Course Code: 23CE0101 **R23**

SIDDARTHA INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY:: PUTTUR

(AUTONOMOUS)

Siddharth Nagar, Narayanavanam Road – 517583

QUESTION BANK

Subject with Code: Basic Civil & Mechanical Engineering (23CE0101)

Course & Branch: B.Tech – CSM, CAD, CIA, MECH **Year & Sem:** I-B.Tech & I-Sem **Regulation:** R23

UNIT –I

1		**Answer All the Following Questions**	**[L1]**	**[CO1]**	**[12M]**
		a. Define Strength & Brittleness of a material			
		b. List out the factors affect the conductivity of the metals			
		c. How do you classify the metals?			
		d. What are smart materials and mention examples			
		e. Write the applications of composite materials?			
2		Illustrate the role of Mechanical Engineering in Industries and society.	**[L2]**	**[CO1]**	**[12M]**
3		Discuss about various advanced technologies in Automotive, Aerospace and marine sectors.	**[L2]**	**[CO1]**	**[12M]**
4		Explain about various essential mechanical properties for the materials.	**[L2]**	**[CO1]**	**[12M]**
	a)	Draw the flow chart classifying engineering materials.	**[L4]**	**[CO1]**	**[6M]**
5	**b)**	Differentiate between metals and Nonmetals.	**[L4]**	**[CO1]**	**[6M]**
	a)	List out various properties of the metals.	**[L1]**	**[CO1]**	**[6M]**
6	**b)**	Distinguish between ferrous and Nonferrous materials	**[L4]**	**[CO1]**	**[6M]**
	a)	List out various properties of Ceramic materials.	**[L1]**	**[CO1]**	**[6M]**
7	**b)**	Elucidate the ceramic applications.	**[L2]**	**[CO1]**	**[6M]**
8		What is composite? How do you classify the composites? Explain in detail	**[L2]**	**[CO1]**	**[12M]**
9	**a)**	The most preferable material for the Automotive Industry is Composites. Justify	**[L5]**	**[CO1]**	**[6M]**
	b)	Identify numerous applications of Composites.	**[L3]**	**[CO1]**	**[6M]**
10		Name the types of smart materials and explain them.	**[L2]**	**[CO1]**	**[12M]**
11	**a)**	List out various important applications of smart materials.	**[L1]**	**[CO1]**	**[6M]**
	b)	Discuss about the important properties of Nonferrous metals	**[L2]**	**[CO1]**	**[6M]**

Course Code: 23CE0101 **R23**

UNIT –II

1		**Answer All the Following Questions** a. Name the steps involved in making a casting process b. What are the factors on which machining depends? c. List out the functions of additive manufacturing. d. How do you classify the heat engines? e. What is Hybrid Electric vehicle?	**[L1]**	**[CO2]**	**[12M]**
2		Explain the working principle of casting with a neat sketch. And also mention its applications.	**[L2]**	**[CO2]**	**[12M]**
3	**a)**	How do you classify the forming process and explain them.	**[L2]**	**[CO2]**	**[6M]**
	b)	Mention the merits and demerits of forming process	**[L2]**	**[CO2]**	**[6M]**
4		Elucidate various joining processes along with its merits and demerits	**[L2]**	**[CO2]**	**[12M]**
5		Discuss the functions of various elements of CNC machine with a neat sketch. Also mention its advantages and disadvantages.	**[L2]**	**[CO2]**	**[12M]**
6	**a)**	Illustrate the functions of Additive manufacturing.	**[L2]**	**[CO2]**	**[6M]**
	b)	Differentiate between traditional Manufacturing and smart manufacturing	**[L2]**	**[CO2]**	**[6M]**
7	**a)**	Distinguish between fire tube boiler and water tube boiler	**[L2]**	**[CO2]**	**[6M]**
	b)	How do you classify the IC Engines?	**[L1]**	**[CO2]**	**[6M]**
8	**a)**	Describe the working of Two stroke Petrol Engine with a neat sketch	**[L2]**	**[CO2]**	**[6M]**
	b)	Draw the P-V diagram of Otto Cycle and explain.	**[L4]**	**[CO2]**	**[6M]**
9	**a)**	Illustrate the working of Four stroke diesel engine with a neat sketch	**[L2]**	**[CO2]**	**[6M]**
	b)	Differentiate between two stroke engine and four stroke engine	**[L2]**	**[CO2]**	**[6M]**
10	**a)**	Explain the working of simple vapour compression refrigeration system with a neat figure.	**[L2]**	**[CO2]**	**[12M]**
	b)	Distinguish between SI engines and CI engines	**[L2]**	**[CO2]**	**[6M]**
11	**a)**	Describe the functions of various components used in Electric and Hybrid vehicles.	**[L2]**	**[CO2]**	**[6M]**
	b)	List out various merits and demerits of Hybrid vehicles.	**[L1]**	**[CO2]**	**[6M]**

