

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Q1. One of the characteristics o Project mindset is :-

- a. Need analysis**
- b. Cost Ratio**
- c. Information sharing**
- d. Knowledge factor**

Q.2 KSF stands for: -

- a. Key success flow**
- b. Key success factor**
- c. Knowledge success factor**
- d. None of above**

Q.3 ET seflects the relative importance of members of the organization at :-

- a.2 level**
- b.3 level**
- c.4 level**
- d. None of above**

Q4. The four major of Project mind set are: -

Q.5 In _____ Process a senior with better decision making process will work closely with the Project managers to plan what best can be done to manage the future better from past experience

- a. KSF**
- b. PDM**
- c. ET**
- d. All of the above**

Q.6 MBE stands for: -

- a. Management by exploration**
- b. Management by exception**
- c. Membership by exception**
- d. None of above**

Q.7 _____ Factor is an index of the extent to which one can manage today knowledge would be used tomorrow

- a. A-Factor
- b. C- Factor
- c. K-Factor
- d. None of above

Q.8 In _____ all the transactions of company are accomplished completely and where relationships with employees, suppliers and customers are aimed at making those successful

- a. Six sigma
- b. Home court advantage
- c. Project management system
- d. Quality management

Q.9 Zero defect concept has been propounded by:-

- a. Kelvin
- b. Crosby
- c. Martin
- d. Crosby

Q.10 The goal of _____ is to increase profits, by eliminating variability, defects and waste

- a. Quality management
- b. Zero defect concepts
- c. Six Sigma
- d. Statistical process control

Q.11 TQM implementation model covers following steps: -

- a. Process improvement
- b. System improvement
- c. Product improvement
- d. Quality improvement

- A. i, ii, iii, iv
- b. I, ii, iii
- C. i, ii, iii
- D. iv, iii, I

Q.12 SQC stands for

- a. Statistical quality control
- b. Statistical quality circles
- c. System quality control
- d. Statistical quality concept

Q.13 _____ is developed by Dr. Walter shevhart

- a. SQL
- b. TQM
- c. PDSA
- d. Six sigma

Q.14 Strategy of improvements through Six Sigma can be summed up as any one or combination

- a. Stabalise, shrink, specialization
- b. spcification, shrink, stabalize
- c. shrink, stabalise, shift
- d. strategize, statistical, shrink

Q15. Concept points out that it is better to prevent a fault from accusing in the first place, enitead of trying to rectify it post-pact.

- a. Knowledge success factor
- b. Six sigma
- c. duality management
- d. Zero difect

Answer

- | | | | |
|------|------|--------|-----|
| 1, c | 2. | 3.b | 4. |
| 5.b | 6.b | 7.c | 8.d |
| 9.b | 10.c | 11.d,b | 12. |
| 13.a | 14.c | 15.d | |

Q.1: - _____ must create 2 maintain the ability for the project manager to keep to cussed on the client and perform high quality project management

- a. PMO
- b. QAR
- c. IR
- d. All of the above

Q.2: - The project review process canister of different reviews at different project stapes. The stopen are

- a. Initiation Reviews**
- b. Planning to proposal reviews**
- c. Processment reviews**
- d. Quality assonance**

- a.i,ii,iii,**
- b.i,ii,iii,iv,**
- c.i,iii,iv,**
- d.iii,iv**

Q.3: - _____ is a process where we capture information from the team experience to see the variances to deviations from the project plan

- a. Initian reviews**
- b. Processment reviews**
- c. Project reviews**
- d. Quality assurance reviews**

Q4: -PBO stands for

- a. Product based organizations**
- b. Project based organizations**
- c. Process- based organizations.**
- e. None of the above**

Q5:- _____ Process describes the stages on organization goes through until the majority of meanless are ready for change

- a. Project review process**
- b. Revitalization process**
- c. Reorganization process**
- d. None of the above**

Q6: - _____ is solve a process and tool used by some organizations at Hewlett – Packard to keep that of total list of project

- a. Revitalization process**
- b. Plan of record**
- c. Plan of process**
- d. Reorganization**

Q.7: - _____ act as a group to ensure the project is completed

- a. Process managers
- b. Product manager teams
- c. Project manager teams
- d. Cross functional teams

