answer the following questions:

	The angle between centripetal accelera	tion a	and tangential acceleration is?
1	-A. 0°	C.	900
	B. 45°	D.	100°
2	A particle having position vector of a particle will be:	articl	e in S.I units is $\vec{r} = 4t^2\hat{i} + 3t^2\hat{j} + 2t\hat{k}$,
	A. 4 m /s ²	C.	5 m /s ²
	B. 10 m /s ²	D.	None of these
3	A mortar shell is fired with the velocity range of shell	of 1	0 m/s at an angle of 45°, Calculate
	A. 9 m	C.	11.2 m
	B. 10.2 m	D.	11.2 cm
4 .	A rock is released from the top of a ver the rock travel in the first 7 seconds of	y hig its fr	ee-fall? (Assume no air friction.)
	A. 120.05 m	C.	240.1 m
5	B. 60.2 m	D.	None of these
	If 'I' is the moment of inertia and 'E' is then its angular momentum will be		
	A. √(EI)	_	El
	B. 2EI	D.	√(2EI)
6.	A circular thin disc of mass 4 kg has a inertia about an axis passing through of the disc (in kgm²)	the e	dge and perpendicular to the plane
	A. 0.24	C.	0.16
_	B. 0.96	D.	10-30- 1-1 30-50-
7	A round disc of moment of inertia l ₂ and passing through its centre is n		
	inertia l ₁ rotating with an angular ve final angular velocity of the combination	locit	
• •	inertia l ₁ rotating with an angular ve	locit	, 'ω' about the same axis. The
•	inertia l ₁ rotating with an angular ve final angular velocity of the combination	locit n of	y 'ω' about the same axis. The discs is:
8	inertia l ₁ rotating with an angular ve final angular velocity of the combination A. l ₂ ω/(l ₁ + l ₂)	n of C.	y 'ω' about the same axis. The discs is: ω (1± 2)ω/ γ
8	inertia l ₁ rotating with an angular ve final angular velocity of the combination A. l ₂ ω/(l ₁ + l ₂) B. l ₁ ω/(l ₁ + l ₂) A particle moves with constant angular version and the second seco	n of C.	y 'ω' about the same axis. The discs is: ω (1.±12)ω//γ mentulni, what is true out of the
8	inertia l ₁ rotating with an angular verifinal angular velocity of the combination A. l ₂ ω/(l ₁ + l ₂) B. l ₁ ω/(l ₁ + l ₂) A particle moves with constant angular verification in the constant angular verification. A. Torque will be non zero but constant.	or of C.	y 'w' about the same axis. The discs is: ω ((1±12)ω/(γ mention what is true out of the Linear momentum and displacement are parallel to each other
8	inertia l ₁ rotating with an angular verifinal angular velocity of the combination A. l ₂ ω/(l ₁ + l ₂) B. l ₁ ω/(l ₁ + l ₂) A particle moves with constant angular verification in the combination	C. D.	y 'ω' about the same axis. The discs is: ω (l₁+l₂)ω/lγ ment of the linear momentum and displacement are parallel to each other None of these by 10%, isothermally, then its
	inertia l ₁ rotating with an angular verbinal angular velocity of the combination A. l ₂ ω/(l ₁ + l ₂) B. l ₁ ω/(l ₁ + l ₂) A particle moves with constant angular following: A. Torque will be non zero but constant. B. Torque will be zero. If the pressure of an ideal gas is decreased.	C.	y 'ω' about the same axis. The discs is: ω (l₁+l₂)ω/lγ ment of the linear momentum and displacement are parallel to each other None of these by 10%, isothermally, then its
	inertia I ₁ rotating with an angular verifinal angular velocity of the combination A. I ₂ ω/(I ₁ + I ₂) B. I ₁ ω/(I ₁ + I ₂) A particle moves with constant angular verification of the constant angular verification. A. Torque will be non zero but constant. B. Torque will be zero. If the pressure of an ideal gas is decreased an ideal gas is decreased.	C. D.	y 'w' about the same axis. The discs is: ω (1±12)w/ly mentum, what is true out of the Linear momentum and displacement are parallel to each other None of these by 10%, isothermally, then its Increases by 9%
	inertia I ₁ rotating with an angular verifinal angular velocity of the combination A. I ₂ ω/(I ₁ + I ₂) B. I ₁ ω/(I ₁ + I ₂) A particle moves with constant angular following: A. Torque will be non zero but constant. B. Torque will be zero. If the pressure of an ideal gas is decreased under the constant of the pressure of	C. D. ased	y 'w' about the same axis. The discs is: ω (lı±l₂)ω/lτ mentulni what is true out of the Linear momentum and displacement are parallel to each other None of these by 10%, isothermally, then its Increases by 9% None of these
9	inertia I ₁ rotating with an angular verbinal angular velocity of the combination A. I ₂ ω/(I ₁ + I ₂) B. I ₁ ω/(I ₁ + I ₂) A particle moves with constant angular following: A. Torque will be non zero but constant. B. Torque will be zero. If the pressure of an ideal gas is decrevolume will A. Increase by 11.1% B. Increase by 10.1%	C. D. ased	y 'w' about the same axis. The discs is: ω (lı±l₂)ω/lτ mentum, what is true out of the Linear momentum and displacement are parallel to each other None of these by 10%, isothermally, then its Increases by 9% None of these f the gas, is equal
9	inertia I ₁ rotating with an angular versional angular velocity of the combination A. I ₂ ω/(I ₁ + I ₂) B. I ₁ ω/(I ₁ + I ₂) A particle moves with constant angular following: A. Torque will be non zero but constant. B. Torque will be zero. If the pressure of an ideal gas is decrevolume will A. Increase by 11.1% B. Increase by 10.1% Translational kinetic energy for one mide. A. 3/2 RT B. ½ RT	D. D. ased	y 'w' about the same axis. The discs is: ω (1±12)w/l mentum and displacement are parallel to each other None of these by 10%, isothermally, then its Increases by 9% None of these f the gas, is equal 3/2 kT
9	inertia I ₁ rotating with an angular versional angular velocity of the combination A. I ₂ ω/(I ₁ + I ₂) B. I ₁ ω/(I ₁ + I ₂) A particle moves with constant angular following: A. Torque will be non zero but constant. B. Torque will be zero. If the pressure of an ideal gas is decrevolume will A. Increase by 11.1% B. Increase by 10.1% Translational kinetic energy for one mide. A. 3/2 RT	D. D. ased	y 'w' about the same axis. The discs is: ω (1±12)w/l mentum and displacement are parallel to each other None of these by 10%, isothermally, then its Increases by 9% None of these f the gas, is equal 3/2 kT

- 1	Oscillate perpendicular to each other and also to the direction of	
	light	
2	What is not must for the propagation of I	Electromagnetic waves
ı	A. medium	C. electric field
1	B. magnetic field	D. a charge
3	B. magnetic field The work function of Na is greater that irradiated with yellow light, then the K.I. Na surface as compared to the K.E. of the	en that of K. If both the others in the E. of the emitted photoelectrons in the K surface will the photoelectrons in the K surface will