Course Code: 23CE0101 **R23**

UNIT –III

1		**Answer All the Following Questions** a. How do you classify the power plants? b. What is the function of Engine cooling system? c. Define the nuclear fission process with an example. d. List out the basic components of Robot. e. Mention the merits of Gear drive over other drives.	**[L1]**	**[CO3]**	**[12M]**
2		Illustrate the working of steam power plant with a neat sketch.	**[L2]**	**[CO3]**	**[6M]**
3		Draw the layout of Diesel power plant and explain.	**[L2]**	**[CO3]**	**[10M]**
4		Sketch the general layout of hydroelectric power plant and brief it. Also mention its advantages and disadvantages.	**[L2]**	**[CO3]**	**[6M]**
5	**a)**	Describe the nuclear chain reaction process.	**[L3]**	**[CO3]**	**[6M]**
	b)	Explain the working principle and layout of Nuclear power plant.	**[L2]**	**[CO3]**	**[6M]**
6		How do you Classify various mechanical power transmission systems? Explain them.	**[L2]**	**[CO3]**	**[12M]**
7	**a)**	Differentiate between Belt drives, chain drives and gear drives.	**[L2]**	**[CO3]**	**[6M]**
	b)	What is the need of Robots in Industry?	**[L1]**	**[CO3]**	**[6M]**
8	**a)**	Describe in detail about Robot Anatomy.	**[L4]**	**[CO3]**	**[12M]**
	b)	Explain various types of joints used in Robots.	**[L2]**	**[CO3]**	**[6M]**
9	**a)**	Explain in brief about Asimov's laws of Robotics	**[L1]**	**[CO3]**	**[6M]**
	b)	List out various merits and demerits of Robots in detail.	**[L1]**	**[CO3]**	**[6M]**
10		Classify the robots based on Robot Configurations and explain its working.	**[L1]**	**[CO3]**	**[12M]**
11	**a)**	Robots are superior to human. Justify	**[L5]**	**[CO3]**	**[6M]**
	b)	List out various applications of robots in detail	**[L1]**	**[CO3]**	**[6M]**

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BIT BANK (OBJECTIVE)

Subject with Code: BASIC CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING (23CE0101)

Regulation: R23 Course & Branch: **B.Tech – CSM, CAD, CIA, MECH** **Year & Sem:** I & I