Q.8:- _____ term was always linked with juniors or give collar productivity

- a. Production enhancement
- b. Productivity improvement
- c. Business orientation
- d. None of the also

Q.9: - _____ are smaller teams consisting of members who are constantly in contact among themselves in day-to-day activities

- a. Cross function teams
- b. Multi function teams
- c. Project manager teams
- d. All of the above

Q10:- The different types of assertions are :-

- a. Basic assertion
- b. Discrepancy assertion
- c. Negative feeling assertion
- d. Consequence assertion

- a. i,ii,iii,iv
- b. ii, iii, iv, v
- c. iii,iv ,v
- e. ii, iii,

Q.11:- Six evolutions that influence the nature of an organization, the organization structure, the environment, attitude of manager to employees are :-

1. Demographic evolution
2. Competitive evolution
3. Everywhere of rising expectations
4. Technology everywhere
5. Education everywhere
6. Knowledge evolution
7. Physiological evolution

- a.i ,ii, iii, iv, v
- b.i ,iii, iv, v, vi
- c.i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi,
- c.i, iv, v, vii,

Q12: - _____ is analytical procedure to help locate major external factor or process which would contribute as a hurdle to a smooth development process

- a. Information risk management
- b. Force field analysis
- c. Management assurance measure
- d. None of the above

Q.13:- CBPI Stands for :-

- a. Continuous business process improvement
- b. Continuous business product improvement
- c. Control business process improvement
- d. None of the above

Q.14:- The golden cultural triangle comp riser of _____, _____ and _____

- a. Open communication, technology evolution, self discipline
- b. Knowledge evolution, technology evolution, management expirations
- c. Knowledge evolution, technology evolution, education evolution
- d. None of the above

Q.15:- has to gradually phase out enforced discipline

- a. Self-confidence
- b. Self-discipline
- c. Forced discipline
- d. Efficiency

Answer

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1.a | 2.b | 3.c | 4.b |
| 5.b | 6. | 7.c | 8.b |
| 9.a | 10.b | 11.b | 12.b |
| 13.a | 14.c | 15.b | |

1. _____ is any activity starting with a description of a mission and ending with the competition of a deliverable or product.

- a. Project Management
- b. Project
- c. Process Management
- d. None of the above

2. _____ is the technique or practice of controlling the use of resources such as cost, time, manpower etc.

- a. Management
- b. Project
- c. Process Management
- d. All of the above

3. The practice of controlling the cost time, manpower, hardware & software resources involved in the development activities.

- a. Project
- b. Project Management
- c. Material Management
- d. Process Management

4. The responsibilities of a project Manager are-

- i. Budgeting & cost control
- ii. Scheduling tasks
- iii. Allocating resources
- iv. Tracking resources
- v. Answering technical quality
- vi. Integration process
- vii. Evaluation

- a. i, ii, iii, iv, v
- b. i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi, vii
- c. ii, iii, iv, v, v
- d. v, vi, vii

5. What are the different phases of project Management life cycle.

- i. Analysis & evaluation phase
- ii. Marketing phase
- iii. Design phase
- iv. Inspection, testing & Delivery phase
- v. Post, competition analysis phase

- a. i, ii, iii, iv
- b. i, ii, iii, iv, v
- c. ii, iii, iv, v
- d. None of the above

6. The task of Analysis & evaluation phase are-

- a. Requirement Analysis
- b. Trade off analysis
- c. Estimation
- d. All of the above

7. The purpose of _____ phase is to produce a project proposal.

- a. Initiation phase
- b. Marketing phase
- c. Design phase
- d. Inspection phase

8. The inputs received by design phase are-

- i. Preliminary project evaluation
- ii. Project proposal
- iii. Customer interviews
- iv. Trade off analysis
- v. Estimation

- a. i, ii, iii, iv
- b. i, ii, iii, iv, v
- c. ii, iii, iv, v, vi
- d. iii, iv, v

9. Arrange the following phases of project management life cycle in a proper sequence.

- a. Inspection, testing & Delivery
- b. Design phase
- c. Analysis & evaluation phase
- d. Post competition analysis
- e. Marketing phase

- a. a, b, c, d, e
- b. c, e, b, a, d
- c. a, b, e, c, d
- d. b, a, e, c, d

10. Different project management process are-

- i. Process Groups
- ii. Project processor
- iii. Process Interactive
- iv. Customization
- v. Requirement process

- a. i, ii, iii, iv, v
- b. ii, iii, iv, v
- c. i, ii, iii, iv
- d. ii, iii, iv, i

11. _____ processes is a series of actions to achieve a result.