	A. Less	C. More
		D. Cannot be determined .
14	B. Same The Half Life of a radioactive substance one eighth of the radioactivity in a same	is 6 hours. After how much time will ble remain?
	A. 12	C. 15
	B. 18	D. 24
15	The Radioactive Decay Law is expresse	d by
	A. a linear function	C. a quadratic function
	- interpretation	D : an exponential function
16	The electron affinity of chlorine is 349 k the formation of chloride?	
	A. Cl (s) + e ⁻ → Cl ⁻ (s) + 349 kJ	C. Cl (s) + 349 kJ + e → Cl (s)
	- OL() + - Ot (a) + 240 kl	D. Cl (g) + 349 kJ + e → Cl (g)
17	Which set of elements has the stronges gaseous state?	t tendency to form positive ions in their
	A. Li, Na, K	C. F, Cl, Br
	B. Be, Mg, Ca	D. O, S, Se
18	Out of these diatomic molecules C2, N2,	O ₂ , F ₂ which has maximum bond order
	A. C ₂	C₁ ·N₂
	B. O ₂	D. F ₂
19	Which of the following ions would have	the smallest ionic radius?
	A. O ² - / A	C. Cl
	B. Mg ²⁺	D. Al ³⁺
20	The geometry and type of hybrid orbita	
	A. Linear, sp	C. Tetrahedral, sp ³
	B. Trigonal planar, sp ²	D. Pyramidal, sp ³
21	Which statement does not explain why together?	
	They have the same number of valence electrons	C. They tend to have the same electronegativities
	They tend to have similar oxidation number	D. They tend to have the same chemical reactivity
22	What is the empirical formula for a column and 82.68% carbon	mpound that contains 17.32% hydrogen
	A. C ₆ H	C. CH ₄
	B C.H.	D. C₂H ₆
23	Uncertainty in position of a particle of uncertainty in velocity (m s 1) is (Plan	20 g in space is 10 ³⁴ m. Hence,

24	B. 2.2 x 10	Lo Litala are respectively:
1		c 0.3
	A. 3, 0	C. 0, 3
	B. 2, 0	D. 2,1
25	The values of four quantum numbers I=0, m=0 and s=+1/2. The element is :	
	A. V	C. Na
	B. K .	D. Sc
26	What is the oxidation number of phos	
	A. –VI	C. +V
	B. II	D. +VI
27	Which one of the following is not a for	rm of chemical bonding?
	Covalent bonding	C. Ionic bonding
	B. Hydrogen bonding	D. Metallic bonding
28	According to the Bohr model of the at	om
	Electrons in orbit around nuclei lose energy so slowly	C. Quantum theory is not applicable to the ultra-structure of an atom.
	Electrons around a nucleus can have only certain particular energies and can only occupy certain specific orbits at particular distances from the nucleus	
29	Calculate the molarity of NaOH in solut water of 250 mL of the solution	tion prepared by dissolving its 2g in
	A. 0.2 mol L ⁻¹	C. 0.1 mol L ⁻¹
-	B. 0.4 mol L ⁻¹	D. 0.02 mol L ⁻¹
0	The wave function $\Psi(psi)$	
	A. Represents the particle function associated with a wave	C. A large value of psi square indicates the strong possibility of the particle's presence
	It is not related to quantum theory and de Broglie waves	D. A small value of psf square indicates the strong possibility of the
	Amla (gooseberries) is the richest sour	ce Thick vitamin?
