

Mark scored:

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY  
End Semester Examination  
July, 2018

Level : B. Tech.  
Year : IV

Course : GEOM 403  
Semester: II

Exam Roll No. :

Time: 30 mins.

F. M. : 20

Registration No.:

Date **JUL 19 2018**

SECTION "A"  
[20 Q × 1 = 20 marks]

Tick [✓] the best answer from the given choices.

- (1) The science of ethics addresses issues such as:
  - (a) Saving time
  - (b) Contractual Agreement
  - (c) Determining Alternatives
  - (d) Having both moral and practical significance
- (2) One of the core qualities of any professional engineer is:
  - (a) To be able to avoid the public involvement throughout the project cycle
  - (b) To be able to avoid public demands
  - (c) To be able to avoid the interference from traditional practices
  - (d) To be able to maintain openness and honesty for project success
- (3) One of the approaches to assessing ethical performance by an engineer is:
  - (a) His Technical capability
  - (b) His understanding of National Plans and Policies
  - (c) His concern towards the society
  - (d) His loyalty towards the employer
- (4) In between personal and business ethics, there is always a:
  - (a) Scientific boundary
  - (b) Well defined boundary
  - (c) Lear boundary
  - (d) Not clear boundary
- (5) Membership in the Nepal Engineers Association requires:
  - (a) Extensive experience in engineering
  - (b) Practical trainings in engineering
  - (c) Long apprenticeship in engineering
  - (d) Formal education and academic degrees
- (6) A difficult situation for engineers arises from the dual obligation to serve:
  - (a) Both their family as well as employer
  - (b) Both the government and the private sector
  - (c) Both the customers and their demands
  - (d) Both their employer and the society
- (7) Engineers are required to keep their employers' or clients' intellectual property and business information:
  - (a) Confidential
  - (b) Accessible to the public
  - (c) Accessible to the project staff
  - (d) Accessible to the media
- (8) Primarily a code of engineering ethics provides a framework for:
  - (a) Low cost designs
  - (b) Technical competency
  - (c) Cost sharing practices among the beneficiaries
  - (d) Ethical judgment

- (9) Any professional engineer is independent of:  
(a) Design standards to be followed (b) Safety requirements  
(c) Pressure groups (d) Contractual obligations
- (10) If your company worked for a client in the issue which you feel is unethical, then the client should be approached before:  
(a) You go to the court (b) You resign from the job  
(c) Going to the public (d) Complain to the government
- (11) Environmental ethics can help address climate change issues which are primarily caused by:  
(a) Cruelty to Animals (b) Naturally occurring phenomenon  
(c) Agents causing human diseases (d) None of the above
- (12) While solving ethical conflicts, an individual can:  
(b) Engage legal council (b) Engage the public  
(c) Engage the project staff (d) None of the above
- (13) Frequently, the boundary between a legitimate gift and a bribe is:  
(a) Not defined by the company (b) Very subtle  
(c) Defined by the supplier (d) None of the above
- (14) Whistle blowing problem can be solved by:  
(a) Clear lines of communication (b) Corporate ethics culture  
(c) Meaningful access to high level officers (d) All of the above
- (15) Local people are important while organizing:  
(a) Meetings with contractors (b) Meetings with Project designers  
(c) Meetings with EIA experts (d) Public consultations
- (16) In Engineering, ethics is theory and practice about, but not limited to:  
(a) Accurate design of any project  
(b) Management capability of the Engineer  
(c) Implementing the recommendations of the supervisor  
(d) Practicing prescribed national code of conduct
- (17) Most of the engineering societies have codes of conduct that emphasize on:  
(a) Loyalty to the employer (b) Job security  
(c) Safety to the public (d) Completion of projects on time
- (18) Primarily a code of engineering ethics provides a framework for:  
(a) Low cost designs  
(b) Technical competency  
(c) Cost sharing practices among the beneficiaries  
(d) Ethical judgment
- (19) One of the four fundamental virtues to become a virtuous person is:  
(a) Technical knowledge (b) Efficiency  
(c) Wisdom (d) Assertiveness
- (20) One of the approaches to assessing ethical performance by an engineer is:  
(a) His Technical capability  
(b) His understanding of National Plans and Policies  
(c) His concern towards the society  
(d) His loyalty towards his family responsibility

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F. M. : 55

SECTION "B"

(Short answer questions)

[5Q × 3 = 15 marks]

Answer *ANY FIVE* of the following:

1. How do you explain "Ethics" and "Engineering ethics"?
2. Distinguish between duty ethics and right ethics.
3. What is 'technology transfer' and 'appropriate technology'?
4. How will you formulate brief for a project?
5. Write a short note on the concept of safety.
6. Discuss the relationship between professional responsibility and loyalty to company.

SECTION "C"

(Long answer questions)

[5Q × 8 = 40 marks]

Answer *ANY FIVE* of the following:

7. Where and how do moral problems arise in engineering?
8. Describe in detail the concept of 'Risk benefit analyses'.
9. Define and elucidate on Intellectual Property Rights.
10. Write a brief account on 'consulting engineering'.
11. What are the procedures to be followed for 'whistle blowing'? How can this be avoided?
12. Explain the role of engineers as managers.