UNIT – I

1 Which of the following properties ceramics do not possess [ ]

A. Hardness

B.Brittleness

C.Elasticity at low temperature

D.Malleability

2 Which of the following material has maximum ductility? [ ]

A. Copper

B. Nickel

C.Mild steel

D. Aluminium

3 Shock resisting steels should have [ ]

A.Low wear resistance

B. Low hardness

C. Low tensile strength

D. Toughness

4 The blade of a power saw is made of [ ]

A.Boron steel

B.High speed steel

C.Stainless steel

D.Malleable cast iron

5 The property of a material due to which it breaks with little permanent distortion, is called [ ]

A.Brittleness

B.Ductility

C.Malleability

D.Plasticity

6 The strength is the ability of a material to resist [ ]

A.Deformation under stress

B.Externally applied forces with breakdown or yielding

C.Fracture due to high impact loads

D.None of these

7 The stiffness is the ability of a material to resist [ ]

A.Deformation under stress

B.Fracture due to high impact loads

C.Externally applied forces with breakdown or yielding

D.None of the above

8 The percentage of carbon in cast iron varies from [ ]

A. 0.1 to 0.5

B. 0.5 to 1

C. 1 to 1.7

D. None of the above

9 The ability of a material to absorb energy in the plastic range is called [ ]

A.Resilience

B.Creep

C.Fatigue strength

D.Toughness

10 Brass is an alloy of [ ]

A.Copper and zinc

B.Copper and tin

C.Copper, tin and zinc

D.None of these

11 Bronze is an alloy of [ ]

A.Copper and zinc

B.Copper and tin

C.Copper, tin and zinc

D.None of these

12 The hardness is the property of a material due to which it [ ]

A. with little permanent distortion

B. can cut another can be drawn into wires

C. breaks metal

D. can be rolled or hammered into thin sheets

13 The ability of a material to resist fracture due to high impact loads, is called [ ]

A.Strength

B.Toughness

C.Stiffness

D.Brittleness

14 Which of the following is an amorphous material? [ ]

A.Mica

B.Silver

C.Lead

D.Glass

15 An alloy of copper, tin and zinc is known as [ ]

A.Brass

B.Bronze

C.Gun metal

D.Muntz metal

16 The alloy, mainly used for corrosion resistance in stainless steels is [ ]

A.Silicon

B.Manganese

C.Carbon

D.Chromium

17 An alloy steel which is work hardenable and which is used to make the blades of bulldozers, bucket wheel excavators, contain iron, carbon and [ ]

A. Chromium

B. Silicon

C. Manganese

D. Magnesium

18 Iron ore is, usually, found in the form of [ ]

A.Oxides

B.Carbonates

C.Sulphides

D.All of these

19 What materials is primarily used in Shape memory Alloys? [ ]

A.Polypropylene

B.Polystrene

C.NITINOL

D.Copper

20 Cast iron is manufactured in [ ]

A.Blast furnace

B.Cupola Furnace

C.Open hearth furnace

D.Bessemer converter

21 Which of the following is a property of ceramics? [ ]

A.Low strength

B.Low melting point

C.Resistant to corrosion

D.Bad insulation

22 Crystal structure of a material is, generally, examined by [ ]

A.Naked eye

B.Optical microscope

C.Metallurgical microscope

D.X-ray techniques

23 Silicon when added to copper improves [ ]

A.Machinability

B.Hardness

C.Hardness and strength

D.Strength and ductility

24 Which of the following is not a step in making ceramics? [ ]

A. Alloying

B. Powder pressing

C. Sintering

D. Vitrification

25 In CNC machine tool, the part program entered into the computer memory [ ]

A. Can be used only once

B.Can be used again and again

C. Can be used again but it has to be modified every time

D. Cannot say

26 Which of the following is a characteristic of alumina? [ ]

A.Excellent hardness

B.Good tensile strength

C.Good toughness

D.Poor wear resistance

27 The blade of a power saw is made of [ ]

A,Boron steel

B.High speed steel

C.Stainless steel

D.Malleable cast iron

28 Which among the following exhibits the highest thermal conductivity? [ ]

A.Alumina

B.Silicon carbide

C.Silicon nitride

D.Sialon

29 Which of the following is a ceramic? [ ]

A.Brick

B.Porcelain

C.Earthenware

D.All of the above

30 Ceramic materials are weak in [ ]

A.Shearing

B.Tension

C.Both (A) and (B)

D.Compression

31 Which of the following is (are) modern or advanced ceramics? [ ]

A.Silicon carbide

B.Tungsten carbide

C.Both (A) and (B)

D.High speed steel

32 What is the name of the ceramic manufacturing process? [ ]

A.Combustion engineering

B.Sintering

C.Abrasive blasting

D.None

33. Ceramic materials have [ ]

A.Low electric conductivity

B.High electric conductivity

C.Very high electric conductivity

D.None

34. Which of the following is not a characteristic trait of composite materials? [ ]

A.High strength, toughness, modulus

B.Lightweight

C.Easy to assemble

D.Sensitive to temperature change

35 Which of the following is a composite material? [ ]

A.Y-Alloy

B.High Speed Steel

C.Tungsten Carbide

D.Fibre Reinforced Composite

36 The type of material that expands and contract in response to an applied electric field is _____ [ ]

A.Smart material

B.Advanced material

C.Biomaterial

D.Nanomaterial

37 Based on the important category, concrete and fibre glass are the examples of which of the following? [ ]

A.Composites

B.Polymers

C.Ceramics

D.Semi-conductors

38 The material which is not used for aerospace application_____ [ ]

A.Plastics

B.Polymers

C.Aluminium alloys

D.Silica

39 When does a shape memory alloy return to its original shape? [ ]

A.At transition temperature

B.At Curie temperature

C.At memory transfer temperature

D.At normal temperature

40 The piezoelectric materials used for converting energy are called as _____ [ ]

A. Transition Devices

B. Converter

C. Dielectric

D. Transducer

UNIT – II

1 Process in which hot liquid metal is poured into a mold that contains a hollow cutout or cavity of the desired finished shape called as _____ [ ]