- a. Project processor
- b. Planning process
- c. Product oriented process
- d. Customization

12. Process Group include-

- a. Initiating process
- b. Planning process
- c. Executing process
- d. Controlling process
- e. Closing process
- f. Design process
- g. Marketing process

- 1. a, b, c, d, e, f, g
- 2. a, b, c, d, e
- 3. b, c, d, e, f
- 4. c, d, e, f, g

13. True or False-

- i. Project fails because project objective not in the line with business objective.
- ii. Project fails because lack of complete support from clients.

- a. a. true, b false
- b. a. true, b true
- c. a false, b false
- d. a false, b true

14. _____ is a non continue work bringing about a beneficial change.

- a. Project Management
- b. Project
- c. Process Management
- d. All of the above

15. Five dimensions that must be managed on project are-

- i. Features
- ii. Quality
- iii. cost
- iv. schedule
- v. staff

- a. I, ii, iii, iv
- b. ii, iii, iv, v
- c. I, ii, iii, iv, v
- d. iii, iv, v

16. A graphical way to depict the points of project management principles is by the use of _____.

- a. Gantt diagram
- b. Kiviat diagram
- c. Maxi can diagram
- d. None of the above

17. _____ is a limiting factor beyond the project team's control.

- a. A driver
- b. A constraint
- c. Degree of freedom
- d. None of the above

18. _____ are those persons that are actively involved in the project & whose interests may be affected by the outcome of the project.

- a. Individuals
- b. Organizations
- c. Stakeholders
- d. None of the above

19. Project lifecycles involve the following stages.

- i. Preparation stage
- ii. Start up stage
- iii. Feasibility or research stage
- iv. Implementation stage
- v. Close down stage
- vi. Closing stage

- a. i, ii, iii, iv, v
- b. ii, iii, iv
- c. ii, iii, iv, v
- d. i, ii, iii

20. _____ is a technique to analyze the content of work & cost by breaking it down into component parts.

- a. Task duration
- b. Work breakdown structure
- c. Work processes
- d. None of the above

21. An amount of time between a predecessor and successor task is called as _____ time.

- a. Lead time
- b. lag time
- c. Slag time
- d. All of the above

22. _____ is the time after completion of the predecessor that the start of the successor is delayed.

- a. Lead time
- b. lag time
- c. Slag time
- d. All of the above

23. In _____ estimation method, comparison of the proposed project to completed projects of similar nature whose cost are known are estimated.

- a. Algorithm model
- b. Analogy
- c. Top down approach
- d. Bottom up approach

24. _____ are those events or condition that may occur and whose occurrence has a harmful or negative effect on the project.

- a. Task management
- b. Risk management
- c. Risk control
- d. None of the above

25. RM has two components-

- i. Risk assessment
- ii. Risk processor
- iii. Risk control
- iv. Risk prioritization

- a. i, iv
- b. i, iii
- c. iii, iv
- d. i iv

26. The full form of PIR is _____.

- a. Program Implements Review
- b. Project Implementation
- c. Post Implementation
- d. All of the above

27. _____ means to control the addition of work at various stages of project work.

- a. Implementation control
- b. Change control
- c. Project status reports
- d. None of the above

28. _____ provides the record of current achievement & immediate expectations of the project.

- a. Project Implementation
- b. Project status reports
- c. Project review reports
- d. All of the above

29. Purpose of _____ is to come up with final defects list before the meeting is scheduled.

- a. Overview & preparation
- b. Group review meeting
- c. Project status report
- d. None of the above

30. WBS stands for-

- a. Work break structure
- b. Work breakdown structure
- c. Work breakage schedule
- d. None of the above

31. Traits of professional manager in changing scenario are-

- i. Leadership**
- ii. People relationship**
- iii. Integrity**
- iv. Quality**
- v. Customer orientation**

- a. I, ii**
- b. I, ii, iii, iv, v**
- c. ii, iii, iv, v**
- d. iii, iv, v**

32. The watchword of every professional manager should be-

- a. Customer orientation**
- b. Quality**
- c. Leadership**
- d. None of the above**

33. _____ is a process by which employees are encouraged to true decisions pertaining to their area of work.