' -	C VILGITIALITY	-Si Vitamin C
. F		1-07 Vitamin C
· ji	B. Vitamin B	D 164
	Which of the following elements is a me	D 164
	Which of the following elements is a me A. S	D. Vitamin D
	Which of the following elements is a me A. S B. Se	D. Vitamin D etal? C. Cl
	Which of the following elements is a me A. S B. Se	D. Vitamin D etal? C. Cl
	Which of the following elements is a me A. S B. Se Indian Constitution was amended for the	D. Vitamin D etal? C. Cl D. Ga e first-time in —
I A B	Which of the following elements is a me A. S 3. Se Indian Constitution was amended for the A. 1950 3. 1952	D. Vitamin D etal? C. Cl D. Ga e first-time in — C. 1951
I A B	Which of the following elements is a me A. S 3. Se Indian Constitution was amended for the A. 1950 3. 1952	D. Vitamin D etal? C. Cl D. Ga e first-time in — C. 1951
I A B	Which of the following elements is a me A. S B. Se Indian Constitution was amended for the A. 1950 B. 1952 Which of the following states has the lar	D. Vitamin D etal? C. Cl D. Ga e first-time in — C. 1951 D. 1953 gest representation in the Lok Sabbas
E III A B W	Which of the following elements is a med. S. Se and an Constitution was amended for the second seco	D. Vitamin D etal? C. Cl D. Ga e first-time in — C. 1951 D. 1953 gest representation in the Lok Sabbas
E II A B W A B	Which of the following elements is a me A. S B. Se Indian Constitution was amended for the A. 1950 B. 1952 Which of the following states has the lar	D. Vitamin D etal? C. Cl D. Ga e first-time in — C. 1951 D. 1953 rgest representation in the Lok Sabha? C. Madhya Pradesh

		. 24
•	 A. These are highly polished 	C. These are monolithic
	The shaft of pillars is tapering in shape	D. These are parts of architectural structures
36	The river most mentioned in early Vec	
	A. Sindhu	C. Sarasvati
	B. Sutudri	D. Ganga
37		How many cats are required to catch 100
	A. 100	C. 10
	B. 20	D. 50
38	Choose the correct alternative to fill in pattern. 4, 9, 13, 22, 35, ?	n the blank that will continue the same
	A. 57	C., 63
	B. 60	D. 75
39	Which of the following was a recomm	endation of Hunter's Commission?
	A. Women's education	C. Gradual withdrawal of state support from higher education
	New regulation for the organized senates system	Introduction of civic education at college and university level
40	Choose the correct meaning of the ph Smell a rat	rrase/idiom-
	A. To act unfairly	C. To have reason for suspect
	B. To talk boastfully	D. To discourage
41	Where was the final match of Cricket	World Cup 2015 held?
	A. Melbourne	C. Sydney
	B. Wellington	D. Auckland
42 .	Who is the Chief Minister of Gujarat?	
	A. Narendra Modi	C. Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar
	B. Anandiben Patel	D. K. Chandrashekar Rao
43	What is meaning of underlined idiom I am afraid he is burning the candle at	
	A. Becoming overgenerous	C. Wasting his money
	B. Overtaxing his energies	D. Losing his objectives
44	What is meaning of underlined idiom in the organised society of today no in furrow.	in the following sentence? ndividual or nation can <u>plough a lonely</u>
GH .	A. Remain unaffected	C. Do without the help of others
	B. Survive in isolation	D. Remain non-aligned
15	Ganga is a sacred river:	
	A. The	C. An
•	B. A	D. None
6	Gandhi ji on charkha every day	
	A. was spinning	C. had spun
		D. spun
17	B. spins This is best player I have ever	
۴,		
.	A. a	C. Both (A) and (B)
2	The same of the sa	
48	B. the My brother football in the sa	D. None of these ame club to which I am associated.

- 1		A.	play	To	. played
L		B.	plays	_). Is playing
	49	Joh	n says, "I shall go there". Indirect r	arra	
		A.	John said that he went there.	C	. John says that he went there.
-		B.	John says that he will go there.		. John said that I will go there.
.	50	Rob	ert will say to me, "I am your classr tence is -	nate	e". Indirect narration form of this
		A.	Robert will tell me that he is my classmate.	С	 Robert will tell me that he will be m classmate.
		В.	Robert will tell me that he was my classmate.		. Robert said me that he is my classmate.
1	51	If a+	b=1, then $\sum_{r=0}^{n} C(n,r)a^{r}b^{n-r}$ is equa	l to	
4		A.	1	C.	. 0
		B.	n ·	D.	
5	2	Let S follo	S(K) = 1+3+5+ wing is true? S(K) does not imply S(K+1)	+(2)	K-1) = 3+K ² . Then which of the
		В.	S(K) imply S(K+1)	_	S(1) is correct Principle of mathematical induction can be used to prove the formula
5	3	Let c	α and β are the roots of equation α^2 -	v+1	
	Ī	A.	-1	C.	
1	-	В.	2		
5	4		-		-2
			0, b>0, c>0, then (a+b)(b+c)(c+a) is g		iter than
	- 1-	_	2(a+b+c)	C.	
-	-		6abc	D.	Babc مر المحالية المحالية المحالية
55			number of four digit odd numbers	that	can be Jormed using 0,1,2,3,5,7 a
	1	Α	216	18	100
_		B	375	3	720
56	1	an9°	+ tan81º +tan27º +tan63º =		
1	-		4√5	C.	√5/4
_	_		4	D.	
57	. 1	n a tr	riangle ABC, cosA + 2cosB + cosC	= 2,	then a,b,c are in
			H.P.		A.P.
	E	3. (3.P	D.	None of these
58	h le	ength	staff 10m high stands at the centre ontal. At the top of the flagstaff eac of each side of triangle is	of	an equilateral triangle, which is
	A	. 6	3√3	C.	5√6
	В	. 4	√6	D.	6√5
59	T		quation of sin ⁶ x + cos ⁶ x = a has a re		
	A		.5 ≤ a ≤ 1	C:	
	В		.25≤a≤1		-1 ≤a ≤ 1
60	-			D.	0≤a≤0.5
00			$\Theta = \tan \phi + \cot \phi$, then a value of Θ	+ф	is.
