Question Booklet Alpha Code





Total Number of Questions: 100 Time: 75 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 100

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- 1. The Question Paper will be given in the form of a Question Booklet. There will be four versions of Question Booklets with Question Booklet Alpha Code viz. A, B, C & D.
- 2. The Question Booklet Alpha Code will be printed on the top left margin of the facing sheet of the Question Booklet.
- 3. The Question Booklet Alpha Code allotted to you will be noted in your seating position in the Examination Hall.
- 4. If you get a Question Booklet where the alpha code does not match to the allotted alpha code in the seating position, please draw the attention of the Invigilator IMMEDIATELY.
- The Question Booklet Serial Number is printed on the top right margin of the facing sheet. If your Question Booklet is un-numbered, please get it replaced by new Question Booklet with same alpha code.
- 6. The Question Booklet will be sealed at the middle of the right margin. Candidate should not open the Question Booklet, until the indication is given to start answering.
- 7. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, the candidate should check that the Question Booklet supplied to him/her contains all the 100 questions in serial order. The Question Booklet does not have unprinted or torn or missing pages and if so he/she should bring it to the notice of the Invigilator and get it replaced by a complete booklet with same alpha code. This is most important.
- 8. A blank sheet of paper is attached to the Question Booklet. This may be used for rough work.
- 9. Please read carefully all the instructions on the reverse of the Answer Sheet before marking your answers.
- Each question is provided with four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer.
 Choose the correct answer and darken the bubble corresponding to the question number using Blue or Black Ball Point Pen in the OMR Answer Sheet.
- 11. Each correct answer carries 1 mark and for each wrong answer 1/3 mark will be deducted. No negative mark for unattended questions.
- 12. No candidate will be allowed to leave the examination hall till the end of the session and without handing over his/her Answer Sheet to the Invigilator. Candidates should ensure that the Invigilator has verified all the entries in the Register Number Coding Sheet and that the Invigilator has affixed his/her signature in the space provided.
- 13. Strict compliance of instructions is essential. Any malpractice or attempt to commit any kind of malpractice in the Examination will result in the disqualification of the candidate.

A -2-

1.	Newton is the SI unit of A) Pressure C) Energy	•	Force Velocity
2.	The product of force and perpendicular dist A) Load arm C) Moment	B)	ce from axis of rotation is known as Effort arm Inertia
3.	Which of the following is a Scalar quantity 'A) Speed C) Velocity	B)	Force Momentum
4.	Which of the following is an example for Th A) Wheel barrow C) Lemon squeezer	B)	order lever ? Scissors Tweezers
5.	The ratio of shear stress to shear strain is A A) Bulk modulus C) Rigidity modulus	B)	wn as Young's modulus Torsion
6.	The rate of doing work is known as A) Energy C) Work done	,	Power Force
7.	Water in an overhead tank possesses A) Kinetic energy C) Strain energy	•	Potential energy All of the above
8.	The ratio of lateral strain to linear strain is kan a Poisson's ratio C) Moment of inertia	B)	wn as Torque Bulk Modulus
9.	Which of the following is the unit of power? A) J/Sec C) Horse power	B)	Watt All of the above
10.	In which of the following lever, fulcrum is in A) First order C) Third order	B)	tween load and effort ? Second order All of the above

A -3-

11.	Momentum is the product of mass and A) Force C) Velocity	,	Acceleration Stress
12.	Which of the following has no unit? A) Stress C) Mass	,	Strain Moment
13.	The ratio of frictional force to normal reaction A) Coefficient of friction C) Moment of inertia	B)	s known as Angle of friction Mechanical advantage
14.	The ratio of Ultimate stress to working stress A) Poisson's ratio C) Young's modulus	B)	s known as Factor of safety Breaking load
15.	According to which law "Within elastic limit s A) Newton's law C) Hooke's law	B)	ss is directly proportional to strain"? Joules law Charles law
16.	When a tensile force applied on a body of Young's modulus 'E'. Then change in lengt A) PL × AE C) PLE/A	h, I B)	
17.	What is the kinetic energy of a body of mas A) 320 KJ C) 160 KJ	B)	0 kg moving with a velocity 80 m/s ? 128 KJ 160 J
18.	Which of the following have same SI unit? A) Velocity and Force B) Mass and Density C) Energy and Power D) Energy and Work done		
19.	A spherical ball which is at rest on a horizo A) Stable equilibrium C) Neutral equilibrium	B)	flat surface is an example for Unstable equilibrium All of the above