- a. Performance**
- b. Empowerment**
- c. Innovation**
- d. Creativity**

34. _____ is a first guide that develops an approach and program management that starts afresh from the view point of the enterprise rather than drawing on project paradigms developed in the context of large, single, physical project to the day to day business of project base organizations.

- a. PMR**
- b. PZM**
- c. P3M**
- d. P4M**

35. _____ is based on the part that several alternate technological routes are existing to create a particular vice.

- a. Management substitution**
- b. Technology substitution**
- c. Both A & B**
- d. None of the above**

36. The three conflict resolution strategies include-

- i. Conflict presentation
- ii. Early detection
- iii. Immediate resolution
- iv. Concurrency resolution

- a. I, ii, iii, iv
- b. ii, iii, iv
- c. I, ii, iii
- d. iii, iv

37. The three parallel streams of project management are _____, _____ and _____.

- i. Process development
- ii. Project manager training
- iii. Qualification & Incentive program
- iv. High technology

- a. I, ii, iii, iv
- b. ii, iii, iv
- c. I, ii, iii
- d. ii, iii

38. Every professional manager has two sets of customers.

- i. Internal customers
- ii. Internal customers
- iii. Standard customers
- iv. Process customers

- a. I, ii
- b. ii, iv
- c. iii, iv
- d. I, iv

39. _____ not only ensures that his performance is at peak but motivates his entire team to do so.

- a. Project leader
- b. Top management
- c. Middle manager
- d. Professional manager

40. Any _____ without followers is not a successful leader.

- a. Laggard
- b. Leader
- c. Manager
- d. None of the above

41. The new horizon of project management there are _____ steps.

- a. 7
- b. 8
- c. 9
- d. 10

42. Different stages in a project management cycle are as follows-

- i. Define
- ii. Measure
- iii. Analyze
- iv. Improve
- v. Standardize

- a. I, ii, iv
- b. ii, iii, iv, v
- c. iii, iv, v
- d. I, ii, iii, iv v

43. S stands for _____ in a project management cycle.

- a. Style
- b. Success
- c. Super
- d. Standardize

44. Arrange the following stages of project management cycle in a proper sequence.

- i. Analyze
- ii. Standardize
- iii. Define
- iv. Improve
- v. Measure

- a. I, ii, iii, iv, v
- b. ii. I. iii. Iv. V
- c. iii, v, I, iv, ii
- d. v, iv, iii, ii, I

45. _____ are important while predicting & controlling the outcome is important.

- a. Performance
- b. Standardization
- c. Metrics
- d. None of the above

46. _____ metrics help focus on the fast that in order for IT project to be considered successful, IT must not only deliver a quality product, it must deliver a quality product that is accepted by its intended audience.

- a. Software metrics
- b. Business metrics
- c. Both a & b
- d. None of the above

47. _____ means meeting the clients needs, expectations & defined scope.

- a. Customer orientation
- b. Customer evaluation
- c. Customer satisfaction
- d. None of the above

48. _____ metrics are part of an interactive process, based on lessons learned.

- a. Business metrics
- b. Project metrics
- c. Planning metrics
- d. All of the above

49. _____ are essential management tools.

- a. Processors
- b. Metrics
- c. Both a & b
- d. None of the above

50. _____ was instituted to provide a vehicle for reviewing all corporate & major information systems.

- a. Product management review process for corporate & major information system.
- b. Project management review process for corporate & major information system.
- c. Both a & b
- d. None of the above

51. CPIC stands for-

- a. Capital planning & information control
- b. Capital planning & investment control
- c. Cost planning & information control
- d. Capital planning infrastructure control

52. Match the following-

- i. Chief information officer
- System projects
- ii. Chief financial officer
- iii. System ovius
- iv. Program Manager
- v. Project Manager

- 1. Approve investment in major info.
- 2. Monitor project program
- 3. Present project status
- 4. Perform day-to-day management
- 5. Develop & approve project deliveries

- a. I-1, ii-2, iii-3, iv-4, v-5
- b. I-2, ii-1, iii-3, iv-5, v-4
- c. I-1, ii-2, iii-4, iv-3, v-5
- d. I-5, ii-4, iii-3, iv-2, v-1

53. The project management review process includes the following steps.

- i. Identification
- ii. Development
- iii. Compilation
- iv. Collection
- v. Participation
- vi. Termination

- a. I, ii, iii, iv
- b. I, ii, iii, iv, v
- c. I, ii, iii, iv, v, vi
- d. ii, iii, iv, vi

54. The project senior management receives are scheduled every _____ months in conjunction with fiscal year.

- a. 2 Years
- b. 3 Years
- c. 4 Years
- d. None of the above

55. _____ and _____ mandates ensure that technology initiatives are implements at acceptable costs within reasonable & expected time frames.