	A	. п	/2	C.	π/3

		2A
,	Β. π/4	D. 11
61	If C is the reflection of A(2,4) in x-axis	s and B is the reflection of C in y-axis, then
	[AB] is	
	A. 20	C. 4√5
	B. 2√5	D. 4
62	The circles $x^2 + y^2 = 9$ and $x^2 + (y-5)^2 = 9$	= 16
	A. Touch each other internally	C. Do not intersect
	B. Touch each other externally	D. Cut orthogonally
63	The axis of the parabola, 9y2-16x-	12y - 57 = 0
	A. 3y = 2	C. y=0
	B. 16x + 61 = 0	D. None of these
64	The eccentricity of an ellipse, with its directrices is x=4, then the equation	s centre at the origin is 0.5. If one of the of an ellipse is
	A. $4x^2 + 3y^2 = 12$	C. $3x^2 + 4y^2 = 1$
	B. $3x^2 + 4y^2 = 12$	D. $4x^2 + 3y^2 = 11$
65	The locus of the equation, (x2+y2) (x2	$+y^2+x+y$) = 0 is
	A. A straight line	C. A circle with centre at origin
	B. A circle through the origin	D. None of these
66	If $\sin^{-1} x + \sin^{-1} (1 - x) + \cos^{-1} x = 0$	then x is equal to
	A 0	C. 2
	B. 1	D. None of these
67	Matrices A and B will be inverse of e	each other only if
	A. AB = BA	C. AB = 0, BA = 1
	B. AB = BA = 0	D. None of these
68	A simplex in two dimension is	
	A triangle	C. both triangle and rectangle.
	B. rectangle	D. none of these
69	$\frac{d^2x}{dy^2} \text{equal to}$	
	A. $-\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)^{-1}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^{-3}$	C. $-\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^{-3}$
	B. $\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^{-2}$	$D. \left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)^{-1}$
70 .	$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 x dx \text{ equal to}$	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	$A = \frac{\pi}{4}$	$\begin{array}{c c} C. & \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \hline D. & \pi \end{array}$
	B. $\frac{\pi}{2}$	3.
71	Surface endurance limit of gear mat	terial is dependent upon its
	A. yield strength	C. brinell hardness number
	B: elastic strength	D. toughness
72 .	The resistance to fatigue of a mater	C. ultimate tensile strength
	A. elastic limit	O. diminito toriono da driga.

							•.	
_		T D.	enduran	ce limit			٠.	
_	B. Young's modulus	I D.	enduran					
73		10	abrupt c	hanga of	cros	2-22	ction	
	variations in load acting on a member	Ç.			403	3-30	COOT!	_
	B. variations in properties of materials	D.	all of the	se			•10	_
74	The size of a gear is usually specified I	ру						_
	A. circular pitch	C.	diametra	l pitch	•			
	B. pressure angle	D.	pitch circ	le diame	eter	• .		
75	The radial distance of a tooth from the called	pitcl	circle to	the top	of th	e to	oth is	
	A. working depth	C.	dedendu	m ·				
	B. clearance	D.	addendu	m				
76	A machine part subjected to	is	called a st			-		
	A. an axial tensile force	·c.	a tangen					
	B. an axial compressive force	D.	any one				1	7
77	Which one of the following is a positive	1.0		رون در از	1	e i		
	A. Crossed flat belt drive	C.	V-belt de	FO C	<u> </u>		-	_
	B. Rope drive	-			7			_
78		D.	ChainNi	₩ P	X			
	The Included angle for the British Asso A. 47.3°	clan	thread	IS .				
		8	555					
79		بح	60°					
19	A differential pulley block has larger an mm respectively. Its velocity ratio is	d sn	aller diam	eters of	100	mm	and 8	0
			· C.		•			
	A. 40	C.	10			_		_
80	A. 40 B. 5 A body of weight W is required to me	C. D.	10 20	ah incli	nod.	nlar	ie who	_
80	 A. 40 B. 5 A body of weight W is required to more angle of inclination with the horizontal plane is given by (where μ = tanφ = C and the body.) 	C. D. ove is coeffi	10 20 up on rou x. The effo cient of fi	gh incli ort appli	ined ied p	plan	101 60	os
80	 A. 40 B. 5 A body of weight W is required to more angle of inclination with the horizontal plane is given by (where μ = tanφ = C and the body.) A. P = W tan(α + φ) 	C. D. ove	10 20 up on rough. The effection of finds	gh incli ort appli riction b	ined petwe	plan	101 60	os
	 A. 40 B. 5 A body of weight W is required to more angle of inclination with the horizontal plane is given by (where μ = tanφ = C and the body.) A. P = W tan(α + φ) B. P = W tanα 	C. D. ove	10 20 up on rough. The efforcient of find P = W (con P = W (sin P	gh incli ort appli riction b	ined petwe	plan paral een 1	lel to. the pla	os th an
	 A. 40 B. 5 A body of weight W is required to more angle of inclination with the horizontal plane is given by (where μ = tanφ = C and the body.) A. P = W tan(α + φ) B. P = W tanα The angular velocity (in rad/s) of a body 	C. D. ove	10 20 up on rough. The efforcient of find P = W (con P = W (sin P	gh incli ort appli riction b	ined petwe	plan paral een 1	lel to. the pla	os th
	 A. 40 B. 5 A body of weight W is required to more angle of inclination with the horizontal plane is given by (where μ = tanφ = C and the body.) A. P = W tan(α + φ) B. P = W tanα The angular velocity (in rad/s) of a body A. πN/60 	C. D. ove is coeffice. C. D. rota	10 20 up on rough. The efforcient of find P = W (con P = W (sin P	gh incli ort appli riction b	ined petwe	plan paral een 1	lel to. the pla	os th an
31	 A. 40 B. 5 A body of weight W is required to more angle of inclination with the horizontal plane is given by (where μ = tanφ = C and the body.) A. P = W tan(α + φ) B. P = W tanα The angular velocity (in rad/s) of a body A. πN/60 B. 2πN/60 	C. D. oeffi C. D. rota C.	10 20 up on rought. The effection of find the period of find the pe	gh incli ort appli riction b	ined petwe	plan paral een 1	lel to. the pla	os th an
31	 A. 40 B. 5 A body of weight W is required to more angle of inclination with the horizontal plane is given by (where μ = tanφ = C and the body.) A. P = W tan(α + φ) B. P = W tanα The angular velocity (in rad/s) of a body A. πN/60 B. 2πN/60 When the spring of a watch is wound, it 	C. D. oeffi C. D. rota C.	10 20 up on rought. The effection of find the period of find the pe	gh incli ort appli riction b	ined petwe	plan paral een 1	lel to. the pla	os th an