20	 D. Friction can be reduced by A) Smoothening of contacting surfaces B) Applying lubricant in between contact C) Introducing material of low coefficient D) All of the above 	
2	 In a machine drawing hatching lines are g A) 35° C) 55° 	enerally drawn at an angle B) 45° D) 65°
22	2. In Triple start thread, Lead = A) $\frac{1}{3} \times \text{Pitch}$ C) Pitch	B) 3 × PitchD) 2 × Pitch
23	B. Diameter of Rivet means A) Shank diameter B) Head diameter C) Tail diameter D) All of the above	
24	 A welded joint is an example for A) Temporary joint B) Permanent joint C) Semi-permanent joint D) Screwed joint 	
2	5. Which of the following is an example for AA) Bush bearingB) Foot step bearingC) Ball bearingD) All of the above	anti friction bearing?
26	6. The component which is a metallic piece hub, parallel to the axis of shaft is known.A) KeyB) CouplingC) BushD) Rivet	<u> </u>

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27.	The difference between upper limit of sizeA) Basic sizeC) Actual size	and lower limit of size is known as B) Tolerance D) Clearance
28.	The angle of Acme thread is A) 60° C) 55°	B) 45° D) 29°
29.	In a riveted joint if "d" is the diameter of riv according to Unwins formula d = A) 3t	et and "t" is the thickness of plate. Then B) $6/\sqrt{t}$
	C) $6\sqrt{t}$	D) t
30.	Which of the following key is in the form of A) Gib head key C) Taper key	a segment of a circular disc? B) Woodruff key D) All of the above
31.	Which of the following component is used to A) Bearing C) Pulley	o connect shafts ? B) Coupling D) Rivet
32.	A Bolt is designated as M12. This means A) Length 12 mm B) Minor diameter 12 mm C) Major diameter 12 mm D) Pitch 12 mm	
33.	In a riveted joint, the distance between two a in the gauge line is known as	adjacent rivets in the same row measured
	A) Transverse pitchC) Marginal distance	B) Diagonal pitchD) Longitudinal pitch
34.	Which of the following component has thre A) Stud C) Key	ads on both ends ? B) Bolt D) Rivet
35.	Which of the following is a type of Rivet he A) Snap head C) Countersunk head	ad ? B) Pan head D) All of the above

Α

36.	The steam engine comes under the cates A) Internal combustion engine B) External combustion engine C) Turbine D) Compressor	gory of
37.	In an Otto engine, the combustion occur A) Constant pressure B) Constant temperature C) Constant volume D) Constant heat	at
38.	In a four stroke IC engine, the number of shaft is	stroke covered for one revolution of crank
	A) 4 C) 1	B) 2 D) 0.5
	0) 1	ט) ט.ט
39.	The hand priming pump is used in an eng A) at idling speed B) at full load C) at full speed D) at rest	gine, when the engine is
40.	If the thermostat valve is stuck in closed A) Engine gets over heat B) Engine gets over cooled C) Engine does not start D) Engine does not stop	position, what will be the result?
41.	What is the instrument used to check the A) Pitch gauge C) Radius gauge	valve tappet clearance of IC engine? B) Feeler gauge D) All of the above
42.	What is the purpose of dip stick used in a A) To check the oil density B) To check the oil temperature C) To check the oil pressure D) To check the oil level	n engine ?
A		-7-

43.	What is the equation for Frictional Horse PA) IHP – BHP C) IHP/BHP	Power (FHP) ? B) IHP + BHP D) IHP × BHP
44.	Which of the following quality determine but A) Viscosity C) Octane number	urning property of diesel fuel ? B) Volume D) Cetane number
45.	The clearance volume is 10 cc and the swep ratio?	t volume is 90 cc, what is the compression
	A) 8:1 C) 10:1	B) 9:1 D) 11:1
46.	Ignition advance is expressed in terms of A) Crank angle B) Millimetres of piston travel before TDC C) Time in milli seconds D) All of the above	
47.	The escape of burnt gases from the combucrankcase is called	ustion chamber past of the piston into the
	A) Gas loss C) Bypass	B) Blow by D) Passed gas
48.	In two stroke engine, what replaces the va A) Fines C) Notches	, ·
49.	The fuel is injected into the cylinder in dies A) Exactly at TDC after compression strok B) Exactly at BDC before compression str C) Approaching to TDC during compression D) Approaching to TDC during exhaust str	ke oke on stroke
50.	A square type engine A) has geometrically square shape B) has two vertical and horizontal cylinder C) has square cylinders D) has cylinder bore equal to stroke length	