A. Forming
B. Welding
C. Casting
D. Joining.

2 In a _____ , the molten metal is poured and allowed to solidify while the mould is revolving. [ ]

A. Die casting method
B. Slush casting method
C. Permanent mould casting method
D. Centrifugal casting method

3 A sand employed on the faces of the pattern before moulding, is called [ ]

A. Green sand
B. Dry sand
C. Loam sand
D. Parting sand

4 The temperature at which the new grains are formed in the metal is called [ ]

A. Lower critical temperature
B. Upper critical temperature
C. Eutectic temperature
D. Recrystallisation temperature

5 Which one is not forming process [ ]

A. Rolling
B. Extrusion
C. Forging
D. Casting

6 Operations can be performed on Lathe machine [ ]

A. Turning only
B. Joining
C. Facing, Turning and Knurling
D. Drilling

7 In which machining process, removed metal is negligible? [ ]

A. Surface finishing

B. Metal removal

C. Both A & B

D. None of the mentioned

8 The cold working of metals is carried out [ ]

A. At the recrystallisation temperature

B. Below the recrystallisation temperature

C. Above the recrystallisation temperature

D. At any temperature

9 Castings are usually [ ]

A. costlier than forgings

B. Cheaper than forgings

C. At the same rate as forging for similar metal

D. None of the above

10 Which plastic materials contain strong cross linkings in their molecular structure. [ ]

A.Thermoplastic materials

B.Thermosetting materials

C.Both a. and b.

D.None of the above

11 During hot working of metals [ ]

A. Poor surface finish is produced

B. Scale is formed on the metal surface

C. Close tolerances can not be maintained

D. All of these

12 The purpose of a riser is to [ ]

A. Deliver molten metal into the mould cavity

B. Act as a reservoir for the molten metal

C. Feed the molten metal to the casting in order to compensate for the shrinkage

D. Deliver the molten metal from pouring basin to gate

13 What is the average temperature required for hot forging of aluminium alloys. [ ]

A. 1100^{o}C to 1200^{oC}

B. 350^{o}C to 525^{o}C

C. 2000^{o}C to 2500^{o}C

D. None of the above

14 The electron beam welding can be carried out in [ ]

A. Open air

B. A shielded gas environment

C. Vacuum

D. A pressurised inert gas chamber

15 At forging temperature when a compressive force is applied on the material, it deforms [ ]

A. Elastically in the direction of least resistance

B. Elastically in the direction of maximum resistance

C. Plastically in the direction of least resistance

D. Plastically in the direction of maximum resistance

16 The process of joining similar or dissimilar materials by heating them below 450^{o}C using non-ferrous filler material is called as ____ [ ]