31	 A. 40 B. 5 A body of weight W is required to more angle of inclination with the horizontal plane is given by (where μ = tanφ = C and the body.) A. P = W tan(α + φ) B. P = W tanα The angular velocity (in rad/s) of a body A. πN/60 	C. D. coeffi	10 20 up on rought. The effection of fine P = W (con P = W (sin πN/180) 2πN/180 possess	gh incli ort appli riction b osa + µsi oa + µco revolutio	ined petwe	plan paral een 1	lel to. the pla	os th an
31	 A. 40 B. 5 A body of weight W is required to more angle of inclination with the horizontal plane is given by (where μ = tanφ = C and the body.) A. P = W tan(α + φ) B. P = W tanα The angular velocity (in rad/s) of a body A. πN/60 B. 2πN/60 When the spring of a watch is wound, it A. strain energy B. kinetic energy 	C. D. rota C. D. will C. D.	10 20 up on rought. The effection of fine P = W (con P = W (sin ting at N r πN/180 possess heat energical street of the possess of the posse	gh incli ort appli riction b osa + µsi oa + µco revolution	ined petweena)	plan paral geen (lel to	os th an
31	 A. 40 B. 5 A body of weight W is required to more angle of inclination with the horizontal plane is given by (where μ = tanφ = C and the body.) A. P = W tan(α + φ) B. P = W tanα The angular velocity (in rad/s) of a body A. πN/60 B. 2πN/60 When the spring of a watch is wound, it A. strain energy B. kinetic energy Two forces are acting at an angle of 120 resultant is perpendicular to the smaller 	C. D. rota C. D. will C. D.	10 20 up on rough The efforcient of fine P = W (con P = W (sin πN/180 2πN/180 possess heat energy electrical energy ele	gh incli ort appli riction b osa + µsi oa + µco revolution	ined petweena)	plan paral geen (lel to	os th an
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3	 A. 40 B. 5 A body of weight W is required to morangle of inclination with the horizontal plane is given by (where μ = tanφ = C and the body.) A. P = W tan(α + φ) B. P = W tanα The angular velocity (in rad/s) of a body A. πN/60 B. 2πN/60 When the spring of a watch is wound, it A. strain energy B. kinetic energy Two forces are acting at an angle of 120 resultant is perpendicular to the smaller A. 20 N B. 30 N 	C. D. rota C. D. will C. D. will C. D. C. D.	10 20 up on rough. The effection of file P = W (sing at N r πN/180 2πN/180 possess heat energy electrical of the sma 40 N	gh inclipated application became the property of the property	na) sa) ons p	plan planaral peen f	lel to the plantinute	is
31	 A. 40 B. 5 A body of weight W is required to morangle of inclination with the horizontal plane is given by (where μ = tanφ = C and the body.) A. P = W tan(α + φ) B. P = W tanα The angular velocity (in rad/s) of a body A. πN/60 B. 2πN/60 When the spring of a watch is wound, it A. strain energy B. kinetic energy Two forces are acting at an angle of 120 resultant is perpendicular to the smaller A. 20 N B. 30 N 	C. D. rota C. D. will C. D. will C. D. C. D.	10 20 up on rough. The effection of file P = W (sing at N r πN/180 2πN/180 possess heat energy electrical of the sma 40 N	gh inclipated application became the property of the property	na) sa) ons p	plan planaral peen f	lel to the plantinute	is
31 3 4	 A. 40 B. 5 A body of weight W is required to morangle of inclination with the horizontal plane is given by (where μ = tanφ = C and the body.) A. P = W tan(α + φ) B. P = W tanα The angular velocity (in rad/s) of a body A. πN/60 B. 2πN/60 When the spring of a watch is wound, it A. strain energy B. kinetic energy Two forces are acting at an angle of 120 resultant is perpendicular to the smaller A. 20 N 	C. D. rota C. D. will C. D. Thone C. D. Thone C. D. Thone	10 20 up on rount. The effection of fine P = W (conting at N round) 180 2πN/180 2πN/180 possess heat energy electrical of the small the	gh inclipated application became the property of the property	na) sa) ons p	plan planaral peen f	lel to the plantinute	is
31	A. 40 B. 5 A body of weight W is required to more angle of inclination with the horizontal plane is given by (where μ = tanφ = C and the body.) A. P = W tan(α + φ) B. P = W tanα The angular velocity (in rad/s) of a body A. πN/60 B. 2πN/60 When the spring of a watch is wound, it A. strain energy B. kinetic energy Two forces are acting at an angle of 120 resultant is perpendicular to the smaller A. 20 N B. 30 N The centre of gravity a T-section 100 mm. A. 50mm	C. D. rota C. D. will C. D. Thone C. D. C. D. C. C. D. C.	10 20 up on rough. The efforcient of fine P = W (con P = W (sin m)/180 2πN/180 2πN/180 possess heat energy electrical el	gh inclipated application became the property of the property	na) sa) ons p	plan planaral peen f	lel to the plantinute	is
31 33 44	A. 40 B. 5 A body of weight W is required to more angle of inclination with the horizontal plane is given by (where μ = tanφ = C and the body.) A. P = W tan(α + φ) B. P = W tanα The angular velocity (in rad/s) of a body A. πN/60 B. 2πN/60 When the spring of a watch is wound, it A. strain energy B. kinetic energy Two forces are acting at an angle of 120 resultant is perpendicular to the smaller A. 20 N B. 30 N The centre of gravity a T-section 100 mm A. 50mm B. 87,5mm	C. D. rota C. D. will C. D. Th one C. D. Th	10 20 up on rough. The efforcient of fix P = W (con P = W (sin ting at N rough) 180 2πN/180 possess heat enemy electrical relations in the small 40 N rough of the small 40 N rough of the source of the small 40 N rough of the small 40 S rough of	gh inclipated application became the property of the property	ined petweena) sa) ons p	plan paral per n	ilel to the planinute	is
