



1-Generally, is distinguished from the general management of corporations by the mission-oriented nature of a project.

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| 1. constraints | 2. project management |
| 3. knowledge | 4. design |

2-Although is probably recognized as the oldest industry in history, construction is most likely a close second.

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| 1. Banking | 2. Food | 3. Agriculture | 4. Manufacturing |
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3-In, the project must be publicly advertised in newspapers and trade journals.

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| 1. solicit bidding | 2. private projects | 3. open bidding | 4. public sector |
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4-To get a project to manage, the contractor must first find projects to and then win the opportunity to build them.

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| 1. Build | 2. Bid | 3. Buy | 4. Burn |
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5-When a construction project is proposed, a will be conducted to objectively review the strengths, benefits and weaknesses of the proposed project.

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| 1. qualitative analysis | 2. desk study |
| 3. feasibility study | 4. survey |

6-The study needs to answer this question:
"Does the idea make economic sense?"

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| 1. feasibility | 2. engineering | 3. contingency | 4. financial |
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7-..... is the summation of direct and indirect cost.

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| 1. Venture | 2. Asset | 3. Capital cost | 4. Facility |
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8-Feasibility studies aim to objectively and rationally uncover the strengths and weaknesses of an existing business or proposed..... .

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| 1. venture | 2. safety |
| 3. economic | 4. environment |



9-High-rise buildings are usually framed in....., with thin concrete floor slabs.

1. steel 2. concrete 3. wood 4. iron

10-High-rise buildings are usually framed in steel, with thin concrete floor

1. woods 2. walls 3. load bearing 4. slabs

11-It is ordinarily the architect's responsibility to provide during the bidding or negotiation phase.

1. professional service 2. structural calculation
3. building survey 4. plumbing

12-The structural system of a building is designed and constructed tothe applied gravity and lateral loads safely to the ground without exceeding the allowable stresses in its members.

1. bear 2. hold 3. transmit 4. extend

13-.....results when more than one load type acts on the structure.

1. Structural Component 2. A load combination
3. Live Loads 4. Dead loads

14-Inthe concrete is cast into the formwork and allowed to harden before the stress is applied.

1. pre-tensioning 2. post-tensioning
3. reinforced concrete 4. all structural systems

15-.....may be simply a type of faucet arranged for ease in drinking, but most deliver chilled water.

1. Water Closets 2. Showers
3. Drinking fountains 4. Sinks

16-.....provide clean water and dispose of wastes.

1. Plumbing fixtures 2. Water supply
3. Venting system 4. Drainage system



17-Water closets have two basic parts: (1) a bowl that provides a receptacle for wastes and also forms the fixture drain trap and (2) a mechanism.

1. draining 2. flushing 3. disposal 4. sealing

18-..... come in three basic types, wall-hung units with a ledge at each side, units installed in or as a part of countertops, and pedestal types.

1. Lavatories 2. faucets 3. bathtubs 4. drainage

19-....., this is the earliest possible time that an activity can start according to the relationships appointed to the activity.

1. Early start 2. Early finish 3. Late finish 4. Float

20-.....is the amount of time an activity's start can be delayed before it impacts the project's completion as planned.

1. Early start 2. Early finish 3. Late finish 4. Float

21-The simplest method of scheduling is

1. activity-on-arrow 2. activity-on-node
3. bar chart 4. critical path

22-.....are used when the work to be performed cannot accurately be measured ahead of time. It is common for heavy civil and highway type projects.

1. lump sum contracts 2. cost plus fee contracts
3. partnering contracts 4. Unit price contracts

23-.....are usually prepared by a civil engineer working with the architect and describe all items of work associated with the site.

1. Architectural drawings 2. Mechanical drawings
3. Eelectrical drawings 4. Civil drawings



24-Thestrategy requires the contractor to take overall responsibility for both design and construction in return for a fixed price lump sum.

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| 1. traditional procurement | 2. design& build |
| 3. joint venture | 4. consortium |

25-..... are an attractive means of cooperation between organizations. They are used in many industries and countries for temporary or selective cooperation.

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| 1. Joint venture arrangements | 2. Turn key projects |
| 3. Design and Build projects | 4. Traditional Methods |

26-A systematic process ofhas been divided into risk identification, risk analysis and risk response.

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| 1. risk management | 2. project management |
| 3. response management | 4. process management |

27-After the client has made a commitment to the project, accepted the feasibility report and approved the scheme design, the process will then move into the next phase or stage which is called.....that involves establishing the detailed design, the preparation of tender documents and the tendering process.

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| 1. post-construction | 2. pre-construction |
| 3. risk management | 4. project management |

28-Silty soil has much smaller than sandy soil so it's smooth to the touch.

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| 1. moistened | 2. retains | 3. drains | 4. particles |
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29-During what is usually a 10 year period, after completion, the contractor is for any hidden defects.

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| 1. anticipated | 2. liable |
| 3. possess | 4. transaction |

30-The acceptance certificate marks theof the construction phase and the beginning of the defects liability period.

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| 1. beginning | 2. end | 3. middle | 4. any time |
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