Reg No.:

Name:

APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSIT

B.Tech Degree S6 (R,S) / S6 (PT) (R,S) Examination May 2024 (2019 Scheme

Course Code: MET 308 Course name: COMPREHENSIVE COURSE WORK

Duration: 1Hour Max. Marks: 50 Instructions: (1) Each question carries one mark. No negative marks for wrong answers (2) Total number of questions: 50 ⁽³⁾ All questions are to be answered. Each question will be followed by 4 possible answers of which only ONE is correct. (4) If more than one option is chosen, it will not be considered for valuation. 1. Specific weight of a fluid is defined as None of these Weight per b) Mass per unit С Weight per unit d) a) unit volume volume area The viscosity of a gaswith increase of temperature 2. C Remains First decreases Increases d) Decreases b) a) then increases unchanged 3. The differential manometers are used for The difference of d) Used to measure Measuring fluid c) Measuring b) a) the gauge pressure flow pressure pressure between pressure at a the two points in a point pipe The force exerted by a static fluid on a vertical horizontal or an inclined plane immersed 4. surface is $F = mgA\overline{h}$ $F = \rho g A \overline{h}$ $F = \frac{\rho g \bar{h}}{A}$ c) d) $F = \rho g A h \sigma \vartheta$ a) b) The point at which the body starts to oscillating when it is tilted is called 5. Centre of gravity Radius of d) Centre of Meta centre a) b) c) gyration buoyancy In a Lagrangian method..... is flowed during motion and its velocity, 6. acceleration, density etc. Are studied d) Below or above b) Single fluid Between two At a point in c) a) the flow particle points the flow In a compressible flow the with time 7. Viscosity remains Depends on the d) Density Velocity c) a) b) un changed velocity Changes . Remains unchanged In a uniform flow 8.

