# These are sample MCQs to indicate pattern, may or may not appear in examination University of Mumbai 

## Examination 2020

Program: BE Mechanical Engineering
Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2016
Examination: Second Year Semester III
Course Code: MEC303 and Course Name: Strength of Materials
Time: 1 hour
Max. Marks: 50

Note to the students: - All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks.

| Q1. | An elastic rod 30 mm in diameter, 300 mm long extends by 0.28 mm under <br> atensile load of 30 kN . Find the intensity of stress? Find the Modulus of <br> Elasticity? |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A: | $45471.42 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{mm} 2$ |
| Option B: | $42451.46 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{mm} 2$ |
| Option C: | $47564.26 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{mm} 2$ |
| Option D: | $49564.26 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{mm} 2$ |
|  | A rod tapers uniformly from 30 mm to 15 mm diameter in a length of 300 mm. if <br> the rod be subjected to an axial load of 6000 N, find the extension of the <br> rod.Take E $=200000 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{mm} 2$. |
| Q2. | 0.025 mm |
| Option A: | When a member subjected to increase in temperature then free expansion of <br> the member occurs, if the free expansion of the member is prevented the <br> member is under ..........and ........... stress is produced in the member. |
| Option B: | 0.035 mm |
| Option D: | 0.045 mm |
| Q3. | 0.030 mm |
| Option A: | compression, compressive |
| Option B: | compression, tensile |
| Option C: | tension, compressive |
| Option D: | tension, tensile |
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| Q4. | A material has a Young's Modulus of $125000 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{mm} 2$ and a Poisson's ratio <br> of0.25. Calculate the Modulus of Rigidity. |
| Option A: | $40000 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{mm} 2$ |
| Option B: | $50000 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{mm} 2$ |
| Option C: | $60000 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{mm} 2$ |
| Option D: | $70000 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{mm} 2$ |
|  |  |


| Q5. | A-rectangular bar of cross-sectional area 10000 mm 2 is subjected to an axial load of 20 kN . Determine the normal stress on a section which is inclined at an angle of $30^{\circ}$ with normal cross-section of the bar. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Option A: | $1.4 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{mm} 2$ |
| Option B: | $1.5 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{mm} 2$ |
| Option C: | $1.6 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{mm} 2$ |
| Option D: | $1.7 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{mm} 2$ |
| Q6. | A steel plate of width 120 mm and of thickness 20 mm is bent into a circular arc of radius 10 m . Determine the maximum stress induced. Take $\mathrm{E}=200000$ $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{mm} 2$. |
| Option A: | $200 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{mm} 2$ |
| Option B: | $180 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{mm} 2$ |
| Option C: | $220 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{mm} 2$ |
| Option D: | $240 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{mm} 2$ |
| Q7. | The value of bending stress is $\qquad$ at extreme surface of the beam from neutral axis. |
| Option A: | maximum |
| Option B: | minimum |
| Option C: | zero |
| Option D: | infinity |
| Q8. | A rectangular beam 200 mm deep and 300 mm wide is simply supported over a span of 8 m . What uniformly distributed load per metre the beam may carry, if the bending stress is not to exceed $120 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{mm} 2$. |
| Option A: | $30 \mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| Option B: | $40 \mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| Option C: | $50 \mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| Option D: | $60 \mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| Q9. | Find the power that can be transmitted by a shaft 60 mm diameter, at 180 r.p.m. if the permissible shear stress is $85 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{mm} 2$. |
| Option A: | 67.95 kw |
| Option B: | 57.95 kw |
| Option C: | 77.95 kw |
| Option D: | 70.95 kw |
| Q10. | A hollow steel shaft of external diameter 150 mm and internal diameter 100 mmis 1.5 m long. Find the maximum torque required to produce a twist of 0.5 degree over the length of the shaft. Take C $=80000 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{mm} 2$. |
| Option A: | 18.5626 kNm |
| Option B: | 16.5626 kNm |
| Option C: | 17.5626 kNm |
| Option D: | 19.5626 kNm |