- a. Rules and regulations
- b. Legislative and regulatory
- c. Government and regulatory
- d. Rules and legislations

56. Two methods of review briefings are-

- a. First time and second time
- b. First time and standard time
- c. First time and ongoing
- d. None of the above

57. _____ review is initial briefing that occur where a project is first added to the review portfolio.

- a. First time
- b. Standard time
- c. Ongoing
- d. All of the above

58. _____ in an organization is responsible to conduct projects sensor management reviews.

- a. Chief information officer
- b. Project manager
- c. Process manager
- d. None of the above

59. The full form of CSIA is _____.

- a. Cost system information analysis
- b. Cost system information assessment
- c. Corporate system information architecture
- d. None of the above

60. _____ category sets the stage for the remainder of the information provided during the review.

- a. Prior review
- b. Status review
- c. General overview
- d. All of the above

61. _____ Focusses on the management approach e.g. schedule, cost, decision points, POI funding status used for the project.

- a. Product status
- b. Project status
- c. General overview
- d. None of the above

62. _____ are defined program and project management for acquisition of capital assets, as formal determinations or decisions at specific points in a project stage that allow the project to proceed to the next stage and commit resources.

- a. Project decisions
- b. Process decisions
- c. Critical decisions
- d. None of the above

63. _____ is the calculated benefits that are organization is projected to receive in return for investing money (resources) in a project.

- a. Return on investment
- b. Total cost
- c. Critical cost
- d. All of the above

64. _____ status section focuses on the technical approach, e.g. system architecture, project methodology and processors, product quality and risks & issues.

- a. Performance measures
- b. Product status
- c. Both a & b
- d. None of the above

65. _____ is the ongoing monitoring & reporting of program accomplishment, particularly progress towards pre-established goals.

- a. Product status
- b. Project status
- c. Performance measurement
- d. Performance appraisals

66. Basic categories of performance measurements include-

- i. Measure of efforts
- ii. Measures of accomplishments
- iii. Measures that relate efforts to accomplishment \s
- iv. Measures of product status

- a. I, ii, iii, iv
- b. I, ii, iii
- c. ii, iii, iv
- d. I, iii, v

67. _____ measures report what was provided and achieved with the resources used.

- a. Accomplishment measure
- b. Performance measure
- c. Product status
- d. None of the above

68. _____ measure the quantity of services provided.

- a. Outcome
- b. Output
- c. Both a & b
- d. None of the above

69. _____ measure the results of providing outputs.

- a. Outcomes
- b. Output
- c. Issues & risks
- d. None of the above

70. The purpose of _____ is to communicate a visually oriented “IIIIII” view of the projects status.

- a. Project status
- b. Overview of project status
- c. Concerns
- d. Product status

71. _____ is the data when the investment segms to generate a positive return.

- a. Break even point
- b. Return on investment
- c. Post review
- d. All of the above

72. _____ is the maintaining & reporting of program accomplishment, particularly progress towards prew-established goals.

- a. Break ever point
- b. Return on investment
- c. Performance measurement
- d. None of the above

73. _____ involves identifying potential problems (risks), analyzing those risks, planning to manage them, & receiving them.

- a. Break even point
- b. Risk management
- c. Risk analysis
- d. Risk planning

74. The different steps of risk management are-

- i. Risk identification
- ii. Risk analysis
- iii. Risk management
- iv. Risk review
- v. Risk assessment

- a. I, ii, iii, iv
- b. ii, iii, iv, v
- c. i, iii, iv, v
- d. i, iii, v

75. _____ is the value of the work completed.

