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First/Second Semester B.E Degree Examination, Dec.2019/Jan.2020

Constitution of India, Professional Ethics Rights

(COMMON TO ALL BRANCHES)

Time: 2 hrs.]

[Max. Marks: 40

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

1. Answer all the forty questions, each question carries **ONE** mark.
2. Use only **Black ball point pen** for writing / darkening the circles.
3. For each question, after selecting your answer, darken the appropriate circle corresponding to the same question number on the OMR sheet.
4. Darkening two circles for the same question makes the answer invalid.
5. **Damaging/overwriting, using whiteners** on the **OMR** sheets are strictly prohibited.

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1. The constitution of India was adopted and enacted on
a) 26th January, 1950
b) 26th November, 1949
c) 26th August, 1947
d) 26th December, 1949
 2. The following word was added to the preamble by 42nd Amendment Act, 1976 to the constitution
a) Sovereign
b) Republic
c) Democratic
d) Secular
 3. The federal structure and provisions relating to Union-State relations contained in India constitution are based on the constitution of
a) Germany
b) Australia
c) Canada
d) U.S.A
 4. The important test to identify the basic features of the Indian constitution is
a) Preamble
b) Directive principles of state policy
c) Fundamental rights
d) Fundamental duties
 5. Which of the following Act made the Indian Legislature bicameral for the first time?
a) India Councils Act, 1909
b) Government of India Act, 1919
c) Government of India Act, 1935
d) Indian Independence Act, 1947
 6. Art.14, equality before law is not applicable to
a) Prime minister
b) Chief justice of India
c) Vice president
d) Governor of a state
 7. This is not the ground to impose restriction on the right to freedom of speech and expression
a) National security
b) Law and order
c) Contempt of court
d) Morality or decency

8. Which Writ is issued by a high court or the supreme court to compel a public authority to perform a legal duty that it was not performing?
 - a) Writ of certiorari
 - b) Writ of Quo Warranto
 - c) Writ of Mandamus
 - d) Writ of prohibition
9. The aim of the directive principles of state policy is to establish a _____ in the country
 - a) Socialist state
 - b) Communist state
 - c) Secular state
 - d) Welfare state
10. The directive principles of state policy direct the state to secure
 - a) Common civil code
 - b) Uniform civil code
 - c) Modern civil
 - d) None of these
11. Indian Constitution provides _____ fundamental duties to the Indian citizens
 - a) 09
 - b) 10
 - c) 11
 - d) 12
12. Which among the following is not an integral part of the Indian parliament?
 - a) The president
 - b) The prime minister
 - c) Lok Sabha
 - d) Rajya Sabha
13. The vice – president of India is elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of
 - a) Members of Lok sabha
 - b) Member of Rajya Sabha
 - c) Members of both houses of the parliament
 - d) Elected members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
14. The union council of ministers shall be collectively responsible to the
 - a) Prime minister
 - b) President
 - c) Rajya Sabha
 - d) Lok Sabha
15. Who among the following certifies whether a bill is a money bill or an ordinary bill?
 - a) President
 - b) Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - c) Prime minister
 - d) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
16. Under the advisory jurisdiction, the supreme court of India gives its opinion to
 - a) President
 - b) Prime minister
 - c) Union law minister
 - d) Vice-president
17. The Governor of a state is
 - a) Chosen by the chief minister
 - b) Appointed by the president
 - c) Appointed by the prime minister
 - d) Elected by the citizens of that state
18. Which one of the following is a correct statement?
 - a) All state legislatures in the country are Bicameral
 - b) Half the state legislatures in the country are Bicameral
 - c) only a few state legislature in the country are Bicameral
 - d) All state legislatures in the country are unicameral
19. The state council of ministers has to tender their resignation if vote of no-confidence is passed against it by the
 - a) Legislative assembly
 - b) Legislative council
 - c) Governor
 - d) Joint session of both legislature assembly and legislature council



- 33. Engineering ethics is _____
 - a) A macro ethics
 - b) Business ethics
 - c) A preventive ethics
 - d) A code of scientific rules based on ethics

- 34. Conflict of interest may be _____
 - a) False
 - b) Potential
 - c) Imaginary
 - d) Create

- 35. As applied to responsibility, avoiding blame or being safe is the prime concern in
 - a) Minimalist view
 - b) Reasonable care
 - c) Good works view
 - d) Both (a)&(b)

- 36. _____ is not the symptoms of "Group thinking"
 - a) Illusion of unanimity
 - b) Mind guarding
 - c) Self-deception
 - d) Self-censorship

- 37. Revealing the confidential information means _____
 - a) Breach of contract
 - b) Criminal breach of trust
 - c) Violation of patent right
 - d) Misusing the truth

- 38. An expert testimony does not demand _____
 - a) Consulting extensively with the lawyer
 - b) Adequate time for thorough investigation
 - c) Expert legal knowledge
 - d) Objective and unbiased demeanor

- 39. The owner of the patent right retains his/her patent right for _____
 - a) 10 year
 - b) 20 year
 - c) 30 year
 - d) 50 years

- 40. Acceptable risk means _____
 - a) Risk which is the natural part of the process
 - b) Risk which can be avoided
 - c) Inevitable risk
 - d) Risk of harm equal to probability of producing benefits.

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