning
C	resource planning
<b>D</b>	<b>cost overrun</b>
5.8	During the construction period, price variation clause in contracts caters to
A	Increase in rates of only important materials
<b>B</b>	<b>Variation in cost in materials element, labour element and Petrol - oil - lubricant element</b>
C	Variation in total cost of the project on an ad hoc basis
D	Rate of inflation
5.9	Economic saving of time results by crashing
<b>A</b>	<b>cheapest critical activity</b>
B	cheapest non-critical activity
C	costliest critical activity
D	costliest non-critical activity
5.10	Time by which particular activity can be crashed can be extracted from
A	Crash time

<b>B</b>	<b>The difference between normal time &amp; crash time</b>
C	Cost slope
D	Crash Slope
5.11	Which of the following Data is not required for updating the schedule of the project
A	Original network
B	Progress report
<b>C</b>	<b>Budget</b>
D	New information and knowledge regarding project
5.12	Cost incurred on Converting resources into assets is called as
<b>A</b>	<b>Direct cost</b>
B	Indirect Cost
C	Total cost
D	Crash Cost
5.13	Time by which activity can be crashed or reduced is called as
A	Cost slope
<b>B</b>	<b>Crashing potential</b>
C	Crash slope
D	Cost potential
5.14	What is D.P.R ?
A	Daily Process Report
B	Daily Planning Report
<b>C</b>	<b>Daily Progress Report</b>
D	Daily Practical Report
5.15	What is Optimized & Minimized in Project Time-cost trade-off analysis ?
A	Quality & Cost
<b>B</b>	<b>Duration &amp; Cost</b>
C	Quantity & Cost
D	Cost & Safety
	<b>Module no. 6    <u>Construction Safety, Quality Control &amp; Labour Legislation</u></b>
6.1	Construction safety is important due to
A	Economic reasons
<b>B</b>	<b>Humanitarian concern</b>
C	Medical expenses
D	Client concern
6.2	The major cause of fire hazards at construction sites is due to
<b>A</b>	<b>Cutting / welding operations</b>
B	Unsafe storage of material
C	Faulty equipment
D	Smoking

6.3	Which are major quality control methods?
A	Testing & sampling
B	Inspection & testing
C	Inspection & sampling
<b>D</b>	<b>Inspection, testing &amp; sampling</b>
6.4	Which are basic elements of quality?
<b>A</b>	<b>Structural quality, design &amp; conformance</b>
B	Design & structural quality
C	Design & conformance
D	Quality & design
6.5	Sampling is the process of determining the quality of a
A	Small part from a large group
B	Small group from a small part
C	Small group at random
<b>D</b>	<b>Large group from a small part</b>
6.6	What do QA and QC stand for?
A	Quality Assurance and Quality Queuing control
B	Quality Adjustment and Quality Completion
<b>C</b>	<b>Quality Assurance and Quality Control</b>
D	Quality Adjustment and Querying Control
6.7	Which of the following options involves material and component control?
A	Development of standards
B	Development of specification
<b>C</b>	<b>Quality control</b>
D	Feedback
6.8	Quality control is aimed at?
<b>A</b>	<b>Maintaining the desired quality</b>
B	Exceeding the desired quality
C	Continuously improving the quality
D	following the quality
6.9	Drawing control charts requires?
A	Adjusting the machines
B	Term work training of workers
C	Top management involvement
<b>D</b>	<b>Calculation of statistics from data</b>
6.10	Quality control does not apply to?
A	Drawing flow chart
B	Drawing control chart
<b>C</b>	<b>Idea generation</b>

D	Driving
6.11	What is the full form of SQC?
A	Site quality control
<b>B</b>	<b>Statistical quality control</b>
C	Substandard quality control
D	Substantial quality control
6.12	ISO 9000 determines?
<b>A</b>	<b>If the company practice its return procedures</b>
B	Process capability
C	The kind of control chart to be used
D	Random causes of variation
6.13	Individuals who have no roles in quality management?
<b>A</b>	<b>Government regulators</b>
B	Workers
C	ISO 9000 trainers
D	Vendors
6.14	The objective of ISO 9000 family of quality management is
<b>A</b>	<b>Customer satisfaction</b>
B	Employee satisfaction
C	Skill enhancement
D	Performance enhancement
6.15	Which of the following codes is related to environment management?
A	ISO-9000
B	ISO-26000
<b>C</b>	<b>ISO-14000</b>
D	ISO-13000
6.16	QA Stands for?
A	Quality Assessment
<b>B</b>	<b>Quality Assurance</b>
C	Quality Approval
D	Quality Appraisal
6.17	In which Year, ' Minimum Wages Act' was introduced?
<b>A</b>	<b>1948</b>
B	1923
C	1936
D	1945
6.18	Which parameter of the following is not one by which measurement of safety can be carried out?
A	Injury - Frequency Rate
B	Injury - Severity Rate
C	Injury Index

<b>D</b>	<b>Injury Measurement Index</b>
6.19	In which year OSHA is formed?
<b>A</b>	<b>1971</b>
B	1979
C	1975
D	1983
6.20	Inspection assures that?
A	Workers are motivated
<b>B</b>	<b>Product needs specification</b>
C	The quality problem is solved
D	The process is in control