31 3 3 4 5 5 5	 A. 40 B. 5 A body of weight W is required to morangle of inclination with the horizontal plane is given by (where μ = tanφ = C and the body.) A. P = W tan(α + φ) B. P = W tanα The angular velocity (in rad/s) of a body A. πN/60 B. 2πN/60 When the spring of a watch is wound, it A. strain energy B. kinetic energy Two forces are acting at an angle of 120 resultant is perpendicular to the smaller A. 20 N B. 30 N The centre of gravity a T-section 100 mm A. 50mm B. 87,5mm As compared to uniaxial tension or combending is only A. 1/3 	C. D. rota C. D. will C. D. Thone C. D. Thone C. D. Thone C. D. Thone	10 20 up on rough. The effection of fine P = W (sing at N r πN/180 2πN/180 possess heat energy electrical electrical electrical electrical form x to none of the to mm x to make the to mm to make the to m	gh inclipated application became the property of the property	ined petweena) sa) ons p	plan paral per n	ilel to the planinute	is
5	A. 40 B. 5 A body of weight W is required to morangle of inclination with the horizontal plane is given by (where μ = tanφ = C and the body.) A. P = W tan(α + φ) B. P = W tanα The angular velocity (in rad/s) of a body A. πN/60 B. 2πN/60 When the spring of a watch is wound, it A. strain energy B. kinetic energy Two forces are acting at an angle of 120 resultant is perpendicular to the smaller A. 20 N B. 30 N The centre of gravity a T-section 100 mm A. 50mm B. 87,5mm As compared to uniaxial tension or complementing is only A. 1/3 B. 1/2	C. D. oeffi C. D. will C. D. Thone C. D. D. C. D. C. D. C.	10 20 up on rough. The efforcient of fix P = W (con P = W (sin ting at N rough) 180 2πN/180 possess heat enemy electrical relations in the small 40 N rough of the small 40 N rough of the source of the small 40 N rough of the small 40 S rough of	gh inclipated application became the property of the property	ined petweena) sa) ons p	plan paral per n	ilel to the planinute	is

(9)

		2A
	is' doubled, the deflection of the beam a	t the centre is changed by
		C. 4
-	A. 0.5	D 1/8
-	B. 2 The shape of the bending moment diag	ram over the length of a beam, carrying
7	a uniformly distributed load is always	
-	A. parabolic	C. cubical
-		D. circular
-	The retio of strengths of solid to hollow	r shafts, both having outside diameter D
8	and hollow having inside diameter D/2,	in torsion, is
-	A. 1/2	C. 1/4
ŀ	B. 1/16	D. 15/16
9	The unit of modulus of elasticity is sam	ne as those of
,,		C. stress, pressure and other
ŀ	A. stress, strain and pressure B. stress, force and shear modulus	D. strain, force and pressure
	The springs in brakes and clutches are	used to
90	to the support	C. to absorb shocks
	- 1 (D. to measure forces
24	B. to apply forces Fluid is a substance which does not of	fer any resistance to change of
91		C. Volume
		D. Shape
	B. Temperature Ideal fluid is that fluid which is	
92 .	2.1-	C. Viscous
	- invicents	D. Viscous and compressible
	If 867 kg of a liquid occupies volume	of 1 m ³ , 0.867 represents Its
93		C. specific weight
	n o if a internal aparay	D. specific gravity
0.4	B. Specific internal energy For stable equilibrium of a ship in the	sea the metacentre should lie
94	The same side of	C. at least 5 cm below oching of .
	A. Below its centre of gravity	gravity
	B. At the centre of gravity	D. above its centre of gravity
95	Buoyancy of liquid depends on	
95	A. Mass of liquid displaced	C. Depth of immersion of the body
	D Vicesity of the liquid	D. Temperature of the liquid
96	TOTAL PROPERTY COLUMN PROPERTY	sure and absolute pressure be
	represented by A, B and C respective	ely, the correct equation is
	A. A+B= C	C. A+C=B
	- AD-0	D. A-C =B
97	The centre of gravity of the volume of	of the liquid being displaced by the body
31	immersed in it is known as	
	A. Centre of buoyancy	C. Centroid
	B. Meta -centre	D. Centre of gravity
98	Kinematic viscosity is equal to	
"	A. Dynamic viscosity x density	C. Reciprocal of A
	B. Dynamic viscosity/density	D. Reciprocal of B
99		775
33		C. N-s/m ²
١.		
1 .	D. N-5 /III	e at a point is equal in all directions in a

	A. Laminar flow	C. Fluid at rest
	B. Turbulent flow	D. Liquid at rest
1	01 Thermodynamic equilibrium means	
1	A. Thermal equilibrium	C. Mechanical equilibrium
1	B. Chemical equilibrium	D. All the above
10	2 A system and its surroundings com	bined together constitute
	A. An open system	C. A closed system
1	B. An isolated system	D. A homogeneous system
10		D. A nomogeneous system
	A. Bomb calorimeter	C. Universe
	B. Boiler	
10		D. Turbine
	A. Temperature	
	B. Volume	C. Work
10	- volume	D. Enthalpy
•	The property which does not show a	ny change in isochoric process is
	A. Temperature B. Work	.C. Pressure
106	_ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	D. Volume
100	statement of second la	w of thermodynamics deals with
	- a Conservation of Work	C. Conservation of energy
107	B. Conversion of heat into work	D Comments of Link
107	the measurement of temperature is h	ased on
	A. First law of thermodynamics	C. Zeroth law of thermodynamics
108	B. Second law thermodynamics	I D Alexander
	If n=0 in the equation of polytropic proknown as A. Isometric process	
	B. Isothermal process	C. Isobaric process
109	When other factors	D. Isentropic process
	the efficiency of Carnot engine	D. Isentropic process with increase in the temperature of sink
	A. Increases	
_	B. Decreases	, romano constant
10	In a Carnot cycle, the net change in ent	D. First increases and then decreases
- 1	A. Negative	Topy is
.		C. Sometimes positive and sometime
_	B. Positive	nogative .