a)	Velocity does not with respect to space	b)	Velocity changes with time	c)	Density and mass flow changes with time.	d)	The particles are moved in straight line
Ven	turi meter is wor	king	under the principl	le of			
a)	Newtons law of viscosity	b)	Bernoulli's principle	c)	Continuity principle	d)	Momentum principle
The	energy loss due				Needens	d) -	Bernoulli's
a)	Dracy's formula	b)	Reynold's number	C	viscosity number	u)	principle
In a	macroscopic view	whi	ch of the following	stater	nent is true		
°a)	Certain quantity of matter is considered without the events occurring at the molecular level being taken into	b)	Matter in molecular level is considered	c)	The flow matter is considered	d)	Mass of the system whole considered
	account		d this land final	stata	of the system is		
In a a)	thermodynamic c Identical	b)	Different	c)	Changes the mass	d)	Mass at the initial state is higher than
1			harmomator which	of the	e following property	is use	tinal state ed to measure the
In a tem	constant volume	gas t	nermometer, when	or un	e lonowing property		
a)	Volume	b)	Pressure	c)	Thermal emf	d)	Mass
The	e thermodynamic v	work	is a				
a)	Point function	b)	Path function	c)	End point function	d)	Quasi static function
Un	der what conditior	the	work done is equal	to \int_1^2	pdV		
a)	During equilibrium condition	b)	Process is quasistatic	()	End state point is same	d)	During the point function.
In a	a throttling proces	S				I.	T/:
a)	Change in kinetic and potential energy happens	b)	NO heat transfer	c)	NO change in kinetic energy potential energy and NO heat transfer	d)	changed to potential energy
Th	e equation $TdS =$	dU ·	+ pdV can be applied	ed to	the processes which	ale	None of the above
a)	Only reversible	; b)	Only irreversible	; c)	Reversible or irreversible	d) Va st	200 K. The data refers
A to	heat engine is sup	plied	with 300kJ/s heat a	it 600	K and rejects 100 K.	is at .	
	a) Ven a) The a) In a a) In a a) In a tem a) Un a) Un a) Un a) The a) The a) The a) A to	a) Velocity does not with respect to space Venturi meter is work a) Newtons law of viscosity The energy loss due a) Dracy's formula In a macroscopic view a) Certain quantity of matter is considered without the events occurring at the molecular level being taken into account In a thermodynamic of a) Identical In a constant volume temperature a) Volume The thermodynamic of a) Point function Under what condition a) Point function In a throttling proces a) Change in kinetic and potential energy happens The equation $TdS =$ a) Only reversible A heat engine is sup to	a) Velocity does b) not with respect to space Venturi meter is working a) Newtons law b) of viscosity The energy loss due to fri a) Dracy's b) formula In a macroscopic view white a) Certain b) quantity of matter is considered without the events occurring at the molecular level being taken into account In a thermodynamic cycle a) Identical b) In a constant volume gas the temperature a) Volume b) The thermodynamic work a) Point function b) Under what condition the a) During b) equilibrium condition In a throttling process a) Change in b) kinetic and potential energy happens The equation $TdS = dU$ a) Only reversible b) A heat engine is supplied to	a) Velocity does b) Velocity changes not with with time respect to space Venturi meter is working under the principle a) Newtons law b) Bernoulli's of viscosity principle The energy loss due to friction in a pipe is a) Dracy's b) Reynold's number In a macroscopic view which of the following a) Certain b) Matter in quantity of molecular level is considered without the events occurring at the molecular level being taken into account In a thermodynamic cycle the initial and final a) Identical b) Different In a constant volume gas thermometer, which temperature a) Volume b) Pressure The thermodynamic work is a a) Point function b) Path function Under what condition the work done is equal a) During b) Process is equilibrium quasistatic condition In a throttling process a) Change in b) NO heat transfer kinetic and potential energy happens The equation $TdS = dU + pdV$ can be applif a) Only reversible b) Only irreversible A heat engine is supplied with 300kJ/s heat a to	a) Velocity does b) Velocity changes c) not with with time respect to space Venturi meter is working under the principle of a) Newtons law b) Bernoulli's c) of viscosity principle The energy loss due to friction in a pipe is giver a) Dracy's b) Reynold's C formula number In a macroscopic view which of the following stater a) Certain b) Matter in c) quantity of molecular level is considered without the events occurring at the molecular level being taken into account In a thermodynamic cycle the initial and final state a) Identical b) Different c) In a constant volume gas thermometer, which of the temperature a) Volume b) Pressure c) The thermodynamic work is a a) Point function b) Path function c) Under what condition the work done is equal to \int_{1}^{2} a) During b) Process is -c) equilibrium condition In a throttling process a) Change in b) NO heat transfer c) kinetic and potential energy happens The equation $TdS = dU + pdV$ can be applied to a) Only reversible b) Only irreversible c) A heat engine is supplied with 300kJ/s heat at 6000 to	a) Velocity does b) Velocity changes c) Density and mass flow changes with time respect to space Venturi meter is working under the principle of a) Newtons law b) Bernoulli's c) Continuity principle The energy loss due to friction in a pipe is given by a) Dracy's b) Reynold's C Newtons number In a macroscopic view which of the following statement is true a) Certain b) Matter in c) The flow matter is considered without the events considered considered without the events considered without the events coccurring at the molecular level being taken into account In a thermodynamic cycle the initial and final state of the system is a) Identical b) Different c) Changes the mass In a constant volume gas thermometer, which of the following property temperature a) Volume b) Pressure c) Thermal emf The thermodynamic work is a a) Point function b) Path function c) End point function Under what condition the work done is equal to $\int_1^2 pdV$ a) During b) Process is condition In a thing b) Process is condition In a thread b) NO heat transfer c) NO change in kinetic and potential energy and NO heat transfer The equation $TdS = dU + pdV$ can be applied to the processes which a) Only reversible b) Only irreversible c) Reversible or irreversible or irr	a) Velocity does b) Velocity changes c) Density and mass d) flow changes with time respect to space Venturi meter is working under the principle of a) Newtons law b) Bernoulli's c) Continuity d) principle The energy loss due to friction in a pipe is given by a) Dracy's b) Reynold's C Newtons d) formula number In a macroscopic view which of the following statement is true a) Certain b) Matter in considered considered without the events occurring at the molecular level is considered without the events occurring at the molecular level is considered being taken into account In a thermodynamic cycle the initial and final state of the system is a) Identical b) Different c) Changes the mass d) In a constant volume gas thermometer, which of the following property is use temperature a) Volume b) Pressure c) Thermal emf d) The thermodynamic over is a a) Point function b) Path function c) End point d) function in a throttling process is condition In a throttling process is condition the work done is equal to $\int_{1}^{2} pdV$ a) During b) Process is condition function the visco sis condition In a throttling process is condition function b) Path function c) End point is d) same condition In a throttling process is condition In throttling process is condition In