A. Brazing

B. Soldering

C. Welding

D. All of the above

17 Casting replica used to make the cavity is called as [ ]

A. Mould

B. Pattern

C. Cope

D. None of the above

18 The plastic materials which do not undergo chemical change when heated are _____ [ ]

A. Thermoplasts

B. Thermosets

C. Both a. and b.

D. None of the above

19 The operation of cutting a cylindrical hole in a sheet of metal by the punch and die is called [ ]

A. Shearing

B. Piercing

C. Punching

D. Blanking

20 The foundation of the centre lathe is called as [ ]

A. Carriage

B. Tray

C. Base

D. Bed

21 The oxy-acetylene gas used in gas welding produce a flame temperature of [ ]

A. 1800°C

B. 2100°C

C. 2400°C

D. 3200°C

22 What is meant by drag in casting process? [ ]

A. Upper part of casting flask

B. Molten metal

C. Lower part of casting flask

D. Upper and lower part of casting flask

23 In four stroke cycle engine, cycle is completed in _____ [ ]

A. Two strokes of the piston

B. Two revolutions of the crankshaft

C. Three strokes of the piston

D. Four revolutions of the crankshaft

24 Which of the following energy conversion devices convert heat into work? [ ]

A. Electrical generators

B. I. C engines

C. Condensers

D. All of the above

25 Thermal efficiency of S.I. engines is low, due to _____ [ ]

A. low compression ratio

B. high compression ratio

C. low pressure ratio

D. High pressure ratio

26 An isobaric process, has constant _____ [ ]

A. Density

B. Pressure

C. Temperature

D. Volume

27 In an isolated system, _____ can be transferred between the system and its surrounding. [ ]

A. Only energy

B. Only mass

C. Both energy and mass

D. Neither energy nor mass

28 In which of the following processes, material is neither added nor removed but is deformed into desired shape? [ ]

A. Surface finishing process

B. Metal forming process

C. Casting

D. Machining

29 Which of the following is a power transmitting element? [ ]

A. Nuts and bolts

B. Sprockets and chains

C. Axles

D. All of the above

30 A two stroke engine gives _____ mechanical efficiency than a four stroke cycle engine. [ ]

A. Higher

B. Lower

C. Equal

D. None of the mentioned

31 In a petrol engine, the mixture has the lowest pressure at the _____ [ ]

A. Beginning of suction stroke

B. End of suction stroke

C. End of compression stroke

D. None of the mentioned

32 A heat engine is a device which transforms the _____ of a fuel into thermal energy. [ ]

A. Electrical energy

B. Chemical energy

C. Mechanical energy

D. Solar Energy

33 The thermal energy transformed by heat engine is used to produce _____ [ ]

A. Thermal work

B. Electrical work

C. Laser action

D. Mechanical work

34 In Otto cycle, heat addition takes place at _____ [ ]

A. Constant temperature

B. Constant pressure

C. Constant volume

D. None of the mentioned

35 In a refrigeration cycle, in which of the following heat absorption takes place? [ ]

A. Evaporator

B. Condenser

C. Expansion valve

D. Compressor

36 In a four stroke cycle engine, the sequence of operation is _____ [ ]

A. Suction, expansion, compression and exhaust

B. Expansion, compression, suction and exhaust

C. Suction, compression, expansion and exhaust

D. Compression, expansion, suction and exhaust

37 The device which divides the high pressure side and the low pressure side of a refrigerating system is known as _____ [ ]