11	In a reversible cycle temperatures of the 227°C respectively. The maximum available of the country of the count	
1	227°C respectively. The maximum avail	e sink and the source are 27°C and able work for a heat input of 150 kJ is
L	n. 60 KJ	a neat input of 150 k.l.ie
	D. 90 K.J	
2	A. Increase in potential energy of gas	D. 132 kJ
1	A. Increase in potential energy of gas	its, C _p and C _v for a gas represente
	molecules	C. Increase in volume
L	B. Increase in kinetic energy of gas	
-	molecule strongy of das	D =
E		D. External work done
3 A	heat engine	Work done
3 A	heat engine	work done
3 A	heat engine	Work done
3 A	heat engine receives 225 kJ/s of heat a ejects heat at 300K. For the cycle to be hould be	at a fixed temperature of 227°C and reversible the amount of heat rejected
3 A	heat engine receives 225 kJ/s of heat a ejects heat at 300K. For the cycle to be hould be 90 kg/s	Work done

		2A
	The efficiency of air standard diesel cycle	e is less than that of Otto cycle for the
_	same	. Maximum pressure and heat
- 11	d. Cyllinder difficients and ipin en	addition ·
١.	engine B. Compression and pressure ratio	Compression ratio and heat
- 1'	B. Compression and pressure ratio	addition
15	Polytropic specific heat is given by expre	ssion, wherein Co. Cy and n are
13]	specific heat at constant pressure, specific	ic heat at constant volume and
	polytropic exponent respectively,	
H-		C. $(c_p - n c_v)/(1-n)$
-	D /n o o \/(1-n)	D. (2c _p -n c _v)/(1-n)
16	Dryness fraction represents quality of ste	eam and its value lies between
	A. 2 and 3	C. 0 and 1
- 1	B 2 and 4	D1 and 0
117	For a thermodynamic system, the odd o	ne among the following is
	A. Enthalpy	C. Entropy
-	D. Tamparatura	D. Heat
440	The second secon	fluid and undergoes a change
118	A system contains ideal gas as working following isothermal process wherein the	e pressure changes from 20 kPa to 30
	following isothermal process wherein the kPa and volume changes from 60 m ³ to	40 m ³ . The change in internal energy
	ls	
ŀ	A. 200 kJ	C. 0
1	B. 100 kJ	D. 300 kJ
119	The unit of specific entropy is	
119	A. kJ/kg-K	C. kJ/m³-kg
		D. Kg/kJ-Pa
	B. K/kg-kJ An irreversible process	Y:
120	the same a continuous	C. Exhibits both A and B
	A. Must pass through a continuous series of equilibrium states	and the second second
• •	the sylvents in the	D. Exhibits neither A nor B
	dings	
	Tempering is a heat treatment process	carried out to
121	t and ago of appealed steel	L. Collifor our por
	t whereas of hardened stee	D. Improve wear resistance steel
	B. Reduce brittleness of hardened designation of the light of the ligh	from the others
122	Identify the process which is union	C. Cyarnania
•	A. Carburising	D. Galvanizing
	B. · Nitriding	
123	Delta iron occurs at temperature t in the	C. 800°c < t < 1200°c
•	A. Room temperature < t < 600°c	C. 000 0
	B 600°c < t < 730°C	D. 1400°c < t < 1530 c
124	Dielectric strength of a material is	a street magnetic
124	A. Capacity to withstand stresses	C. Capacity to attract magnetic
	without vielding	materials
		D. None of the above
		ed for making a heating element
125	Mulch of the following materials	C. Muntz Metal
125		
125	A. Nichrome	
125	A. Nichrome B. Inconel	D. None of the above
125	A. Nichrome B. Inconel	

	B. Copper & tin	D. None of the above
127		
	A. Pig iron	C. Stainless steel
	B. Cast steel	D. Cast iron
128	Ability of a material to absorb energy	y when deformed elastically and to retur
	the same when unloaded is called	O Tambasa
	A. Hardness	C. Toughness
100	B. Fatigue strength	D. Resilience
129	Steel with 0.8% carbon is known as	
	A. Dead mild steel	C. Eutectoid steel
	Medium carbon steel	D. Eutectic steel
130	Material used for springs must have h	nigh .
.	A. Resilience	C. Hardness
	B. Toughness	D. Tensile strength
131	Which of the following is an example of	of orthogonal cutting?
	A. Taper turning	C. Parting off
	B. Drilling	D. None of these
132	Tool signature of a single point cutting	g tool is given as "20 18 12 10 16
1	15 – 01". What is the value of end cutt	ing edge angle of the tool?
L	A. 18	C. 10
_	B. 12	D. 16
133	Chip formation in metal machining occ	curs on account of
· /	A. Shear deformation of work piece	C. Fatigue failure of work piece material
L	material ahead of tool nose	at the contact point
	B. Crack generation in work piece material ahead of tool nose	D. None of these
134 (Continuous chip formation occurs in m	nachining of
1	A. Cast iron	C. Both of the above
	B. Mild steel	B . M
35 V	Which one is the correct representation	D. None of these
A	A. $VT^n = C$	
E	$3. V + T^n = C$	inog1 - C
		D. None of these
30	he standard material used for estimat	ion of relative machinability is
		C. Stainless steel
37 V		D F III
	Which of the following is not the measu	re of tool life?