- a. Capital value
- b. Earned value
- c. Corporate value
- d. None of the above

76. Risk identification can be done using a _____ session.

- a. Risk assessment
- b. Risk identification
- c. Risk analysis
- d. None of the above

77. Risk identification can be done using a _____ session.

- a. Risk Brainstorming
- b. Risk management
- c. Both a & b
- d. None of the above

78. SCM stands for-

- a. Supply chain management
- b. Supply chain monitoring
- c. Supply chain maintenance
- d. None of the above

79. _____ shows the hierarchic structure of the process documentation.

- a. Work package
- b. Function tree
- c. Processes
- d. Sub-process

80. _____ describes a process based on the chronological as well as the logical interdependencies.

- a. Process documentation
- b. Process chain
- c. Process interface
- d. Cluster

81. _____ is an object that represent a work package a process or sub process.

- a. Process chain
- b. Function
- c. Edge
- d. Event

82. _____ is an information object that cons lines different entity types and describes which information is needed for a successful fulfillment of the function or which information is created by fulfilling the function.

- a. Process interface
- b. Document
- c. Cluster
- d. Event

83. _____ navigation is the navigation on different levels.

- a. Vertical navigation
- b. Model navigation
- c. Horizontal navigation
- d. None of the above

84. The task of the _____ is to create HTML- pages of the models which can be released in the internet / intranet and displayed via the internet explorer.

- a. ARIS web publisher
- b. Web designer
- c. ARIS web designer
- d. None of the above

85. In the function Tree, _____ shows the work packages, which represents the different part projects.

- a. Level 1
- b. Level 2
- c. Level 0
- d. Level 5

86. _____ is designed for people who manage projects independently and don't require the capability to manage resources from a central responsibility.
- a. Microsoft project standard 2002
 - b. Microsoft project server CAL
 - c. Microsoft project standard 2009
 - d. All of the above
85. The _____ project will identify and test software or solutions to support best practice institutional digital repositories comprising e- prints, digital thesis & electronic publishing.
- a. ARROW
 - b. ARIS
 - c. FEDORA
 - d. VITAL
88. _____ identifies and test software or solutions to support best practice institutional digital repositories comprising e-prints, digital thesis and electronic.
- a. ARROW project
 - b. FEDORA project
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of the above
89. SRO/SRW interface was released as _____.
- a. Open source software
 - b. Picture Australia
 - c. Fedora TM and VITAL
 - d. ARROW project
90. During _____ phase in PM life cycle the project manager's ability to lead & manager is required.
- a. Inspection, testing & delivery phase
 - b. Analysis & evaluation phase
 - c. Post competition Analysis phase
 - d. None of the above
91. _____ process is used to monitor & measure progress & take remedial action.
- a. Planning process
 - b. Executing process
 - c. Controlling process
 - d. Closing process

92. _____ process is used to coordinate the people to carry out the plan.

- a. Design phase
- b. Executing phase
- c. Closing phase
- d. None of the above

93. Strategy of improvements through six sigma can be summed up as one of the following-

- i. Shift
- ii. Shrink
- iii. Structure
- iv. Staslise
- v. Summarize

- a. I, ii, iii, iv, v
- b. I, ii, iv
- c. ii, iii, iv, v
- d. ii, iv, v

94. _____ reduce variation in your business and take customer – focused, data driver decisions.

- a. Methodology
- b. Philosophy
- c. Both a & b
- d. None of the above

ANSWERS

1. b	2. a	3. b	4. a	5. b	6. d	7. b
8. a	9. b	10. a	11. a	12. b	13. b	14. b
15. c	16. b	17. b	18. c	19. a	20. a	21. b
22. b	23. b	24. b	25. b	26. c	27. b	28. b
29. b	30. b	31. b	32. b	33. b	34. b	35. b
36. c	37. c	38. a	39. a	40. b	41. c	42. d
43. d	44. c	45. c	46. b	47. c	48. c	49. b
50. b	51. b	52. b	53. c	54. b	55. b	56. c
57. a	58. a	59. c	60. c	61. b	62. c	63. a
64. b	65. c	66. b	67. a	68. b	69. a	70. b
71. a	72. c	73. b	74. a	75. b	76. b	77.
78. b	79. b	80. b	81. b	82. c	83. a	84. a
85. c	86. a	87. a	88. a	89. a	90. a	91. c
92. b	93. b	94. b				

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