10		cycle		o) meversible	cycle	c)	Impossible cycl	e c	d) None of the above
19	l t	n order to increa o low temperature	ise the	work capacity of	energy	' tran	sferred by heat tr	ansfei	r from high temperature
	ä	a) Temperature difference should be increased	e j	b) Temperature difference sh be decreased	ould	c)	Higher temperature should be increased keepin	d	l) Low temperature should be lowered
20	G	ibbs function is	expres	sed as			temperature difference same	B	
	a) $U + pV - 7$	rs b	b) $U + pV - T$	'dS	c)	ll + dndV - T	. J)	
21	T	he bond formed	betwee	en the acceptance	and do	natio	0 of electrons be	tween	aU + pV - TS
	a) Covalent bor	nd b) Ionic bond		-)	Metallic hand	tween	elements are called
22	He	ow many lattice	are the	ere in a SC struct	ire	.,		d)	Compound bond
22	a)	Four	b) Two	C	:) (One	d)	Three
23	M	iller indices repr	esent						
24	a) Th	Orientation of electrons e ability of a ma	f b) terial t	Orientation of atom o withstand press	C Sure ind) (p	Drientation of a lane of atoms	d)	Orientation of number of atoms
	a)	Plasticity	b)	Elasticity	C) P	orosity	wn as	
25	The	e mechanism exp	olainin	g the generation	of mult	inle (dislocations in	d) .~	Fluidity
	pla:	ne in crystal is k	nown	as	ormun	ipic (disideations in spe	ecified	d well spaced slip
•	u)	mechanism	i b)	Frank read source	c)) D	islocation	d)	Super cooling
26	The	parameter whic the perfect lattic	h quar ce is kr	ntifies the different nown as	nce betw	ween	the distorted latt	ice are	ound the dislocation
	• a)	Miller indices	b)	Burger vector	c)	Fr	ank read source	d)	None of these
27	The know	system which sl wn as	nows a	complete solubi	lity of e	each	other in solid pha	se and	answers I liquid phase is
- 28	a) The	Isomorphous system plastic deformat	b) ion in	Single phase system metals is known	c) as	M sys	ono crystal stem	d)	None of the above
	a)	Slip	b)	Rigidity	c)	Cra	ack	d)	None of the
29	In tw	inning which of	the sta	atement is true				u)	None of these
20	a)	Orientation difference happens across the plane	b)	Orientation remains unchanged	c)	Ori hap pla	ientation opens in wide ne	d)	It frequently occurs in hexagonal close-
30	Kules	s that govern the	forma	tion of substantia	l sold s	oluti	ons between two	metal	s are known as
31	a) Tho -	Free thumb rule	b) 	Hume Rothery's rule	c)	Gib	b's phase rule	d)	None of the above
51	ne p	Toperty of mould	ding sa	nd which allows	gases p	asse	s through it is		
	a)	riowability	b) (Corrosivity	c)	Porc	osity	d) 1	Plasticity

32	A is a sand or metal insert used to shape any part of a casting that cannot be shaped by the primary removable pattern									
22	a) Fattern Defects coourring du	b) Sprue	c) Chapters u) Cores							
33	a) Shrinkage	b) Crack	all g system is known as							
24	Which of the followi	b) Clack	relieving							
34		h) Uardaning	a) Case hardening d) Quanching							
• -	a) Annealing	b) Hardening	c) Case hardening (1) Quenching							
35	The process of heat treatment that requires a rapid cool from a high temperature is called									
	a) Quenching	b) Annealing	c) Hardening d) Tempering							
36	Which NDT technique given below used for the welded joints?									
	a) Acid etch test	b) Free bend test	c) Eddy current test d) Back bend tes	t						
37	What is a terminate mixture									
	a) A mixture of Al powder and iron oxide	b) A mixture of Al oxide and copper oxide	c) Mixture of copper d) Mixture of Al and iron oxide oxide and cop oxide	per						
38	Friction welding is			1						
39	a) Molten state welding A hammer drop onto	b) Plasma state welding the metal to mould it int	c) Solid state d) Molten metal welding welding o the shape of the die is known as	роог						
	a) Drop forging	b) Open-die forging	c) Close die forging d) None of these							
40	Which one is the def	fect in forging								
10	a) Inclusion	b) Cold shut	c) Process hole d) None of these							
41	Various kinematic na	airs are given below. Cho	ose the higher pair							
71	a) Roller bearing	b) Tooth gear in	c) Cam and follower d) All of the abo	ve						
	a) Koner bearing	mesh								
42	In a reciprocating engine									
*	a) Piston gudgeon pin form kinematic link	b) Piston gudgeon pin form one kinematic link	c) Piston gudgeon d) None of the al pin and statements are connecting rod form kinematic	oove true						
43	The kinematic chain having N links will have									
	a) N-1 inversions	b) N inversions	c) N-2 inversions d) N-3 inversion	S						
44	A mechanism having n links will have the number of instantaneous centres equal to									
	a) 2n	b) n(n-1)	c) $(n-2)$ d) $n(n-1)/2$							
45	In a four-bar mechanism the mechanical advantage is maximum when the velocity ratio is									
	a) Maximum	b) Minimum	c) 1 d) 1/2							
46	The direction of Cori	iolis's component accele	ation is such that it							
	a) Leads the sliding velocity vector by 90 ⁰	b) Lags the sliding velocity vector by 90 ⁰	c) Is parallel to the d) Depends upor sliding velocity vector. acceleration	ı the ıl						

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47	The	cams are classifie	d on	the basis of					
	a)	Surface in contact between cams and follower	b)	Types of movement of the follower on the cam	c)	Line of motion of follower with respect to axis of cam	d)	All of the above	
48	The	path described by	the	trace point as referre	ed to a	a cam is known as			
	a)	Base circle	b)	Prime circle	c)	Pitch circle	d)	None of the above	
49	The stroke of the follower is equal to								
	a)	Half the travel of the follower from base circle	b)	Maximum travel of the follower from the base circle	c)	Half the travel of the follower from Pitch circle	d)	maximum travel of the follower from pitch circle	
50	Automobile engines normally use cam and follower arrangement								
	a)	With knife edge follower	b)	Roller follower	c)	Mushroom follower with flat face	d)	Mushroom follower with spherical face	