A	Quantity of cutting fluid consumed	C. Volume of production between two
B	Total time of	successive grindings
١٥	Total time of machining between two successive grinding	D. Volume of material removed
38 In	Which of the following	between two successive grindings
g	which of the following welding proceranules?	sses flux is used in the form of
A	SAW	and in the folin of
В		C. TIG
		D. None of these
el	/hich of the following welding process	es make use of consumati
A	. MIG welding	
B.	TIG welding	C. Laser elding
		D. Thermit welding

140 1	Which of the following is a welding defe	ect
-	A. Scabs	C. Pouled short
<u> </u>	B. Undercut	D. Mis-run
	\overline{X} and R charts are used to establish	
-	i Can control	C. Cost control
-		D. Material control
		<u> </u>
142	X charts indicate	C. Variability
	A. Central tendency of the process	D. Proportion of defectives
	B. Consistency of the process	ce number, the rejection number will be
143	In a sampling plan, if c is the acceptant	ce number, the rejection number will be C. c-1
	A. c+1	D. c ²
	B. 1-c	and is taken, when the number of
144	B. 1 - c In a double sampling plan, second sampling sampling plan, second sampling sampling sampling sampling sampling sampling samp	Tiple is when the
1	defectives	C. Lies between c ₁ and c ₂
	A. Exceed c ₁	D. None of these
·	B. Exceed c ₂	(/)./
145	A product layout is generally suggest	II. Ellicioni iii.
	A. Job production work	D. Continuous production
	B. Batch production work In ABC analysis which class of items	are large in number?
		Q1 0 1 B
146	In ABC analysis which class of its	ic c
146	A. A	C. C D. Any of the three classes can be large
146	A. A B. B	D. Any of the three classes can be large
147	A. A B. B Economic Order Quantity is obtained	D. Any of the three classes can be large in number $Q = \sqrt{\frac{2Dr}{k}}; \text{ what does } \mathbf{k}$
	A. A B. B Economic Order Quantity is obtained represents in the formula?	D. Any of the three classes can be large in number $Q = \sqrt{\frac{2Dr}{k}}; \text{ what does in } C.$ Shortage cost
	A. A B. B Economic Order Quantity is obtained represents in the formula? A. Inventory holding cost	D. Any of the three classes can be large in number $Q = \sqrt{\frac{2Dr}{k}}; \text{ what does } k$
147	A. A B. B Economic Order Quantity is obtained represents in the formula? A. Inventory holding cost B. Reorder cost	D. Any of the three classes can be large in number $Q = \sqrt{\frac{2Dr}{k}}; \text{ what does } k$ C. Shortage cost D. None of these
	A. A B. B Economic Order Quantity is obtained represents in the formula? A. Inventory holding cost B. Reorder cost A gagger is a tool used in	D. Any of the three classes can be large in number d using formula $Q = \sqrt{\frac{2Dr}{k}}$; what does in the contract of these C. Shortage cost D. None of these C. Powder metallurgy
147	A. A B. B Economic Order Quantity is obtained represents in the formula? A. Inventory holding cost B. Reorder cost A gagger is a tool used in A. Welding	D. Any of the three classes can be large in number dusing formula $Q = \sqrt{\frac{2Dr}{k}}$; what does in the contract of the contra
147	A. A B. B Economic Order Quantity is obtained represents in the formula? A. Inventory holding cost B. Reorder cost A gagger is a tool used in A. Welding	D. Any of the three classes can be large in number d using formula $Q = \sqrt{\frac{2Dr}{k}}$; what does in the contract of these C. Shortage cost D. None of these C. Powder metallurgy D. Foundry work
147	A. A B. B Economic Order Quantity is obtained represents in the formula? A. Inventory holding cost B. Reorder cost A gagger is a tool used in A. Welding B. Press working In a foundry shop, the molasses is used.	D. Any of the three classes can be large in number d using formula $Q = \sqrt{\frac{2Dr}{k}}$; what does is C. Shortage cost D. None of these C. Powder metallurgy D. Foundry work sed for: C. Preventing rusting of castings
147	A. A B. B Economic Order Quantity is obtained represents in the formula? A. Inventory holding cost B. Reorder cost A gagger is a tool used in A. Welding B. Press working In a foundry shop, the molasses is used.	D. Any of the three classes can be large in number d using formula $Q = \sqrt{\frac{2Dr}{k}}$; what does is C. Shortage cost D. None of these C. Powder metallurgy D. Foundry work sed for: C. Preventing rusting of castings
147	A. A B. B Economic Order Quantity is obtained represents in the formula? A. Inventory holding cost B. Reorder cost A gagger is a tool used in A. Welding B. Press working In a foundry shop, the molasses is used. A. Core making B. Cleaning of castings	D. Any of the three classes can be large in number d using formula $Q = \sqrt{\frac{2Dr}{k}}$; what does in number C. Shortage cost D. None of these C. Powder metallurgy D. Foundry work sed for: C. Preventing rusting of castings D. Application as fuel in furnace
147	A. A B. B Economic Order Quantity is obtained represents in the formula? A. Inventory holding cost B. Reorder cost A gagger is a tool used in A. Welding B. Press working In a foundry shop, the molasses is used. A. Core making B. Cleaning of castings	D. Any of the three classes can be large in number d using formula $Q = \sqrt{\frac{2Dr}{k}}$; what does it C. Shortage cost D. None of these C. Powder metallurgy D. Foundry work sed for: C. Preventing rusting of castings D. Application as fuel in furnace rtue of which it evolves a great amount of any of metal, is called:
147 148 149	A. A B. B Economic Order Quantity is obtained represents in the formula? A. Inventory holding cost B. Reorder cost A gagger is a tool used in A. Welding B. Press working In a foundry shop, the molasses is used.	D. Any of the three classes can be large in number d using formula $Q = \sqrt{\frac{2Dr}{k}}$; what does in number C. Shortage cost D. None of these C. Powder metallurgy D. Foundry work sed for: C. Preventing rusting of castings D. Application as fuel in furnace