A. Condenser device

B. Evaporator device

C. Receiver device

D. Expansion device

38 The pipe line emanating from compressor up to the condenser is called _____ [ ]

A. Suction line

B. Pipe line

C. Liquid line

D. Delivery line

39 The high pressure and temperature vapor refrigerant enters the _____ of the vapor compression system. [ ]

A. Compressor

B. Condenser

C. Receiver

D. Evaporator

40 The low pressure and temperature vapor refrigerant enters the _____ of the vapor compression system. [ ]

A. Compressor

B. Condenser

C. Receiver

D. Evaporator

UNIT – III

1 What is a power plant? [ ]

A. Industrial facility that uses primary energy to generate electricity

B. Industrial facility that uses secondary energy to generate mechanical energy

C. Industrial facility that uses primary energy to generate mechanical energy

D. Industrial facility that uses secondary energy to generate electricity

2 Which of the following is a type of power plant? [ ]

A. Thermal power plant

B. Nuclear power plant

C. Hydropower plant

D. All of the mentioned

3 Where was India's first nuclear power plant was installed at? [ ]

A. Obninsk

B. Tarapur, Maharashtra

C. Boisar, Maharastra

D. None of the mentioned

4 What is a hydropower plant? [ ]

A. Mechanical energy from the stagnant water currents

B. Electrical energy from the moving water currents

C. Potential energy from the water currents

D. Electrical energy from the moving water currents

5 What is the function of a moderator? [ ]

A. Increases the speed of neutrons

B. Increases the speed of electrons

C. Reduces the speed of neutrons

D. Reduces the speed of electrons

6 Which of the following is the cheapest plant in operation and maintenance? [ ]

A. Thermal power plant

B. Nuclear power plant

C. Hydro Electric power plant

D. All of them

7 Which of the following protects penstock due to sudden variation of flow or velocity of water? [ ]

A. Anchors

B. Forebays

C. Trash rack

D. Surge tank

8 Air-Preheater in a steam power plant _____ [ ]

A. Raises the temperature of the furnace gases

B. Recovers the heat from the flue gases leaving the economiser

C. Improves combustion rate

D. All of the mentioned

9 In nuclear power stations which nuclear reaction is performed? [ ]

A. Nuclear fission

B. Nuclear fusion

C. 90% fission and 10% fusion

D. 90% fusion and 10% fission

10 Nuclear fuel in reactor lasts for _____ [ ]

A. More than 5 months

B. Few weeks

C. Few days

D. More than 5 years

11 Which of the following kind of a process does a ‘Steam Power Plant’ undergoes? [ ]

A. Cyclic

B. Irreversible

C. Expansion

D. Adiabatic

12 Which of the following kind of energy output is obtained from a ‘Steam Power Plant’? [ ]

A. Electricity

B. Thermal energy

C. Sound energy

D. Heat energy

13 Which of the following are the components of a Steam Power Plant? [ ]

A. Boiler, Turbine, Condenser, Pump

B. Boiler, Turbine, Pump, Expansion valve

C.Evaporator, Condenser, Boiler, Turbine

D. Evaporator, Condenser, Boiler, Expansion valve

14 A moderator, in nuclear power plants, is a medium introduced into the fuel mass in order to [ ]

_____

A. Control the reaction

B. Reduce the temperatur

C. Extract heat from nuclear reaction

D. Slow down the speed of fast moving neutrons

15 Efficiency of a power plant is more in summers or winters? [ ]

A. Same in both

B. Depends on the variation

C. Summers

D.Winters

16 Reflector in nuclear power plants _____ neutron leakage. [ ]

a) decreases

b) has no effect

c) increases

d) all of the mentioned

17 Which particle is bombarded on heavy nucleus of nuclear fuel? [ ]

A. Electron

B. Proton

C. Neutron

D. Photon

18 In which part of nuclear power plant steam is produced? [ ]

A. Boiler

B. Heat exchanger

C. Chamber across the reactor

D. Air preheater

19 Which of the following material is not used as moderator? [ ]

A. Oxygen

B. Ordinary water

C. Heavy water

D. Graphite

20 What is the main function of moderator? [ ]

A. It absorb the extra neutrons

B. It divert extra neutrons

C. It slow down the speed of fast neutrons

D. It absorb the heat energy caused by nuclear reaction

21 The fuel mainly used in nuclear fission reactors are: [ ]

A. U235 B. U239 C. U233 D. U238

22 The main body of reactor is called _____ [ ]

A. Thermal shielding

B. Reactor vessel

C. Reflector

D. Biological shielding

23 Which of the following is the most essential requirement of control rod material? [ ]

A. It must be light weight

B. It must be cheap

C. It must have high absorption capacity for neutrons

D. It must be very reflective to neutrons

24 Which of the following part of nuclear reactor is used to control the rate of reaction. [ ]

A. Moderator C. Reflector

B. Control rods D. Coolant

25 The laws of Robotics are: [ ]

A. A robot may not injure a human being

B. A robot must obey the order given by human except when conflict with the first law

C. A robot must protect its own existence except when it is violating first and second law

D. Both b and c

26 The basic components of robot are: [ ]

A. The mechanical linkage

B. Sensors and controllers

C. User interface and power conversion unit

D. All of them.

27 Revolving Joint of the robot is referred as [ ]

A. L Joint

B. O Joint

C. T Joint

D. V Joint

28 The Following measures are carried out by internal state sensors of the end effector [ ]

A. Position

B. Position and Velocity

C. Velocity and Acceleration

D. Position, Velocity and Acceleration

29 How many laws of Robotics proposed by Asimov. [ ]

A. 5

B. 2

C. 3

D. 6

30 _____Sensor is an example of proximity sensor used in Robots. [ ]

A. Micro switch

B. Ultrasonic

C. Touch and Tactile

D. None of the above

31 Which of the basic parts of a robot unit would include the computer circuitry that could be programmed to determine what the robot would do? [ ]

A. Sensor

B. Controller

C. Arm

D. End effector

32 The number of moveable joints in the base, the arm, and the end effectors of the robot determines_____ [ ]

A. Degrees of freedom

B. Payload capacity

C. Operational limits

D. Flexibility

33 Which of the following places would be LEAST likely to include operational robots? [ ]

A. Warehouse

B. Factory

C. Hospitals

D. Private homes

34 Which one of the following drives is used for transmitting power without slip. [ ]

A. Gear Drive

B. Cone pulleys

C. Rope Drive

D. Belt Drive

35 The efficiency of transmitting power will be maximum in case of [ ]

A. Open Belt Drive

B. V belt Drive

C. Rope Drive

D. Chain Drive

36 Due to slip of the belt, the velocity ratio of the belt drive [ ]

A. Decreases

B. Increases

C. Does not change

D. None of the mentioned

37 The chain drive transmits _____ power as compared to belt drive. [ ]

A. More

B. Less

C. Equal

D. None of the mentioned

38 Gear lubricant should be changed _____ [ ]

A. After 1200 working hours

B. At every 1 month duration

C. At least once in a year

D. At least ten times during its entire life

39 Chain and sprocket drive is used, where _____ [ ]

A. Power is to be transmit at 90°

B. Two shafts are at short distance

C. Two shafts are at long distance

D. Power is to transmit radially

40 V belts are usually used for [ ]

A. Long Drives

B. Short Drives

C. Either long drives or short drives

D. Neither long drives or short drives