| Q11. | A simply supported beam of lenth 5 m carries a central point load of 100 kN and having $100 \mathrm{~mm} \times 200 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$ dimensions. Calculate the maximum shear stress |
| :---: | :---: |
| Option A: | 3.75 N/mm2 |
| Option B: | $2.75 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{mm} 2$ |
| Option C: | $1.75 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{mm} 2$ |
| Option D: | $4.75 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{mm} 2$ |
| Q12. | A simply supported beam of length 6 m carries a central point load of 50 kN and having $50 \mathrm{~mm} \times 100 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$ dimensions. Calculate the shear stress at neutral axis. |
| Option A: | $6.5 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{mm} 2$ |
| Option B: | $5.5 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{mm} 2$ |
| Option C: | $7.5 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{mm} 2$ |
| Option D: | $8.5 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{mm} 2$ |
| Q13. | A steel shaft transmits 105 kW at 160 rpm . If the shaft is 100 mm in diameter,find the maximum shearing stress induced. |
| Option A: | 21.91 N/mm2 |
| Option B: | 31.91 N/mm2 |
| Option C: | 41.91 N/mm2 |
| Option D: | 51.91 N/mm2 |
| Q14. | Sagging, the bending moment occurs at the ___ of the beam. |
| Option A: | At supports |
| Option B: | Mid span |
| Option C: | Point of contraflexure |
| Option D: | Point of emergence |
| Q15. | The relation between slope and maximum bending moment is |
| Option A: | Directly proportion |
| Option B: | Inversely proportion |
| Option C: | Relative proportion |
| Option D: | Mutual incidence |
| Q16. | How do point loads and udl be represented in SFD? |
| Option A: | Simple lines and curved lines |
| Option B: | Simple lines and inclined lines |
| Option C: | Cant represent any more |
| Option D: | Curved lines and inclined lines |
| Q17. | In simply supported beam deflection is maximum at |
| Option A: | Midspan |
| Option B: | Supports |
| Option C: | Point of loading |
| Option D: | Through out |
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| Q18. | In simply supported beams, the slope is ___ at supports. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Option A: | Minimum |
| Option B: | Zero |
| Option C: | Maximum |
| Option D: | Uniform |
| Q19. | In thin cylinders, the thickness should be $\qquad$ times of internal diameter. |
| Option A: | 1/20 |
| Option B: | 1/15 |
| Option C: | 1/30 |
| Option D: | 1/40 |
| Q20. | Oil tanks, steam boilers, gas pipes are examples of |
| Option A: | Thick shells |
| Option B: | Thin cylinders |
| Option C: | Hoop cylinders |
| Option D: | Longitudinal cylinders |
| Q21. | Calculate the Strain energy stored in a body of stress $0.0366 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{mm} 2$. The cross sectional area is 60 m 2 and length of body is 1 m . Take $\mathrm{E}=200000 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{mm} 2$. |
| Option A: | 0.2009 N.mm |
| Option B: | 0.0416 N.mm |
| Option C: | 0.0987 N.mm |
| Option D: | 0.1316 N.mm |
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| Q22. | Resilience can also be termed as |
| Option A: | Stress energy |
| Option B: | Strain energy |
| Option C: | Modulus |
| Option D: | Tenacity |
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| Q23. | A column that fails due to direct stress is called...... |
| Option A: | Short column |
| Option B: | Long column |
| Option C: | Medium column |
| Option D: | Slender column |
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| Q24. | A column of length $4 m$ with both ends fixed may be considered as equivalent to a column of length $\qquad$ with both ends hinged. |
| Option A: | 2 m |
| Option B: | 1 m |
| Option C: | 3 m |
| Option D: | 6 m |
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| Q25. | Euler's formula is not valid for mild steel column when slenderness ratio is |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A: | More than 100 |
| Option B: | Less than 100 |
| Option C: | Less than 80 |
| Option D: | More than 80 |