51.	The maximum velocity in a circular pipe wA) the top of the pipeB) the bottom of the pipeC) the center of the pipeD) same in all direction	hen the flow is laminar occurs at
52.	Due to which of the following phenomena A) Sudden closure of valve in a pipe line B) Sudden opening of valve in a pipe line C) In-compressibility of fluid D) The material of the pipe line	water hammer is caused ?
53.	The venturimeter is used for measuring A) Pressure B) Flow rate C) Total energy D) Total head	
54.	The phenomenon by which a liquid rises normal level A) Capillarity C) Cohesion	into a thin glass tube above or below its B) Surface Tension D) Adhesion
55.	The viscosity of a liquid with A) increases B) decreases C) first decreases then increases D) first increases then decreases	increase in temperature.
56.	Surface Tension is expressed in terms of A) $\mathrm{N/m}$ C) $\mathrm{N/m}^2$	B) N ² /m D) N/m ³
57.	The channel without any cover at the top i A) Natural channel B) Open channel C) Artificial channel D) None of the above	s known as
Α.		

A -9-

58.	Force per unit area is called A) Pressure C) Surface Tension	B) StrainD) None of the above
59.	Pressure as the depth of the liquidal A) Increases B) Decreases C) Remains unchange D) None of the above	d increases.
60.	Bourdon tube pressure gauge is used to m A) Low C) High as well as low	easure pressure. B) High D) Static
61.	While starting the centrifugal pump, deliver A) Fully closed C) Half open	y valve is kept B) Fully open D) Any position
62.	In a centrifugal pump, the sum of suction h A) Manometric head C) Static head	ead and the delivery head is known as B) Total head D) Tank head
63.	In a reciprocating pump, the air vessels are u.A) To get continuous supply of liquid at a u.B) To save the power required to drive the C) To run the pump at a much higher spee D) All of the above	uniform rate pump
64.	Hydraulic turbines are classified based on A) Energy available at inlet of the turbine B) Direction of flow through vanes C) Head at inlet of the turbine D) All of the above	
65.	The hydraulic coupling belongs to the cates A) Energy absorbing machine B) Energy generating machine C) Energy transfer machine D) Power absorbing machine	gory of

A -10-

66.	A plane figure bounded by seven equal sideA) HexagonB) HeptagonC) OctagonD) Pentagon	es is called
67.	Out of the following which instrument is con A) Scale B) T-scale C) Set-squares D) Protractor	mmonly used to draw parallel lines?
68.	Portion of a circle, which is bounded by two called A) Sector B) Semi-circle C) Segment D) Ellipse	vo radii and part of the circumference is
69.	Name of the triangle, in which three sides a A) Isosceles triangle B) Right angled triangle C) Equilateral triangle D) Scalene triangle	and three angles are different.
70.	The number of faces for an Octagonal Pris A) 11 C) 10	m is B) 9 D) 8
71.	Name of the plane figure which has equal a 90 degree. A) Rhomboid C) Parallelogram	sides but angles are not equal to B) Square D) Rhombus
_	A right circular cone has num A) One C) Two	B) Three D) Zero
4	-11	-

73.	A line segment joining any two points on the A) Radius B) Chord C) Arc D) Diameter	ne circle is called
74.	Which of the following plane figure have dinot at right angle? A) Rhombus B) Parallelogram C) Trapezium D) Rectangle	agonals are equal and bisect each other
75.	The included (interior) angle of a regular part (A) 120 C) 90	entagon is degree. B) 108 D) 135
76.	A straight line can easily be divided into anA) Protractor and set squareB) Scale and set squareC) Divider and set squareD) T-square	y number of equal parts by using
77.	Name of the geometrical solid developed by side is	by a rectangle rotates about one of its
	A) CylinderC) Sphere	B) Cone D) Cuboid
78.	A regular hexagon contains 6 number of _ A) Scalene B) Isosceles C) Right angled D) Equilateral	,
79.	Two lines that makes an angle are called A) Segment C) Apex	B) Rays D) Vertex
Α	-12	2-

80.	Number of circles drawn within a circle, but A) Concentric circle B) Loop of circle C) Eccentric circle D) Inscribed circle	t different centers are called
81.	When a cylinder is cut by a section plane section is A) Rectangle B) Ellipse C) Circle D) Parabola	parallel to the axis, the true shape of the
82.	In a regular polygon, the interior angle is 90 number of sides of the polygon is	
	A) 5	B) 10
	C) 7	D) 8
83.	Out of the following which solid have four s A) Hexahedron B) Tetrahedron C) Octahedron D) Decahedron	similar faces of equilateral triangles
84.	A solid generated by the revolution of a perpendicular side is	right angled triangle about one of its
	A) Cone	B) Sphere
	C) Pyramid	D) Cylinder
85.	When the section plane is inclined to the at the section obtained is A) Hyperbola B) Parabola C) Ellipse D) Circle	axis and cut all the generators of a cone,
86.	Area of the largest triangle that can cut from A) lb/3	a rectangle of length "I" and breadth "b" is B) lb/2
	C) lb/∛	D) lb/4
Α	-13	3-

87.	Perimeter of a rectangular ground is 240 5:3, length of the ground is A) 75 meter B) 40 meter C) 45 meter D) 80 meter	meter and ratio of length to breadth is
88.	If radius of a sphere is doubled, then its vo A) 2 C) 4	lume will increase times. B) 3 D) 8
89.	What is the height of a tank of 2000 liter cap 1 meter?	pacity having length 2 meter and breadth
	A) 2 meter C) 1 meter	B) 0.5 meterD) 0.25 meter
90.	What will be the area of circular ring of out 10 millimeter? A) 59.66 B) 28.26 C) 128.74 D) 108.26	er diameter 10 centimeter and thickness
91.	Total surface area of a Hemisphere of radi A) $2\pi r^2$ C) $2\pi r$	us "r" can be find out by the equation B) $4\pi r^2$ D) $3\pi r^2$
92.	Area of a square is 100 sq.cm, what will be A) 200 sq.cm B) 141 sq.cm C) 173 sq.cm D) 50 sq.cm	the area of the square of its diagonal?
93.	In a cylinder, the radius is doubled and the l A) Halved C) Double	neight is halved, then its volume will be B) Same D) Four times

 95. The diameter of two cones are equal and their curved surface area are in the ratio of 4:7. The ratio of their slant heights are A) 7:4 B) 4:7 C) 4:3 D) 3:4 96. Total surface area of a cube of side "a" is A) 6a² B) 4a² C) a³ D) 6a³ 97. The volume of sphere of radius "r" is A) 1/3 πr³ B) 2/3 πr³ C) 4/3 πr³ D) 4πr² 98. Liter is the unit of cubic capacity, the capacity of a tank of length, breadth and heights are in the ration of their curved surface area are in the ration of the ration of their curved surface area are in the ration of the ration of their curved surface area are in the ration of the ration of their curved surface area are in the ration of the ration of their curved surface area are in the ration of the ra	า ?
96. Total surface area of a cube of side "a" is A) $6a^2$ B) $4a^2$ C) a^3 D) $6a^3$ 97. The volume of sphere of radius "r" is A) $\frac{1}{3}\pi r^3$ B) $\frac{2}{3}\pi r^3$ C) $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$ D) $4\pi r^2$	atio
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A) $\frac{1}{3}\pi r^3$ B) $\frac{2}{3}\pi r^3$ C) $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$ D) $4\pi r^2$	
3	
3	
98. Liter is the unit of cubic capacity, the capacity of a tank of length, breadth and hei	
are one foot is liter.	ght
A) 6.28 B) 28.317	
C) 30.5 D) 35.315	
99. What will be the radius of the largest circle that can be drawn in a triangle of an 100 sq.cm and perimeter 50 cm?	rea
A) 2 cm B) 3 cm	
C) 4 cm D) 0.5 cm	
100. Curved surface area of a cylinder of radius "r" and height "h" is	
A) 2πrh B) πrh	
C) $2\pi r(r + h)$ D) $2\pi r^2 h$	

Space for Rough Work

A -16-